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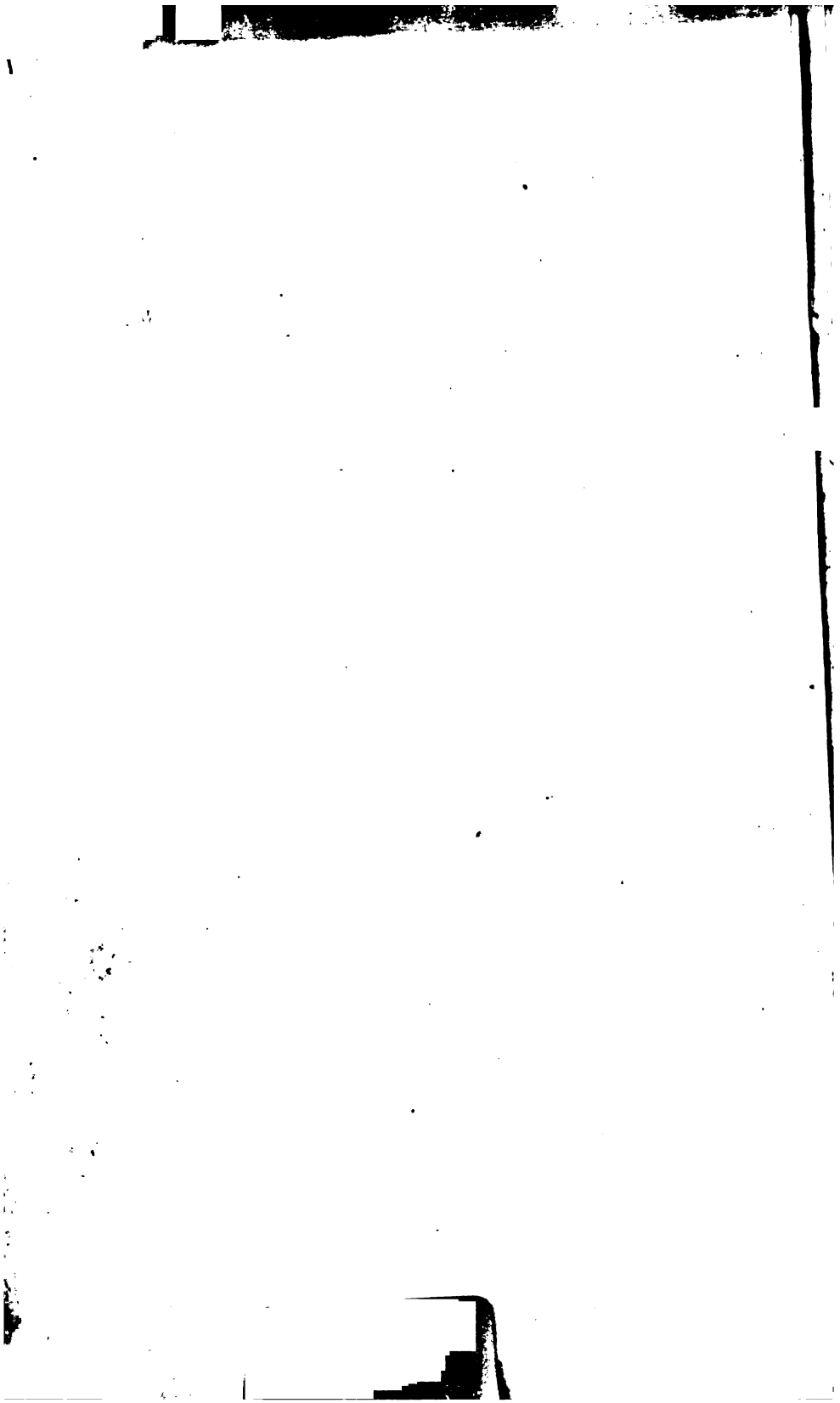

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TO THE

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS,

1880-'81.

IN 30 VOLUMES.

VOLUME 2.—War, No. 1, part 2, volume 1.

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46TH CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. 1, Part 2.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF WAR;

BEING PART OF

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS

COMMUNICATED TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

AT THE

BEGINNING OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1880.

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REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November* 19, 1880.

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the honor, in obedience to the requirements of the statute, to submit the annual report of the operations of this department during the past year.

EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND ESTIMATES.

The expenditures for all affairs under the control of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were $39,924,773.03.

Congress appropriated for the service of the current fiscal year $41,993,630.40.

The estimates for the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are $43,627,055.54.

The estimates, in detail, were originally submitted to me for $62,429,770.21; but on revision of the same, omissions or reductions were made as follows: In the civil establishment, $13,585; military establishment, $250,000; public works, $18,514,129.67; and in the miscellaneous class, $25,000, making the total of revisory reductions $18,802,714.67. Some increase in the amounts of estimates for the year 1882 over the amounts appropriated for the year 1881 appears in the civil establishment, the military establishment, and the miscellaneous items. The causes leading to that increase are briefly explained in the details given in the book of estimates, as well as in the reports of chiefs of bureaus. For public works, I have reduced the estimates to accord with what I understand to be the amount required for absolute necessities of the service, in order to prevent waste of property and damage to commercial interests. Beyond such necessities, it is submitted the wisdom of Congress may perceive that, as valuable improvements surround the realty of the government, and as the commerce of the country advances in growth and prosperity, so should the appropriations to cover the expenses be apportioned. These considerations doubtless induce the local authors of such estimates to render full explanations, clearly and elaborately showing the grounds upon which their figures are based,

and such explanations are to be found in their annual reports, as well as in the report of the Chief of Engineers, to which attention is invited for further information under this head.

The Mississippi River Commission, operating in accordance with an act approved June 28, 1879, submitted a report which was duly transmitted to Congress last March, and was published by order of the House of Representatives (Ex. Doc. No. 58). That report exhibited, for the first time, the estimates of appropriations required for works of improvement therein described, amounting to $5,133,000, and it awaited further consideration when the session closed. The commission has communicated to me its desire to renew those estimates, and its communication will be transmitted to Congress as a matter of special importance, not included, however, in the annual estimates and expenditures for the service of this department.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOUTH PASS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

This improvement reached a point on the 8th day of July, 1879, at which time payments for *creating* the channel ceased and began to depend upon the *maintenance* of the work, at a standard marked out by law, as follows: A navigable channel twenty-six feet deep, at the head of the pass, and "a channel through the jetties, twenty-six feet in depth and not less than two hundred feet in width, at the bottom, and having through it a central depth of thirty feet, without regard to width."

The second series of the government's obligations, in compensation to Mr. James B. Eads, begun when this maximum channel was obtained, to continue with the maintenance of the channel, and to end in 20 years; the award to be as follows: Compensation for maintenance of the channel at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars per annum, to be paid in equal quarterly payments, and interest at 5 per centum per annum, on the one million dollars remaining as security in the possession of the United States, payable semi-annually. In view of an opinion rendered by the Attorney-General, the time of actual maintenance of the channel, as such time is distinguished from the measure of a calendar year, is that for which payments have been made on certified statements of an engineer officer detailed to ascertain and report the depth of water and width of channel.

The certified statements and the payments, as recapitulated, show that in the first quarter, namely, between July 8 and October 29, 1879, dates inclusive, there were 22 days of failure in some part to maintain the channel, and 92 days of maintenance—paid $25,000; that in the second quarter, namely, from October 30, 1879, to February 15, 1880, dates inclusive, there were 17 days of failure in some part to maintain the channel, and 92 days' maintenance—paid $25,000 for compensation, and $25,000 semi-annual interest on the $1,000,000 retained; third quarter, namely, February 10 to May 9, 1880, maintenance was for the full time—paid $25,000; and fourth quarter, namely, May 10 to August 9,

1880, maintenance for full time—paid $25,000 for compensation, and $25,000 for interest. Total paid as compensation and interest for maintenance of channel, $150,000; total previously paid for creating the channel, $4,250,000; aggregate cost to date, $4,400,000.

The permanency of this important work seems to be assured, from the fact that there has been no failure whatever in the maintenance of the maximum channel during the six months ending on August 9th last. This improvement has opened, through sands and shoals, a broad, deep highway to the ocean, and is one upon the permanent success of which congratulations may be exchanged among people abroad and at home, and especially among the communities of the Mississippi Valley, whose commercial exchanges float in an unobstructed channel safely to and from the sea.

THE ARMY.

The "organization of the Army" provides for 11 general officers; 555 officers and 1,286 enlisted men for the staff; 1,989 officers and 24,214 enlisted men for the line. Of these latter 694 are detailed as clerks, or are recruits unassigned to regiments, reducing the possible force for military service to 23,520 enlisted men.

The General of the Army in his report, to which, with the accompanying reports of division and department commanders, attention is invited, notes the fact that the actual force must, at all times, be kept below that figure; that there must always be allowed for "sick," "detached service," and other unavoidable causes, at least ten per cent., reducing the available force to about 20,000 enlisted men. The General and Lieutenant-General of the Army concur in the opinion that the Army is too small in enlisted men to fulfill the heavy duties now imposed on it, and that it is overworked. The General renews his recommendation of last year that Congress be requested to give 25,000 enlisted men, *specifically*, to the troops of the line of the Army, and to make separate provision for the detachments of ordnance men, engineer battalion, hospital stewards, commissary-sergeants, West Point detachments, detailed clerks, &c., in the same manner as has already been done for the Signal Corps; in which I fully concur. The strength of the Army is limited by statute (section 1115, Revised Statutes) to not more than 30,000 enlisted men, but provisos contained in appropriation bills have limited expenditures to the enlistment of but 25,000. It is believed the full legal strength is the least possible force at which the present organization can be maintained, having in view efficiency, discipline, and economy. While the enlistment of this force would add somewhat to the appropriation for pay of the Army, the saving made in other directions would be very considerable, and the efficiency of the Army largely increased.

The history of events during the past year is fully detailed in the reports of division and department commanders and their subordinates, and while all complain more or less of the smallness of their companies

and consequent overwork of their men, it appears that they have been measurably successful in keeping the peace everywhere; in protecting the emigrants; in opening new districts; covering the various routes of travel, and in guarding the Indians on their lawful reservations. The rapid extension of the railroad system west of the Mississippi River, and the great tide of settlers which have flowed in upon new territory, impose on the military an entire change of policy. The maintenance of small posts along wagon and stage routes of travel is no longer necessary. An abandonment of many of these posts, and the concentration of larger forces than has heretofore been practicable at strategic points near the national frontier or at points of railroad intersection, so that detachments may be sent out promptly to districts where they may be needed, is now deemed advisable. This policy will tend to the more thorough drill and discipline of our small Army, by bringing together full regiments and fostering a proper *esprit de corps*. The adoption of this course will necessitate the building of permanent quarters at points selected, which should be of a more enduring character than those heretofore constructed. Under existing laws, permanent buildings cannot be erected without the sanction of Congress, and when sales of military sites and buildings have been authorized, the moneys received have reverted to the Treasury, and could only become available through a new appropriation. It is recommended that provision be made, by a general statute, for the sale of such abandoned military posts and buildings as are found to be unnecessary, and the application of the proceeds to the construction of other posts. While many of the present military posts are of but slight value, in a military view, owing to the changed condition of the country, their occupation is continued at great expense and inconvenience, because affording the only available shelter for troops. Any expenditure upon the buildings at these posts would be a waste of money, yet such expenditures will be imperatively necessary to keep them habitable. The recommendation of the General of the Army that legislation of the character indicated be had is concurred in.

The large number of officers of the line of the Army absent from their regiments requires that some action be had looking to the relief of the service in this respect. The constant demand for the service of small detachments, each of which should be commanded by a commissioned officer, and the various details of officers for necessary service away from their commands, causes a scarcity in the number required for company duties. With a view to lessening this drain to some extent, it is recommended that Congress be requested to so amend the law authorizing the detail of officers from the active list as professors of tactics and military science at certain colleges and universities, as to provide that all such details be made from the retired list of the Army.

STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

The construction of the building for the accommodation of the State, War, and Navy Departments has been confined during the year to the

completion of the east wing, and that of the north wing to the height of the third-story floor, involving the excavation for the building, its foundations and walls. This wing forms one of the portions of the entire structure to be used by the War Department, which is at present crowded, with some of its valuable records, into a part of the front allotted to the Navy Department. The necessities of the government service require that the new building for the War Department shall be pressed to completion as rapidly as possible, and the estimates for continuing its construction are especially recommended.

The Archive Office, Rebellion Record Office, important parts of the Adjutant-General's Office, the Quartermaster's Department, the Commissary Department, the Pay Department, the Medical Department, the Bureau of Military Justice, the Engineer Department, and the Ordnance Department, are now located in buildings outside of the State, War, and Navy Department, and it is apparent that, even when the latter is completed, it will not have area sufficient to accommodate them within its office space.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

The Adjutant-General of the Army points out the importance of placing the uniformed State militia upon the same footing, in respect to its rules and forms, as the regular forces, and to that end he has opened correspondence with the adjutant-generals of the States, indicating a warm desire to be of service to the State forces. It is needless to dwell upon the advantages to be derived from perfect uniformity of regulations for field and camp, and it is to be hoped that these efforts will end in the production of a trained force, so officered and disciplined as to be ready at once to be added to the regular army in time of need. It is not to be forgotten that, during the earlier period of our late civil conflict, time and resources were squandered which might have been husbanded by proper organization of the militia during the prior time of peace.

In this connection, I bring to the attention of Congress the necessity of providing by legislation for the organization, arming, and disciplining the militia, so ably set forth by the Chief of Ordnance.

During the last session of Congress the House of Representatives Committee on the Militia, after mature consideration, reported a bill (H. R. 5638), accompanied by a report (No. 763). The end and aim of this bill is to organize, arm, and discipline only a small portion of the able-bodied men, but to do so perfectly, that the country may at all times be in possession of 200,000 soldiers—citizen soldiers, as distinguished from the Regular Army, but soldiers in fact, in organization, in discipline, in the use of arms, and ready at a moment's call to take the field. To do this thoroughly and effectually requires arms, clothing, equipage, time expended in camp, enthusiasm and encouragement from the top through all the grades to the private soldier at the bottom, but,

first of all, a liberal appropriation by Congress to start and give a healthy impetus to the movement.

The object of this bill is simply stated by the committee in its report: "*That if they (the States) will by their laws provide for and enforce such requirements as Congress deems necessary to secure an efficient militia, Congress will exercise its unquestioned constitutional power, and provide for arming such militia out of the National Treasury.*"

The bill under consideration may not be complete in its provisions, nor perfect in its details, nor sufficiently comprehensive in its scope, but it fixes our *active* volunteer militia within practicable limits, makes it an intelligent living force, that can be utilized and controlled, and brings the protection of a legalized armed body of our citizens within easy reach of every portion of our country.

I have the honor to recommend this subject to your favorable consideration, in hope that the suggestions made will receive your approval, and that Congress will make liberal appropriations to supply all the wants of the *active* militia.

LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON.

The affairs of the Leavenworth Military Prison have been capably administered during the past year. The institution has received the personal inspection of the Secretary of War and the board of commissioners.

Up to the close of the fiscal year, 1,818 prisoners have been confined, under sentences imposed by general courts-martial, principally for the crime of desertion. The prisoners have been kept usefully employed, their moral improvement has been cared for, and on leaving the prison they are generally better men and better qualified to maintain themselves. No deaths have occurred among them. Regular inspections are made by a medical officer, and strict sanitary regulations enforced. A library has been provided, 667 volumes having been purchased. During the year 13 new buildings and extensions have been completed; 319 feet of prison-yard wall have been built, making 1,836 feet, in all, completed. The manufactories have turned out 1,915 barrack chairs, 65,000 tent pins, 15 field desks, and all the doors, sashes, &c., used for the buildings; 25,325 pairs of boots, and 31,458 pairs of shoes. Nothing is manufactured except for Army service. The grounds, cultivated by prison labor, have yielded 3,700 bushels of potatoes, 6,000 heads of cabbage, 1,000 bushels of corn, 680 bushels of turnips, 260 bushels of onions, 1,000 bushels of tomatoes, and other eatables in sufficient quantity for the use of the prisoners.

In order to be entirely successful, and to carry out, as far as possible, the original design of making the institution self-sustaining, one important measure of legislation is necessary, which is the authority of Congress to apply the earnings of the prison to its maintenance. A bill for

this purpose was introduced last winter, and it is earnestly recommended that it receive favorable consideration at the approaching session.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

With a few exceptions, every garrisoned military post within the limits of our territory has been carefully inspected during the past year. Critical examinations have been made of the accounts of all officers of the Army who disburse public money, and the reports are submitted to Congress in compliance with the act approved April 20, 1874. Instruction in the different arms of the service has been generally satisfactory, but has been interfered with at some posts, where the garrisons are small, by fatigue and mechanical labor of the troops. The concentration into larger garrisons, and consequent diminution in the number of small garrisoned posts, would give sufficient available men for drills and other military exercises, and conduce to the efficiency and economy of the service.

Highly satisfactory results in small-arm target practice have been obtained, and great interest is manifested by officers and men. The report of Inspector-General Davis gives full account of recent target-firing at Creedmoor.

EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

Col. A. McD. McCook, aide-de-camp, the officer in charge of education in the Army, reports 78 schools in operation, with an aggregate attendance during the year of 2,305 enlisted men and children. The construction of 27 new school-houses has been ordered during the same period, at an average cost of $1,089 each. Attention is called to the difficulties encountered in procuring the services of competent teachers from the enlisted men of the Army. A teacher, when detailed, receives but thirty-five cents per diem extra pay, and is subject to all military duty, garrison and field, or such duties as may be prescribed by his post commander, and in numerous instances schools have been discontinued temporarily when teachers have been sent to the field with their companies. It is recommended by Colonel McCook that legislation be had, authorizing the enlistment of 150 schoolmasters, with the rank and pay of commissary-sergeants—a suggestion that will probably commend itself to the favorable consideration of Congress.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

The number of general court-martial records received in the Bureau of Military Justice during the year ending October 1, 1880, was 1,543—a decrease of 130 from the receipts of the previous year. The record of cases brought before inferior courts, reviewed and filed in the offices of the judge-advocates of the different military departments during the same period, was 8,233.

The Judge-Advocate-General calls attention to the fact that no provision has ever been made for supplying the judge-advocates of the Army with suitable text-books and books of reference, and recommends that an appropriation be made in that behalf. These officers are frequently called upon, in the course of their duties, to examine the statute laws and rulings of the courts of the States and Territories included in their departments, to advise upon questions of law arising in the administration of the department commands, to prepare military charges, and conduct military prosecutions, as well as occasionally to appear in behalf of the government before civil tribunals; and they should be provided, as are officers of other departments, with facilities for perfecting themselves in their specialties.

Attention is especially invited to his recommendation that the corps of judge-advocates be placed upon the same footing, as to promotion, as are the other staff corps of the Army. Under existing laws, the Bureau of Military Justice consists of one officer, the Judge-Advocate-General, and the corps of judge-advocates of eight officers of equal rank (majors), with a provision that the strength of the corps shall remain at four, when reduced by casualty or resignation to that number. The consolidation of the Bureau of Military Justice and the corps of judge-advocates into one department, upon the same basis as the other staff corps of the Army, would remove an unjust discrimination against deserving officers, and, in my opinion, be to the best interests of the service.

He points out defects in the 72d and 104th Articles of War, and recommends that amendments be made to the 82d article. He also refers to his recommendations, heretofore made, that legislation be had in reference to the military statute of limitations (the 103d Article of War), and submits an argument in support of his view that, in its present form, it applies to the crime of desertion. The interpretation placed upon the statute, in practice, from the time of its enactment in 1806, has been to exclude this offense from its benefits, for the reasons, as urged by those who do not accept the views of the Judge-Advocate-General, that the time a soldier is criminally absent from his command should not be computed—that desertion is a continuing offense, of itself constituting such absence as is contemplated by the exception of the statute. The provisions of this article are nearly identical with those contained in the British mutiny act, which has the additional provision for the trial of an offender within two years of the removal of the impediment caused by his absence, or otherwise. The construction placed upon the article (which was orginally the 88th) by the officers charged with its execution, who were contemporaneous with its adoption, followed the construction placed upon the English statute from which it had been derived. In view of the long-continued practice adverse to the opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General, this department has not conceived it proper to adopt the views of the latter. The controversy upon this point which has been engendered has proved, and is proving,

greatly detrimental to the discipline of the service. The question, however, is now in process of final judicial determination. In a recent case brought before the United States district court for the southern district of New York this issue was made up, and the discharge of a soldier ordered by the court. From this decision an appeal has been taken, with the understanding between counsel that it shall be carried to the Supreme Court. In view of this, which is believed to be the most desirable method of settlement of a vexed question, it is recommended that no action be had upon the measure, now before Congress, looking to an amendment of the statute.

The recommendation that gambling be prohibited in the Army, by the enactment of an additional article of war, is renewed by the Judge-Advocate-General.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

The Quartermaster-General again recommends the enlistment of post quartermaster-sergeants, for whose services there is great need in the Army, and who, remaining in charge of military supplies and buildings at military posts through all changes of garrison, and whenever temporarily vacated, would preserve a detailed knowledge of the condition of the property and supplies, which are now frequently lost by changes in post quartermasters, who are lieutenants of the line attached to regiments, who move with troops, and leave the property at the posts too often in charge of incompetent persons.

Lieutenants of the line, acting as assistant quartermasters, and responsible for money and property, should be put upon the same footing as officers acting as commissaries in regard to the compensation of $10 per month allowed the latter. Their duties are as laborious, and their responsibility for property and for money is as great.

The Quartermaster's Department is embarrassed by the exhaustion of the working stock of clothing and equipage. The appropriations of late years have been barely sufficient to purchase a year's issue of these articles. The appropriations not being available until July 1, contracts cannot be completed and executed, after public notice required by law, until August. Then follows the manufacture of the goods, which are not to be found in the quantities required, ready for sale, in the commercial markets. Much of the military clothing and equipage is of pattern and material not used in civil life. Successful bidders change from year to year, and they are obliged in filling contracts to modify the machinery of their factories to suit the peculiar demand; therefore, no considerable supplies of clothing can be ready for transportation to military posts until late in the fall or until winter. The cheaper routes to the northern posts are by water, and these are closed early in the fall. This exhaustive system has heretofore been represented to Congress and to its committees, with recommendation that an appropriation be made adequate to supply a reserve stock; but no measure of relief has yet been passed.

The difficulties and embarrassments continue, and have increased as the stock of old war clothing has gradually become exhausted. This can no longer be relied upon, and this year it is very important that an appropriation be made to lay in a surplus of clothing and equipage sufficient to allow a six months' supply to be kept always in depot as a working stock.

There were 25 wall tents and 1,500 common tents sent to Memphis for relief of the sufferers from yellow fever. Since the abatement of the disease, all tents sent to places infected by this epidemic have been destroyed by fire.

There were 50 hospital tents sold to the National Board of Health; 150 were sent to the governor of Missouri, by order of the War Department, and 16 to a citizen of the State, under the act of 23d of April, 1880, for relief of the victims of the tornado which devastated a part of that State. They have not yet been returned. Their value was $9,143.38.

Old and condemned clothing of the stock of the late war has been transferred to the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, under the act of 23d January, 1873, to the value of $53,238.77.

The military prison at Fort Leavenworth is indebted to the Quartermaster's Department for clothing and equipage to the amount of $8,191.21, and other military stores have been issued to the prison to the value of $2,001.79; total, $10,193. The amount charged to the Quartermaster's Department by the prison as value of labor of prisoners in manufacture of clothing and equipage is $6.599.40; on other accounts, $3,057.40; total, $9,656.80. These accounts nearly balance each other, leaving a charge against the prison of $536.20 only.

New buildings to the number of 150, to cost $244,000, have been under construction during the year. About 5,000 buildings of all kinds are under the care of the Quartermaster's Department. Repairing them during the year cost $290,500.

The buildings at Fort Snelling for headquarters of the Department of Dakota have made satisfactory progress. It has, since the termination of the fiscal year, been determined to move the headquarters of the Department of the Platte back to the city of Omaha. The great cost of erecting the many new buildings reported to be necessary at these headquarters, and the deliberate opinions of the division and department commanders that the location was not so convenient or economical for the transaction of business as if in the city, determined the Secretary of War to adopt this course, under the provisions of the act of June 23, 1879. The expenditure of the large sum necessary to properly provide for a headquarters would, in my judgment, be unwise, especially in view of the small reservation possessed by the government.

The appropriation for hospital construction has been applied to 100 different military hospitals, repairing some and building others.

Title has been acquired to the two military reserves on which stand

Ringgold Barracks and Fort McIntosh, both on the Rio Grande. Nine military reserves have been declared by the President during the year, viz: At Cheyenne Depot, Wyoming Territory; Forts Robinson, Nebraska; Sanders, Wyoming Territory; Cameron, Utah Territory; Niobrara, Nebraska; McKinney, Wyoming Territory; Assinniboine, Montana Territory; Cœur d'Alene, Idaho Territory, and Sidney, Nebraska.

Under the provisions of the act of July 4, 1864, for payment of quartermaster's stores taken by the Army in the loyal States, the period during which such claims could be filed expired January 1, 1880. There were in the Quartermaster-General's Office, on June 30, 1879, 11,649 claims of this character, amounting to $5,523,294; and 12,757 were filed in the succeeding six months for $7,527,051.56. On the 1st of January, 1880, the amount of claims on file undisposed of was $13,050,345.56.

During the year 1,515 such claims, amounting to $1,052,885.32, were finally acted upon. Of these, 594 for $314,464.89 were reported to the Third Auditor, with recommendation for settlement at about one-half the amount claimed, $157,650.70; 921 claims, for $738,420.16, were rejected. Under the law of 1864 there had been filed in the Quartermaster-General's Office, after the passage of the law and before the statute of limitation went into effect, 53,505 claims for $38,084,066.55; 30,614 of them have been decided by the Quartermaster-General, amounting to $26,086,606.34. Of these, 10,499 have been recommended for settlement, at $4,301,583.65; the rest were rejected; 28,891 remain not finally disposed of, which call for $11,997,460.21. About one-half the claims filed originated in the State of Tennessee.

Attention is again invited to the danger of destruction of most valuable records from the insecure building in which the Quartermaster-General's Office is situated, and where it apparently must remain for some years to come. Claims, accompanied by original evidence, to the amount of $19,000,000 are on file in that building, besides many other records valuable to the government as the means of defeating unjust claims, and to the people as containing the evidence on which very large payments are to be made in settlement, and are certainly in danger from fire. The recommendation that an appropriation of $200,000 be made for purchasing a site and erection of a fire-proof store-house or hall of records convenient to the Executive Departments, and for the use of all of them, is renewed; and a plan showing how the needed protection can be obtained for so small a sum is submitted by the Quartermaster-General.

The Quartermaster's Department moved during the year 55,468 persons, 16,094 beasts, and 126,218 tons of military supplies and material, at a cost of $1,937,318.56.

The Pacific Railroads—Union, Central, Kansas and Sioux City and Pacific—have, since their completion, earned in military transportation $10,603,473.32. During the past year their earnings amounted to $1,116,108.07, and accounts of these roads to the amount of $625,682.32 are in course of settlement.

An appropriation is asked to continue to pay the land-grant railroads 50 per cent. of their net earnings, the appropriation of $300,000, made for that purpose on 3d March, 1879, having been expended.

Some of the railroads which purchased railroad supplies from the War Department at the close of the war continue in default. The State of Tennessee, largely indebted on this account, has not paid the sum for which its officers, by special authority of State law, executed bonds binding the State to such payments.

In the Quartermaster-General's report will be found detailed statistics of the number of animals purchased for cavalry and artillery and Army transportation, the amounts of forage, fuel, and other supplies purchased and consumed.

There are 80 national cemeteries, containing at end of the year the graves of 170,997 known and 147,495 unknown persons. Three new superintendents' lodges have been placed under construction. The wall of Chattanooga Cemetery has been rebuilt; the stone gates there and at Vicksburg have been completed. The road from Vicksburg to the cemetery, for which Congress made special appropriation, is in progress.

The principal and frequently the only available communication between the capital and the great cemetery at Arlington, is by a road always bad and sometimes impracticable. It is strongly recommended that an appropriation be granted to put it and its bridges in good condition. The propriety of making this cemetery, containing 208 acres, a public cemetery for the interment of all officers of the government, members of Congress, &c., dying at the capital, whose friends do not prefer a private cemetery for their interment, is suggested by the Quartermaster-General.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

Subsistence supplies for the year have been purchased as near the points of consumption as practicable. This has been done by advertising for proposals, under section 3709, Revised Statutes, when time would permit that method of purchase, by handbills posted in public places, and by circulars to principal dealers. In order to issue the best quality of supplies at the most reasonable prices, it is a rule of the department to deal, as far as practicable, with original producers, packers, manufacturers, and importers. Where any of these hold a monopoly in any line of goods needed by the government, advertising is a useless expense. It is suggested that section 3709 be amended by exempting the Subsistence Department from that portion of the section requiring advertising for proposals when the public exigencies do not demand immediate delivery, in all cases where the supplies needed are known to be produced only by a single manufacturer, or are sold by a single business house, or are desired in such small quantities as not to warrant the expense of advertising for proposals.

I concur in the following recommendations of the Commissary-General of Subsistence: That the Subsistence Department may be authorized by law to sell supplies to officers and enlisted men, under sections 1144 and 1145, at the last invoice price of the articles, without adding the charge for "transportation, wastage, or other incidental charges," required by the provisos in the last two acts making appropriations for the subsistence of the Army; and the passage of the law, now pending in the House of Representatives (H. R. No. 6179), which authorizes the sale of 24 ounces of tobacco per month to such enlisted men as may desire that amount. And touching other legislation now pending looking to the regulation of the method of purchasing tobacco for the Army (H. R. No. 4395), it is the opinion of the Commissary-General of Subsistence that, as there is no greater reason for a special law upon the subject of purchasing tobacco than there is for a special law for the purchase of flour or of pork, no legislation upon the subject is necessary.

The value of subsistence stores issued to Indians, and turned over to the Indian Bureau during the fiscal year, was $23,661.40 (including the cost of transportation). Of this amount $14,042.15 has been transferred to the Subsistence Department by the Indian Bureau, as reimbursement; $1,509.91 is still due from that bureau, and the remainder is for issue made to Indian prisoners of war, for which no reimbursement is claimed.

The Commissary-General of Subsistence recommends the passage of a law to authorize the Secretary of War to appoint from the grade of lieutenant, on the recommendation of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, as many "assistant commissaries of subsistence" as the service may require, not exceeding fifty, at the pay of $10 per month in addition to the pay of their rank, and to hold their appointments until canceled by order of the Secretary of War, or by their promotion to the grade of captain; and that where there is no assistant commissary at any garrisoned post, or with any command, the commanding officer thereof may detail an officer to act as assistant commissary, who, if a lieutenant, shall be entitled, while performing the duty, to the pay of assistant commissary; all such details to be forthwith reported to the Commissary-General of Subsistence. This I submit for the consideration of Congress.

He also recommends that it be provided by law, when it is found that any commissary-sergeant is not suited for the position to which he has been appointed, but capable of performing duty as sergeant of the line, he may be reduced to the ranks and assigned to the companies of the line, upon the recommendation of the Commissary-General of Subsistence.

He proposes that Army cooks and bakers should be enlisted, and cooking schools be established, and recommends an appropriation of $1,000 for the purpose of printing, for distribution to the Army and to the State militia, a further edition of the "Manual of Army Cooks,"

limited already in its circulation, and suggests that at the annual encampments of State militia the militiamen should accustom themselves to the use of the Army ration, the importance of which will be appreciated by those who have had experience with volunteers during their first service in the field; that at such encampments this may be done by the assistance and under the supervision of experts from the Army cooking schools, should they be established as he recommends.

He requests a reorganization and temporary increase of the clerical and other force of his office, the permanent force to agree with the number and grades allowed in 1874, 1875, and 1876.

The progress in the settlement of the various classes of claims on hand in his office, and filed during the fiscal year, is reported in detail. He suggests that, if his office is to continue the examination of war claims, under the act of July 4, 1864, now on file (the further filing of which claims is now barred by the 3d section act March 3, 1879), some statutory limitation should be established by operation of which the right of claimants to a rehearing of their cases, after being formally considered and disallowed, shall cease and be determined, there being no limitation at present upon the right of claimants to press upon the office, upon new papers filed or upon the probative force of old ones, the reconsideration of claims that have been unfavorably decided by himself or his predecessors.

He renews his recommendation, heretofore made, that the adjudication of this class of claims be transferred to some other tribunal.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

The report of the Surgeon-Gener shows a gratifying state of health throughout the Army.

The amount expended during the fiscal year for medical and hospital supplies alone was $120,902.65, while the cost of medical and hospital supplies actually issued during the year was $175,684.42. The difference was made up from the surplus stock of supplies left over from the war, which stock is now comparatively exhausted. It is recommended by the Surgeon-General that an appropriation of $250,000 be made for the next fiscal year for the purchase of medical and hospital supplies, for expenses of purveying depots, pay of employés, pay of private physicians and nurses in emergencies at posts and stations for which no other provision is made, and for other miscellaneous expenses of that department.

The force of clerks in the record and pension division of the Surgeon-General's Office having been increased, it has been enabled to rapidly reduce the accumulated work, due to the operation of the act of Congress approved January 25, 1879, granting arrears of pensions.

The number of new official demands for information as to cause of death in cases of deceased soldiers, and the hospital records of invalids, proved very much larger than during previous years; and it will be

necessary, in order that the office shall not again fall behindhand, that the present clerical force be continued unchanged during the next fiscal year. The records of this division, however, are greatly worn and dilapidated. The volumes which contain medical records of the war of the rebellion are hospital registers, which were in no good condition when turned over to the office at the termination of the war. About 1,500 volumes of these registers are on file, which must be constantly referred to by the searchers, to obtain the hospital history of deceased and disabled soldiers who apply for pensions, and by continual handing they are worn out. Between three and four hundred of them are so tattered that they should be recopied at once, or their precious contents will be lost forever. Provision should be made that the whole number be copied in an authentic manner, and I recommend that an appropriation be made for the employment of twenty-five clerks for this purpose. A larger number would embarrass the current work, by removing too many books from the office at once; but the number estimated should be provided for this purpose for some years to come.

All available space in the building on Tenth street, in which this work is done, is now taken up, so that the work of recopying could not be done there. It will be necessary to provide quarters for this additional force. The present building, known as the Army Medical Museum, is now in an overcrowded and unsafe condition. It is occupied by the Record and Pension Division, the Division of Surgical Records, and the library of the Surgeon-General's Office, as well as by the museum. The continued growth of valuable collections renders the space available for their preservation quite inadequate for display and storage. The collection and records are continually exposed to danger of destruction by fire. The building is surrounded by, and in immediate contact with, inflammable houses and sheds, and private property not under the control of the department. The Surgeon-General earnestly calls attention to this subject, and requests an appropriation for a new fire-proof edifice adequate for the present needs and reasonable future expansion of the collection now stored in the present unsafe building. Such a structure will cost not to exceed $250,000.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Paymaster-General recommends that the laws in reference to leaves of absence of officers of the Army be repealed, as he regards them as harsh and unjust in their operation, and very unequal. A very large portion of the officers are stationed at Army posts in the West, and when a leave is obtained, the whole or nearly the whole of the thirty days is often necessarily consumed in travel to Atlantic cities, where most of the officers desire to go, and in returning to their posts. The extent to which leave should be granted may be safely left to the action and recommendation of the division and department

commanders and the General of the Army, and the decision of the Secretary of War.

The law now limits the number of paymasters' clerks to fifty-four. It has often happened that in consequence of special duties being required of a paymaster—the payment of bounties, &c.—one clerk has proved insufficient for the performance of the duty. It is therefore recommended that the number be increased by law, not to exceed sixty; the additional or extra clerks to be employed under the special authority of the Secretary of War in each case.

The Paymaster-General calls attention to the inadequate compensation now allowed these clerks, who have to perform important and responsible duties, requiring an intimate knowledge of figures and business capacity, and often necessitating long and toilsome journeys and exposure to danger; and he expresses the hope that, at the coming session, some more liberal provision will be made for them. It is hoped that Congress will give this subject favorable consideration, as it is believed no class of public servants, occupying positions involving so great responsibility, are so poorly compensated as are these.

It is recommended that Congress be requested to render available the unexpended balances of the appropriations made for the payment of bounty to colored soldiers or their heirs—a balance unexpended June 30, 1880, of $5,595.02.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

The report of the Chief of Engineers shows that our fortifications are not in a condition for the defense of important cities and depots of military and naval supplies, in case of war with any of the maritime powers. These powers have been rapidly and steadily increasing their means for offensive warfare, while the United States has been for years retrograding in its means for carrying on such a war. This appears from the fact that the small annual appropriations, limited by law to the protection, preservation, and repair of our sea-coast defenses (which are more exposed than any of our public works, except light-houses, to the destructive action of the elements), have proved inadequate even for these purposes, many essential works of repair remaining unexecuted for want of funds.

From a personal inspection of many of the fortifications, referred to by the Chief of Engineers, I am able to emphasize his recommendations, and beg to state that their incomplete and defenseless condition is discreditable to the country.

Judging from the history of all other nations, and the experience of our own, the United States will, notwithstanding our traditional pacific policy, find itself, sooner or later, at war with a maritime power. When that war comes, it will come suddenly. There will be no time after its declaration to construct defenses, either fixed or floating. Other nations have been for some years, and are now, constructing fast war steamers

of enormous size, encased in iron armor up to two feet in thickness, and armed with rifled guns weighing up to 100 tons, carrying shot of a ton's weight, fired with little short of a quarter of a ton of powder. It is feared that the country does not appreciate the fact that, after the declaration of war, a few days, or even hours, might bring these great engines of destruction to our coasts, it may be to New York, or Boston, or Portland, or Baltimore, or New Orleans, or San Francisco, or to any point the enemy may select. No one can estimate the damage which may follow.

The report of the Chief of Engineers, to which I invite especial attention in respect of our national defenses, shows that, in immediate defense of our sea-coast, reliance must be had either on fortifications and obstructions (torpedoes), or on the Navy; that it is and has been the practice of all nations—and the traditional policy of our own country has, from the necessity of the case, conformed to it—to rely on fortifications and obstructions elaborated in time of peace; that the worst possible attitude in case of foreign war is a strictly defensive one—one of waiting to receive the blows of an enemy, leaving him free to select the times and the places; that, while our rich cities and depots should be defended by impregnable fortifications and obstructions, our Navy should be left free to attack the weak places on the coasts of the enemy's country and possessions, to pursue him on the ocean, to protect our commerce afloat.

Modern wars, then, coming on suddenly, and fortifications being necessary, it must be remembered that they—even earthworks—cannot be built in a day.

Our casemated works must be covered by thick iron armor, specially made for the purpose, and turned out but very slowly from even the best-appointed of our manufactories; our earthworks must have very greatly increased thickness of parapet, compacted by time; our magazines of ammunition must have much thicker masonry arches and earth-coverings than formerly; our torpedo lines must have subterranean masonry galleries for conducting the wires to the deep water of our harbor mouths from the chambers containing the electrical apparatus by which the lines are to be fired, and these galleries and chambers must be protected, beyond all peradventure, from the enemy's shot and shell; our masonry gun-platforms, composed of great masses, must be capable not only of sustaining the immense weights, but of resisting the enormous strains they will be subjected to by the recoil of 80 to 100 ton guns; and furthermore, the masonry of walls and magazine arches and gun-platforms, to afford an effectual resistance, must be indurated by time.

The vast agricultural, mining, and manufacturing interests of the interior must see to it that the *termini* of our great lines of railway and the mouths of our great rivers and estuaries are left free, under any and all circumstances, for the exit of our commerce, and the rich cities of the sea-board must look to the proper protection by fortifications, for, if they are not so protected, an enemy's shells may kindle greater fires

than that which occurred at Boston a few years ago, and destroyed in a few hours property valued at eighty-six millions of dollars.

It is earnestly to be hoped that what the Chief of Engineers has stated in respect to our sea-coast defenses will impress Congress and the country with the fact that, while other nations have been increasing their means for carrying on offensive warfare and attacking maritime cities, we have been dormant in preparation for defense; that little or nothing has been done towards strengthening and finishing our casemated works since our late civil war, during which the great guns of modern warfare and the heavy armor of modern fortifications and ships came into use among the nations, and that our earthworks were left, by a sudden failure of appropriations some years since, in all stages of incompletion, and are now being rapidly destroyed by the elements.

The Engineer School of Application, at Willets Point, New York, has been engaged in the theory and practice of a system of torpedoes which is not inferior, it is believed, to that of any nation. By a recent order, the utility of this school will be increased by the detail, to commence in January next, of lieutenants of artillery for instruction in torpedo service.

Fortifications and torpedoes have become the twin defenses of maritime countries. The latter will hold fast-running war steamers under the fire of the former; and the welfare of the country requires that our torpedo system should be fostered and generously appropriated for. Not only the torpedoes, but the electrical apparatus, must be provided and in store in our forts, and the subterranean galleries for conducting the wires to deep water, and the bomb-proof covers for the apparatus, as has already been stated, must be built in secure positions, and in the strongest manner, before the approach of war. I commend to the favorable attention of Congress the remarks of the Board of Engineers, which accompany the report of the Chief of Engineers, in respect of the wants of our torpedo system and the importance of increasing the Battalion of Engineers to 752 men, its legal organization, successive reductions of the Army having dwarfed the number to 200 men.

The works of river and harbor improvements and examinations and surveys provided for by act of March 3, 1879, and previous acts, were carried on during the fiscal year with satisfactory progress. The amount available therefor July 1, 1879, was $10,772,176; the amount expended to June 30, 1880, $6,174,221, leaving an available balance of $4,597,955 to be expended during the present fiscal year, to which are to be added the appropriations by the river and harbor act of June 14, 1880, amounting to $8,951,500.

The act of June 14, 1880, makes provision for 343 works of improvement, in sums varying from $500 to $300,000, and for surveys and examinations with a view to improvement of 144 localities.

The execution of all works for which plans and estimates had been previously approved was at once proceeded with. In the case of new works, examinations, investigations, and surveys have been undertaken

with a view to the perfection of plans of improvement proper to be made. It is expected that reports of the results of the examinations and surveys provided for in the above act will be received in time for transmission to Congress in the early part of the ensuing session.

Detailed information in regard to each specified river and harbor improvement may be found in the report of the Chief of Engineers.

In order to avoid the necessity which sometimes arises for constituting special boards of engineers for the consideration of works of river and harbor improvements, the permanent board of engineers for fortifications was reorganized so as to embrace in its duties the consideration or revision of such plans for works of river and harbor improvement as may be required.

Preliminary arrangements have been in progress during the year, under the direction and supervision of the inventor, for making the practical test of the flume invented by Mr. M. J. Adams for increasing the depth of water in the Mississippi, for which $20,000 were set apart by act of March 3, 1879, to be used by the Secretary of War at his discretion for that purpose.

The river and harbor act of March 3, 1879, appropriated $150,000 to be expended by the Secretary of War in the commencement of the construction of a breakwater and harbor of refuge at such point on the Pacific coast, between the Straits of Fuca and San Francisco, Cal., as may, in the opinion of a majority of the board of engineers for the Pacific coast, be most suitable, the interests of commerce, local and general, being considered. The subject is now under consideration by the board. No final report has been made.

The report of a board of engineer officers, constituted in compliance with requirements of joint resolution of Congress approved June 30, 1879, relating to a bridge across Detroit River at or near Detroit, was transmitted to the Senate December 6, 1879.

On the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes, the triangulation from Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, and from Chicago to Parkersburg, Ill., has been completed. A new chart of Lake Erie, and coast charts Nos. 1, 5, and 6 of Lake Erie have been finished.

In the survey of the territory of the United States west of the 100th meridian, work has been confined entirely to reduction of field notes and construction of maps. Volume 7 of quarto reports has been published.

Eight officers of the Corps of Engineers have been on duty at the headquarters of the military divisions and departments, and have been engaged during the year in preparing such maps and making such surveys as are required by their respective commanding officers. The maps prepared by these division and department engineers were of great value to the War Department and to the Army in the movement of troops, the establishment of posts for controlling the Indian tribes and protecting settlers. It is especially desirable that the un-

explored areas, which in future campaigns are liable to be traversed by troops or by hostile Indians, should be surveyed, plotted, and added to our campaign maps. If the small appropriation asked for these surveys is granted by Congress much can be accomplished at little expense in improving our maps of the territory west of the Mississippi.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

The report of the Chief of Ordnance points out the duties of the Ordnance Department in respect to providing arms, ordnance, and ordnance stores for sea-coast defense and for the Regular Army, the militia, the Marine Corps, and for other departments of the government, when necessary to protect public money and property. Its further province is to determine the most efficient and effective war material for the service, in which respect the practical experience, study, and experiment of officers of this department have led to a most gratifying success in the selection and perfection of our arms and ammunition.

The Chief of Ordnance reports satisfactory prosecution of the construction of workshops at Rock Island Arsenal; submits estimates for a new machine shop at the Benicia Arsenal, California, and estimates for buildings and improvements at the Sandy Hook proving ground. I join with him in his views as to the necessity for these improvements, and recommend that adequate appropriation be made for them.

He reports the successful operation of the United States testing machine at the Watertown Arsenal, adding that this machine is considered the most perfect testing machine in the world; equally able to test a single bar and the largest column or specimens by either tension or compression with any load desired, from one to eight hundred thousand pounds, being of any length from one inch to thirty feet. Its determinations are of great value to the departments of the government and to the scientific and industrial interests of the whole country. The memorial of its inventor, asking additional compensation and reimbursement, is commended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The views of the Chief of Ordnance upon the subject of organizing, arming, and equipping the militia are given elsewhere in this report.

Much interest has been felt throughout the Army upon the subject of target practice, awakened in a great measure by the rifle contests at Creedmoor, in which teams from the various military divisions have been allowed to participate, and this department has endeavored to assist by every proper means in extending and developing the good feeling between the volunteer militia and the regular forces which arises from bringing them together in these friendly contests. In the international military match, September 16, 1880, the team from the Military Division of the Missouri bore off the prize in that contest for the Hilton shield.

In the matter of the armament of fortifications the Chief of Ordnance looks forward to a more liberal policy than this subject has heretofore received. Congress at its last session provided for the manufacture of

four improved breech-loading twelve-inch rifled guns, and steps were taken to have them at once made upon the system selected by the Ordnance Department, and which has been successfully tested at the Sandy Hook proving ground. The first of these guns is expected to be completed and delivered in sixteen, the second in eighteen, the third in twenty, and the fourth in twenty-two months, or about two years after the passage of the appropriation act. In the manufacture of these guns the plant is very costly, and manufacturers do not feel justified in running the risk of making preparation of plant for the increased size of modern ordnance unless they can be assured as to the certainty of annual appropriations for their manufacture; and the Chief of Ordnance strongly urges that Congress be recommended to increase the appropriation of last year and make it a permanent one, to enable our foundries to perfect their establishments so as to do the largest amount of work in the shortest time. The simple statement of the time required to complete these guns should, it is conceived, impress upon Congress the absolute necessity for making provision for expediting work of this character.

The calls for magazine guns for the use of cavalry, and the constant improvement by inventors in these arms, induces the recommendation that an appropriation be made for the purpose of further study and actual trial-test in the field of the best magazine systems.

The Chief of Ordnance also points out the necessity of providing a reserve supply of small-arms, reporting that the number on hand is well-nigh exhausted. It is to be hoped that Congress will provide sufficient appropriation to enable the department to manufacture a reserve supply during each year, so that the country may be prepared for emergencies, and an appropriation of $500,000 is thought to be a reasonable one, and should be appropriated. Our armories and arsenals should be stocked with war material, our fortresses well armed, and our militia well organized, armed, and equipped, so that in case of war we may be able, together with our small force of regular troops, to create an efficient army and put it into the field.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY.

The Chief Signal Officer reports that the established course of drill and instruction in military signaling and telegraphy, meteorology, and the Signal Service duties at stations of observation and report, together with the military drills, has continued at the School of Instruction and Practice at Fort Whipple, Virginia.

For the benefit of agriculture and commercial interests one hundred and ninety-six stations have been maintained during the year, from which reports are deemed necessary to enable proper warnings to be given of the approach and force of storms, and of other meteoric changes. Twenty-eight stations of a second class, hitherto described as "sunset stations," at which a single observation is taken daily, at the

time of sunset, by citizens employed for this purpose, have been continued in operation.

The daily exchange of telegraphic reports with the chief meteorological office of the Dominion of Canada has been continued, and warnings have been regularly sent to enable signals to be displayed at the ports of the Dominion at times of threatened danger.

The series of daily telegraphic reports from stations in the West Indies, extending from Cuba by Jamaica to Barbadoes and the Windward Islands, has been continued during the seasons of especial danger. These reports are, at times, of importance for the preannouncement of cyclones approaching the Gulf of Mexico and threatening the coast of the United States.

The display of cautionary day and night signals, by flags and lights, upon the lakes and great ports of the United States upon the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, has been made systematically on occasions of supposed especial danger at one hundred and two different sea and lake ports and cities. Of the total number of cautionary signals thus displayed, eighty-three and four-tenths per cent. have afterwards been reported as justified. In the cases reported as failures of justification, the wind did not attain, at the place of display, a violence supporting it. No great storm has swept over any considerable number of the ports of the United States without preannouncement.

A "weather case, or farmer's weather indicator," an instrument arranged to exhibit together, on a simple plan, the meteorological indications of several instruments, and in such way that they can be easily noted by any one, is in preparation for general issue. This instrument is intended to be used in connection with the farmer's bulletin. It will, it is hoped, enable the people to determine in advance something as to the character of the coming weather from local indications alone, when added means of information cannot be reached or may fail.

The river reports, giving the average depth of water of the different great rivers of the interior, and notice of dangerous rises for the benefit of river commerce and the population in the vicinity, have been regularly made, telegraphed, "bulletined" in frames, and published by the press at the different river ports and cities.

The series of canal reports announcing temperatures were issued, during the season of closing navigation at the commencement of the last winter, for the uses of canal commerce in the several States, and the interests depending thereon.

Last year, in November, for the first time, special frost indications were ordered to be forecasted and telegraphed to New Orleans for the benefit of the sugar interests of Louisiana. Hereafter special attention will be given to the early forecasting of anticipated frosts for the sugar regions, from the 1st of October to the 1st of February of each year. The warnings will be given as early as they can be with reasonable safety; if possible, three days in advance. This information will be

furnished to interested parties and to the press of New Orleans, and sent by telegraph from that city to any point desired.

In pursuance of the acts of Congress authorizing the construction and operation of telegraphic lines in the interior and upon the frontier, for connecting military posts and stations, and for the protection of the population from Indian and other depredations, officers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps have been continued upon these duties. Important extensions have been made during the year to the lines in Texas, the Indian Territory, and in Washington, Montana, and Dakota Territories. The work of construction has been in large part done by working parties furnished by the active co-operation of department commanders.

The Chief Signal Officer recommends that there be just provision, by legislation, for the permanent employment and grades of the officers of the corps.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The annual report of the board of visitors to the Military Academy at West Point is herewith transmitted.

The board recommend, as did their predecessors, an extension of the cadet barracks, many of the rooms at present being occupied by three cadets, which overcrowds them, and is likely to interfere with health and a proper attention to their studies.

Plans have been drawn and estimates made for extending the west wing of the barracks, so as to add thirty-two rooms, and it is recommended that the sum necessary for the purpose be appropriated.

The board further recommend an appropriation of $21,617.84 to complete the new hospital, and $2,400 for the construction of a suitable bath-house. The river where the cadets now bathe is exposed and exceedingly dangerous, several of them having been drowned.

The board of visitors express an opinion that the standard of acquirements, as a condition precedent to admission to the Academy, imposes upon the corps of instructors duties which may as well be performed by the teachers in the common schools throughout the land, and state that, as a consequence of this low standard, much valuable time is consumed in purely elementary instruction, at enormous expense. It is recommended by the board that the present standard of admission be materially raised.

It is suggested that the adoption of this view, in practice, would serve to restrict the benefits of the Academy to youths who have enjoyed the privileges of instruction as gratuitously provided in the cities and larger towns, and those whose parents can afford to specially prepare them, and that an extension of the present term to five years, the first year to be devoted to thorough elementary instruction, would perhaps be a wiser course to pursue; and surely you will agree with me in the opinion, that in this great national school, open to the sons of every

citizen of the country, of all conditions of life, such facilities should be afforded as will enable the humblest—those whose circumstances have prevented from receiving early education—to partake of its benefits.

I have refrained from commenting upon the unfortunate agitation which flowed from an alleged assault upon a colored cadet at the Academy in April last, for the reason that, in some of its legal aspects, the subject is still under consideration.

The right of way across the property belonging to the government at West Point, New York, granted by an act of Congress of December 14, 1867, to a railway, had remained for several years unenjoyed, when, in June last, the grantee proposed to resume possession. In considering the proposition, with a view to protecting public interests, it was apprehended by the Academy authorities that the location, construction, and operation of the railway would seriously interfere with the use of instruments and the quiet occupation of the West Point observatory. The railway company, upon notification of this objection, proposed to construct, at their own expense, upon another site, secure from such interference, a new observatory, to cost about $50,000, and to forthwith furnish security in that amount that their undertaking would be satisfactorily accomplished. This proposition was accepted, in view of certain terms in the grant, namely, that the right should be enjoyed "under such regulations as shall be approved by the Secretary of War." (15 Stat., p. 33.) The contract requires that, when the new observatory is completed, it shall be offered to this department for acceptance on behalf of the government. The location is still upon the land owned by the United States.

MONUMENTS AT COWPENS, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA.

By the joint resolution of Congress approved May 26, 1880, the duty devolved upon me to cause to be made a bronze statue of General Daniel Morgan, the commander of the American forces at the battle of Cowpens, South Carolina, and to cause the same to be delivered, through the governor of that State, to the Cowpens Centennial Committee, in time to be placed in position upon the memorial column before the 17th day of January next, the centennial anniversary of the battle. With your approval, Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, of New York, was selected as the artist to execute the statue, and a contract was entered into with him for the sum named in the law, and approved by me on the 18th of June, 1880. Since that time the artist has been diligently at work upon the model, and on the 20th of October he reported the design so far completed that he would be able to cast it in plaster in a few days. There would seem to be no question but that he will be able to execute and deliver the statue in the time contemplated by the law.

The act approved June 7, 1880, provided for carrying into effect the resolution of Congress adopted on the 29th of October, 1781, "that there

should be caused to be erected at York, in Virginia, a marble column commemorative of the surrender of Earl Cornwallis," and appropriated the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in erecting, at Yorktown, in Virginia, the monument referred to in said resolution, with the proviso that the material used might be such as the Secretary should deem most suitable and desirable. The act further provided for the appointment of a commission of three persons to recommend a suitable design for said monument, and to perform other duties to carry out the intentions expressed in the original resolution. Richard M. Hunt, of New York, Henry Van Brunt, of Boston, and J. Q. A. Ward, of New York, were the gentlemen selected by me to be appointed. The two former were architects, and the latter a sculptor of recognized ability, and their letter of acceptance was written by them July 31, 1880. Up to date no report has been made by them of their action in the premises, but the communication to them upon the subject required that the design should be finished and ready to be submitted to the select committee of Senators and members of the House of Representatives, as provided in the act, by the 15th of December, 1880.

PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The preparation of these records, for publication, is steadily progressing, and important additions have been made, by voluntary contributions, both to the Union and Confederate archives. The first two volumes of reports are in the hands of the Public Printer, and others will follow till the appropriation for printing and binding is exhausted. The printing proceeds as rapidly as the proofs can be properly revised. The plan of publication is described at length in Colonel Scott's report, to which attention is invited.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

The varied character of the questions constantly arising in the administration of this department, the large number of employés engaged in its labors, and the desirability of having an officer with whom the Secretary could take counsel and to whom could be confided power to act in his place when he should be absent from the seat of government, impel me to recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War.

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

REPORT

OF

THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., November 10, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual reports of the Adjutant-General of the Army, of the Inspector-General, and of the several commanding generals of the divisions and departments; of the Military Academy at West Point, the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, with such other subordinate reports as seem necessary to show the present strength and condition of the Army, and to give the history of events during the past year. These are all so full and complete that nothing is needed on my part except to epitomize the matters given more at length in the reports themselves.

The divisions and departments into which the territory of the United States is divided remain the same as last year, and no changes have occurred in the commanding generals thereof. The distribution of the troops is given with great precision in the tabular statements C, D, E, and F of the appendix to the report of the Adjutant General herewith.

The organization of the Army—Table A—provides for 11 general officers, 555 officers and 1,286 enlisted men for the staff; 1,989 officers and 24,214 enlisted men for the line. Of these latter 694 are detailed as clerks, or recruits unassigned to regiments, reducing the possible force for military service to 23,520 enlisted men.

The actual force must at all times be kept below that figure, as exhibited by the tabular statement herewith, marked "B," and there must always be allowed for "sick," "detached service," and other unavoidable causes, at least ten per cent., reducing the available force to about 20,000 enlisted men. I therefore agree with General Sheridan, that the Army is too small in enlisted men to fulfill the heavy duties now imposed on it, and is overworked. I therefore renew my recommendation of last year that Congress be asked to give twenty-five thousand enlisted men, *specifically*, to the troops of the line of the Army, and to make separate provision for the detachments of "ordnance men," "engineer battalion," "hospital stewards," commissary-sergeants," "West Point detachments," detailed clerks, &c., in the same manner as has already been done for the Signal Corps. In this connection I will venture to call your attention to the fact that the Revised Statutes, edition of 1878, section 1115, Chap. I, defining the organization of the Army, limits its strength to "not more than 30,000 enlisted men," but subsequent appropriation bills, by *provisos*, have limited expenditures to 25,000 enlisted men. Still the legal strength is 30,000 enlisted men, and that number is the least possible at which we can maintain the present organization of forty regiments in anything like good order, disci-

pline and economy, and I infer this end can be reached by simply omitting the "proviso" in the next appropriation bill.

The combatant force remains to-day the same that it was last year, composed of ten regiments of cavalry, five of artillery, and twenty-five of infantry, but under the "proviso" limit, (25,000 enlisted men), the companies are too small for proper discipline, or for economical service, and I am convinced that the proposed increase of enlisted men will double the efficiency of the Army, and hardly be felt in the annual expenditure.

In this connection I submit the report of Inspector-General Marcy, whose long service and experience entitle his recommendations to great respect. If any neglect has arisen in the artillery arm of service, it has resulted from the impossibility of keeping up the five mounted batteries to a proper standard for want of men, and by reason of the fact that ever since the civil war there has been a disinclination on the part of Congress to provide enough modern guns for our sea-coast forts. The prosperous times and easy financial condition of the Treasury may now enable Congress to provide suitable armaments for the forts which guard the chief harbors of the country.

For the history of events during the past year I invite your attention to the careful reports of Generals Sheridan, Hancock, and McDowell, and the subordinate reports of department and district commanders herewith. All complain more or less of the smallness of their companies and consequent overwork of their men; but enough is given to satisfy me that they have been successful in keeping the peace everywhere; in protecting the emigrant; in opening new districts; covering the various routes of travel, and in guarding the Indians on their lawful reservations. The progress of settlement west of the Mississippi in the past fifteen years has been simply prodigious. Hardly a mountain but has been "prospected" for gold and silver, and now prosperous farms and cattle ranches exist where ten years ago no man could venture. This is largely due to the soldier, but in an equal, if not greater measure, to the adventurous pioneers themselves, and to that new and greatest of civilizers, the railroad. The Pacific Railroad from Omaha to San Francisco is now part of the Great Route which circles the earth, and is daily traveled by Europeans, Americans, and Asiatics in as much safety and with as much comfort as from New York to Chicago. The Southern Pacific Railroad is approaching completion, traversing Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California, soon to include Texas and New Orleans.

The President, you, and I have recently passed across that hitherto desolate and dangerous region in safety and comfort.

The Northern Pacific Railroad is making rapid progress from Bismarck westward and from the Columbia River eastward; and many other subordinate roads, as described by General Sheridan, are penetrating every valley and every district of country which hold out an inducement to settlement.

These railroads have completely revolutionized our country in the past few years, and impose on the military an entire change of policy. Hitherto we have been compelled to maintain small posts along wagon and stage routes of travel. These are no longer needed, because no longer used, and the settlements which grow up speedily along the new railroads afford all the security necessary, and the regular stations built for storage at convenient distances afford the necessary shelter for stores and for the men when operating in the neighborhood. We should now absolutely abandon many of the smaller posts hitherto necessary and

concentrate at strategic points, generally near the national frontier or where railroads intersect, so as to send out detachments promptly to the districts where needed.

Congress alone has the power to dispose of the property of the United States, and we, the military, find ourselves possessed of lands and houses obtained in earlier times which demand occupation for preservation. Under existing laws, also, "permanent buildings" cannot be erected without the sanction of Congress; and even when the sale of any old military site and buildings has been authorized the money has, by law, reverted to the Treasury, and could only be utilized again by a new appropriation. From the nature of things Congress cannot and does not give its time and attention to such small matters, and I earnestly recommend that provision be made by law similar to that for the sale of military stores in section 1241 of the Revised Statutes, for the sale of such abandoned military posts and buildings as are found to be unnecessary, with the right to apply the proceeds of sale to other places the property of the United States. Your own observation during your recent tour of the Pacific States and Territories will afford several examples where the best economy would result from this change of policy. In Kansas, New Mexico, and Arizona nearly all the posts are along old wagon and stage roads not touched by the *new* railroads, and in some instances a single new post would subserve the uses of half a dozen old ones, but the difficulty of obtaining a new appropriation from Congress and the necessity of preserving some immediate shelter for the men has forced us to cling to these old posts, though at great expense and inconvenience. In most instances the buildings are of stone or adobe, which cannot be removed, but would sell readily for cash and become the nuclei of new towns, farms, or ranches. To illustrate, I invite your attention to the map of Arizona and New Mexico, near where we recently passed by railroad. Forts Bowie, Grant, Bayard, Mimbres. Cummings, McRae, Craig, Thorn, and Selden, all built at great cost by our predecessors under a necessity then most urgent, could now be replaced by a single post on or near the Southern Pacific Railroad, whence detachments could be sent promptly to any threatened quarter.

The same occurs on the Northern Pacific Railroad. Forts Keogh and Custer, built on the Yellowstone only four years ago, near the site where General Custer's whole command was obliterated by hostile savages, will soon become commercial towns rather than military posts.

In my judgment the time has now come for the military authorities to select suitable strategic points for permanent occupation and improvement, whence detachments can be sent out for special service. As long as we possess and must care for these small posts it is impossible to abandon them to waste, and we are forced to hold on to them, but if Congress will delegate to the President, the Secretary of War, and a board of officers the right to sell these posts and appropriate the proceeds of sale to strategic points, I am certain it will result in great economy, and enable us to maintain larger garrisons with increased discipline and better service.

For similar reasons, and because the commerce of the world is carried on in ships of three thousand tons and over, and because of the heavy draught of war vessels, most of our sea-coast forts are superfluous. We now have fifty millions of people, and the idea of any hostile force landing on our coast is simply preposterous. Yet our great commercial ports should be made so safe that even an apprehension of danger would not be felt. Portland, Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Hampton Roads, Port Royal, Key West, Pensacola, New Orleans, San Diego, San Fran-

cisco, and Port Townsend should all be properly fortified and garrisoned. All minor forts should be abandoned. An annual appropriation of a million of dollars would in ten years put these forts in good order, and another million a year would properly arm them, and the Secretary of War and President should have discretion as to the disbursement of this money. Artillery officers should also be associated with the engineers in constructing, altering, and repairing sea-coast forts, because the men who have to fight these batteries should have something to do in their construction.

I now beg to invite your special attention to the annual reports of General Schofield, commanding the National Military Academy at West Point, and of Col. George W. Getty, of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. In my judgment both of these institutions are in as good order as possible, and both are an honor to the country.

Education must always be the surest basis of national security and honor. The education and manly training imparted to young men at West Point has repaid the United States a thousand times its cost, and has more than verified the predictions of General Washington. From time to time periodical complaints have arisen to its prejudice, such as occurred last year in regard to the colored cadet, Whitaker. A thorough, patient, close investigation, in the midst of a tumult of abuse, resulted in a perfect vindication of the authorities of that Academy. Every cadet at West Point is an appointee of a member of Congress, each member having a cadet of his own nomination there, with only ten appointed by the President at large. The corps of cadets is therefore a youthful counterpart of our national House of Representatives. The same laws, the same regulations, the same instruction, books, clothing, and food are common to all, and a more democratic body never existed on earth than is the corps of cadets. Prejudice is alleged against colored cadets. Prejudice of race is the most difficult thing to contend against of any in this world. There is no more such prejudice at West Point than in the community at large, and the practice of equality at West Point is in advance of the rest of the country. The authorities at the Academy have no voice in the selection of candidates, and must receive, train, and educate such as are sent there, regardless of nationality, color, or previous condition. To discriminate in favor of a colored boy by reason of his color is as much a violation of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution as to discriminate against him, perfect impartiality being the true rule, and that I believe the authorities at West Point have endeavored to follow. In this connection I desire to state that in my judgment the requirement that all the enlisted men of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry shall be colored men, whilst the officers are white, is not consistent with the amendment of the Constitution above referred to. All men should be enlisted who are qualified, and assigned to regiments, regardless of color or previous condition. Such has been the law and usage in the Navy for years, and the Army would soon grow accustomed to it. No body of men on earth have more reverence for the Constitution and the laws than the Army, and I pledge my own and the good faith of all in the service to enforce faithfully every part of the Constitution of the United States and every law made in pursuance thereof.

General Schofield is abundantly able to enforce the laws and regulations of the Academy, and I again refer to his report for the history of this case, as also of all other matters pertaining to that institution.

The education at Fort Monroe, under the supervision of Colonel Getty, is purely professional, and limited chiefly to the artillery arm of service.

This education cannot be found in any other college in America, and is valuable only because the use of artillery is limited to war on a large scale, and cannot be learned in our Indian wars or in common life. When a necessity arises for artillery officers, as in our Mexican war, and also our civil war, it is sudden and immediate. This school costs nothing but the ordinary garrison expenses. I still desire to establish a similar school for infantry and cavalry at Leavenworth as soon as the condition of Indian affairs will admit of the sure release of some good infantry regiment from the distant frontier, which I hope will occur within the next year.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the entire Army is, in my opinion, as patriotic, as patient, as willing to encounter danger and hard service as at any former period of our history. The rapid extension of railroads and mails has much improved the general condition and contentment of officers and men, and they simply suffer the usual fate of peace in slow promotion and apprehension of changes which never come. The country is so large that regimental transfers and changes are costly, and the consequence has been that many regiments have remained longer in remote quarters than seemed fair; but I have endeavored to make regimental changes as fast as possible, consistent with the annual appropriations.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

Hon. ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
Secretary of War.

	General.	Lieutenant-General.	Major-generals.	Brigadier-generals.	
General officers	1	1	3	6	
Military secretary to the Lieutenant-General					
Aides-de-camp to general officers					
Adjutant-General's Department				1	
Inspectors-general				1	
Bureau of Military Justice				1	
Quartermaster's Department				1	
Subsistence Department				1	
Medical Department				1	
Pay Department				1	
Corps of Engineers				1	
Ordnance Department				1	
Signal Corps				1	
Post-chaplains					
First Regiment of Cavalry					
Second Regiment of Cavalry					
Third Regiment of Cavalry					
Fourth Regiment of Cavalry					
Fifth Regiment of Cavalry					
Sixth Regiment of Cavalry					
Seventh Regiment of Cavalry					
Eighth Regiment of Cavalry					
Ninth Regiment of Cavalry					
Tenth Regiment of Cavalry					
Aggregate of cavalry					
First Regiment of Artillery					
Second Regiment of Artillery					
Third Regiment of Artillery					
Fourth Regiment of Artillery					
Fifth Regiment of Artillery					
Aggregate of artillery					
First Regiment of Infantry					
Second Regiment of Infantry					
Third Regiment of Infantry					
Fourth Regiment of Infantry					
Fifth Regiment of Infantry					
Sixth Regiment of Infantry					
Seventh Regiment of Infantry					
Eighth Regiment of Infantry					
Ninth Regiment of Infantry					
Tenth Regiment of Infantry					
Eleventh Regiment of Infantry					
Twelfth Regiment of Infantry					
Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry					
Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry					
Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry					
Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry					
Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry					
Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry					
Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry					
Twentieth Regiment of Infantry					
Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry					
Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry					
Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry					
Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry					
Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry					
Aggregate of infantry					

	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Saddlers.	Wagoners.	Privates, first class.	Privates, second class.	Privates.	Total.	MILITARY ACADEMY. Professors.	Cadets.	Aggregate.
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186	.....	.....	373
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	74	.....	194	.....	.....	303
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	123	.....	394	.....	.....	458
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	(c)235	(c)81	.....	(c)452	.....	.....	457
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
..	21	.....	12	1	.....	.....	460	634	.....	.....	677
..	21	.....	12	3	.....	.....	502	666	.....	.....	709
..	23	.....	10	7	.....	.....	516	696	.....	.....	739
..	23	.....	10	8	.....	.....	508	693	.....	.....	736
..	23	.....	10	7	.....	.....	571	750	.....	.....	793
..	22	.....	12	4	.....	.....	602	780	.....	.....	823
..	21	.....	12	8	.....	.....	560	747	.....	.....	790
..	23	.....	12	4	.....	.....	541	764	.....	.....	807
..	23	.....	9	1	.....	.....	550	705	.....	.....	746
..	23	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	554	728	.....	.....	772
..	223	.....	110	43	.....	.....	5,404	7,163	.....	.....	7,592
5	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	352	498	.....	.....	554
.8	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	411	544	.....	.....	600
1	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	355	485	.....	.....	541
3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	352	481	.....	.....	537
0	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	377	492	.....	.....	548
7	.....	21	.....	5	.....	.....	1,847	2,500	.....	.....	2,780
.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338	428	.....	.....	463
.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	343	442	.....	.....	476
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312	413	.....	.....	448
.8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	369	475	.....	.....	510
.8	.....	12	.....	7	.....	.....	365	300	.....	.....	425
.7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	358	461	.....	.....	495
.6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	292	392	.....	.....	427
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	409	518	.....	.....	553
.8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	363	467	.....	.....	502
.8	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	274	376	.....	.....	411
.8	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	323	436	.....	.....	471
.8	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	419	530	.....	.....	565
.2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	303	395	.....	.....	430
0	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	324	428	.....	.....	463
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	465	.....	.....	499
.6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	343	445	.....	.....	480
.5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	344	455	.....	.....	488
.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266	371	.....	.....	405
.7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	323	424	.....	.....	459
.5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	350	.....	.....	384
.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	407	517	.....	.....	552
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	369	476	.....	.....	511
		4	.....	.....	.....	.....	328	434	.....	.....	468
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	412	516	.....	.....	548
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	371	465	.....	.....	498
		9	.....	7	.....	.....	8,484	11,069	.....	.....	11,931

C.—*Position and distribution of troops in the Military Division of the Missouri, com the latest returns on file in the*

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.					
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Departm't.	Inspectors-general.	Bureau of Military Justice.
				Divis'n Staff	1	1	2	1	2	..
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.										
Headquarters	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Brig. Gen. John Pope	..	Department staff.	1	..	2	1	..	1
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	3 miles above Leavenworth City.	Col. C. H. Smith, 19th Inf.	5	19th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Riley, Kans.	3 miles from Junction City.	Col. G. Pennypacker, 16th Inf.	3	16th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Dodge, Kans.	5 miles from Dodge City.	Maj. R. H. Offley, 19th Inf.	3	19th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Wallace, Kans.	2 miles from Wallace Station.	Lieut. Col. James Van Voast, 16th Inf.	2	16th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Leavenworth Military Prison.	At Fort Leavenworth.	Capt. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M.	..	Pris'n guard.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Sill, Ind. T.	On Medicine Bluff Creek.	Maj. J. K. Mizner, 4th Cav.	4	4th Cav. and 16th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Reno, Ind. T.	Near Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency.	Capt. G. M. Randall, 23d Inf.	5	4th Cav., 16th and 23d Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Supply, Ind. T.	Near junction of Wolf and Beaver Creeks.	Col. G. O. Haller, 23d Inf.	4	4th Cav. and 23d Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cantonment on North Fork of Canadian River, Ind. T.	South side of North Fork of Canadian River.	Lieut. Col. R. I. Dodge, 23d Inf.	4	23d Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camp on White River, Colo.	Near White River agency.	Lieut. Col. Daniel Huston, 6th Inf.	9	6th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Lyon, Colo.	1 mile from Las Animas.	Capt. G. F. Towle, 19th Inf.	3	19th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Lewis, Colo.	At Pagosa Springs	Capt. George Shorkley, 15th Inf.	3	9th Cav. and 15th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cantonment on the Rio La Plata, Colo.	On the Rio La Plata, Colo.	Lieut. Col. R. E. A. Crofton, 13th Inf.	5	13th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Hays, Kans.	Near Hays City	Col. R. S. Mackenzie, 4th Cav.	6	4th Cav.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camp on Snake River, Wyo.	On Snake River	1st Lieut. J. F. Munson, 6th Inf.	1	6th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Bliss, Tex.	Near El Paso	Maj. N. W. Osborne, 15th Inf.	3	9th Cav. and 15th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Elliott, Tex.	On Sweetwater Creek	Lieut. Col. J. P. Hatch, 4th Cav.	3	4th Cav. and 23d Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Bayard, N. M.	Near Pinos Altos	Capt. G. A. Purington, 9th Cav.	6	9th Cav. and 15th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Craig, N. M.	3 miles from San Marcial.	Capt. J. W. Bean, 15th Inf.	1	15th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Stanton, N. M.	On the Rio Bonita	Col. G. P. Buell, 15th Inf.	3	9th Cav. and 15th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Union, N. M.	5 miles from the Mora	Lieut. Col. N. A. M. Dudley, 9th Cav.	2	9th Cav. and 15th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Wingate, N. M.	At the headwaters of the Rio Puerco	Col. L. P. Bradley, 13th Inf.	9	9th Cav., 13th and 15th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Santa Fé, N. M.	Headquarters District of New Mexico.	Col. Edward Hatch, 9th Cav.	..	Headquart's 9th Cav.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			84		1	..	2	1	..	1

manded by Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan, headquarters Chicago, Ill., taken from Adjutant-General's Office, 1880.

PRESENT.																			ABSENT.						AGGREGATE.		
Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post-chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and reg'tal staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
3	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	14	27
2	1	1	5	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	16	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	13	29
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	1	9	233	17	250	..	1	2	..	1	3	4	20	234	254
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	..	1	1	5	184	14	198	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	15	184	199
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	6	113	11	124	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	11	114	125
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	81	5	86	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	6	83	89
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	70	5	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	70	75
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	8	194	14	208	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	14	199	213
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	8	250	13	263	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	15	251	266
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	1	1	5	210	14	224	..	..	..	2	1	2	3	16	211	227
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	8	177	13	190	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	14	178	192
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	15	371	24	395	..	1	3	2	..	6	6	30	371	401
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	109	8	117	..	..	2	..	3	2	5	10	112	122
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	160	9	169	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	10	160	170
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	7	223	14	237	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	17	223	240
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	5	..	1	1	10	393	21	414	..	..	1	2	..	3	3	24	393	417
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	43	2	45	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	43	46
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	4	137	8	145	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	10	137	147
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	125	8	133	..	..	1	2	1	3	4	11	126	137
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	9	306	15	321	..	1	1	1	6	3	9	18	312	330
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	49	3	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	49	52
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	6	160	12	172	..	1	2	..	..	3	3	15	160	175
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	107	8	115	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	9	107	116
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	8	..	1	1	11	468	24	492	..	..	1	5	..	6	6	30	468	498
1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	29	7	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	29	36
5	2	18	7	1	1	5	1	7	6	10	66	..	7	7	139	4,205	285	4,490	..	4	18	22	22	44	66	329	4,227	4,556

C.—*Position and distribution of troops in the*

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.						
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Department.	Inspectors-general.	Bureau of Military Justice.	
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.											
Headquarters	San Antonio, Tex	Brig. Gen. E. O. C. Ord	...	Department staff.	1	..	3	1	..	..	
San Antonio, Tex	.....	Capt. C. J. Dickey, 22d Inf.	2	1st and 22d Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
San Diego, Tex	.....	Capt. A. B. Kauffman, 8th Cav.	1	8th Cav.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
San Felipe, Tex	.....	Capt. S. B. M. Young, 8th Cav.	1	8th Cav	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Brown, Tex	At Brownsville	Col. E. S. Otis, 20th Inf	9	8th Cav., 2d Art., and 20th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Clark, Tex	At the head of Las Moras Creek.	Col. D. S. Stanley, 22d Inf.	14	8th Cav., 2d Art., 20th and 22d Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Davis, Tex	Near Limpia Creek	Lieut. Col. J. E. Yard, 24th Inf.	6	10th Cav. & 24th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Duncan, Tex	At Eagle Pass	Capt. J. S. McNaught, 20th Inf.	2	8th Cav. and 20th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Griffin, Tex	At Maxwell's Ranche.	Capt. J. B. Irvine, 22d Inf.	1	22d Inf	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort McKavett, Tex.	On San Saba River	Maj. A. L. Hough, 22d Inf.	4	22d Inf	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort McIntosh, Tex.	At Laredo	Maj. S. S. Sumner, 8th Cav.	4	8th Cav. and 24th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Ringgold, Tex.	At Rio Grande City	Maj. D. R. Clendennin, 8th Cav.	4	8th Cav. and 21st Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Stockton, Tex.	At Comanche Springs.	Maj. R. F. O'Beirne, 24th Inf.	3	10th Cav. & 24th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Concho, Tex	At junction of Main and North Conchos.	Col. B. H. Grierson, 10th Cav.	9	10th Cav. & 24th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pena Colorado, Tex.	50 miles southeast from Fort Davis.	1st Lieut. C. J. Crane, 24th Inf.	1	24th Inf	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Corpus Christi, Tex.	.....	Capt. E. B. Williston, 2d Art.	1	2d Art	..	..	..	..	..	..	
En route	To the district of the Bravo.	Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st Inf.	6	1st Inf	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	.....	.....	68	.....	1	..	3	1	..	..	
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.											
Headquarters	Fort Omaha, Nebr	Brig. Gen. Geo. Crook	...	Department staff.	1	..	3	1	..	1	
Fort Omaha, Nebr	3 miles above Omaha	Col. J. H. King, 9th Inf	2	9th Inf	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Sidney, Nebr	Near Sidney Station	Lieut. Col. C. E. Compton, 5th Cav.	3	5th Cav. and 9th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Robinson, Nebr.	At Red Cloud Agency.	Maj. E. V. Sumner, 5th Cav.	3	5th Cav. and 9th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Hartsuff, Nebr	On North Fork of Loup River.	Capt. Samuel Munson, 9th Inf.	1	9th Inf	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Camp Sheridan, Nebr.	At Spotted Tail Agency.	Capt. J. B. Babcock, 5th Cav.	2	5th Cav. and 9th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Fetterman, Wyo.	83 miles from Rock Creek.	Maj. I. D. De Russy, 4th Inf.	2	4th Inf	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Laramie, Wyo.	Near mouth of Laramie River.	Col. Wesley Merritt, 5th Cav.	6	5th Cav. and 4th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort McKinney, Wyo.	On Clear Fork Creek	Capt. G. A. Drew, 3d Cav.	3	3d Cav. and 9th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	Near Cheyenne	Col. A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav.	5	3d Cav. and 4th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Division of the Missouri, &c.—Continued.

PRESENT.														ABSENT.							AGGREGATE.		
Ordnance Department.	Post-chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and reg'tal staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	10	13	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	88	5	93	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	7	89	96
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	69	2	71	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	69	72
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	57	4	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	4	57	61
..	..	..	1	1	1	7	..	1	1	14	328	28	356	..	1	2	4	4	7	11	35	332	367
..	..	..	1	1	1	9	..	1	1	22	712	39	751	..	..	5	7	9	12	21	51	721	772
..	..	..	..	1	1	6	..	1	1	9	382	20	402	..	2	..	2	..	4	4	24	382	406
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	103	7	110	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	8	105	113
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	38	3	41	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	4	38	42
..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	6	170	11	181	..	..	1	2	1	3	4	14	171	185
..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	5	211	10	221	..	..	1	2	3	3	6	13	214	227
..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	1	5	200	12	212	..	1	..	2	..	3	3	15	200	215
..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	181	8	189	..	..	2	2	4	4	8	12	185	197
..	..	..	1	..	1	8	1	1	1	14	547	29	576	..	2	1	3	3	6	9	35	550	585
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	54	2	56	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	54	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	48	3	51	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	4	48	52
..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	1	1	8	229	17	246	..	2	1	4	..	7	7	24	229	253
1	1	..	4	4	8	53	1	6	6	102	3,430	210	3,640	1	8	15	32	27	56	83	266	3,457	3,723
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	18	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	18	13	31
..	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	4	134	12	146	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	13	134	147
..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	145	8	153	..	..	..	3	2	3	5	11	147	158
..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	150	9	159	..	..	..	3	2	3	5	12	152	164
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	46	3	49	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	47	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	108	3	111	..	..	1	2	2	3	5	6	110	116
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	74	7	81	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	8	76	84
..	..	..	1	..	1	6	..	1	1	10	318	21	339	..	..	..	2	5	2	7	23	323	346
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	129	8	137	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	10	130	140
..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	1	1	5	296	14	310	1	1	..	5	1	7	8	21	297	318

is

This education cannot be found in any other college in America, and is valuable only because the use of artillery is limited to war on a large scale, and cannot be learned in our Indian wars or in common life. When a necessity arises for artillery officers, as in our Mexican war, and also our civil war, it is sudden and immediate. This school costs nothing but the ordinary garrison expenses. I still desire to establish a similar school for infantry and cavalry at Leavenworth as soon as the condition of Indian affairs will admit of the sure release of some good infantry regiment from the distant frontier, which I hope will occur within the next year.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the entire Army is, in my opinion, as patriotic, as patient, as willing to encounter danger and hard service as at any former period of our history. The rapid extension of railroads and mails has much improved the general condition and contentment of officers and men, and they simply suffer the usual fate of peace in slow promotion and apprehension of changes which never come. The country is so large that regimental transfers and changes are costly, and the consequence has been that many regiments have remained longer in remote quarters than seemed fair; but I have endeavored to make regimental changes as fast as possible, consistent with the annual appropriations.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

Hon. ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
Secretary of War.

	General.	Lieutenant-General.	Major-generals.	Brigadier-generals.
General officers	1	1	3	6
Military secretary to the Lieutenant-General				
Aides-de-camp to general officers				
Adjutant-General's Department				1
Inspectors-general				1
Bureau of Military Justice				1
Quartermaster's Department				1
Subsistence Department				1
Medical Department				1
Pay Department				1
Corps of Engineers				1
Ordnance Department				1
Signal Corps				1
Post-chaplains				
First Regiment of Cavalry				
Second Regiment of Cavalry				
Third Regiment of Cavalry				
Fourth Regiment of Cavalry				
Fifth Regiment of Cavalry				
Sixth Regiment of Cavalry				
Seventh Regiment of Cavalry				
Eighth Regiment of Cavalry				
Ninth Regiment of Cavalry				
Tenth Regiment of Cavalry				
Aggregate of cavalry				
First Regiment of Artillery				
Second Regiment of Artillery				
Third Regiment of Artillery				
Fourth Regiment of Artillery				
Fifth Regiment of Artillery				
Aggregate of artillery				
First Regiment of Infantry				
Second Regiment of Infantry				
Third Regiment of Infantry				
Fourth Regiment of Infantry				
Fifth Regiment of Infantry				
Sixth Regiment of Infantry				
Seventh Regiment of Infantry				
Eighth Regiment of Infantry				
Ninth Regiment of Infantry				
Tenth Regiment of Infantry				
Eleventh Regiment of Infantry				
Twelfth Regiment of Infantry				
Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry				
Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry				
Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry				
Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry				
Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry				
Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry				
Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry				
Twentieth Regiment of Infantry				
Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry				
Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry				
Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry				
Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry				
Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry				
Aggregate of infantry				

									MILITARY ACADEMY.		
	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Saddlers.	Wagoners.	Privates, first class.	Privates, second class.	Privates.	Total.	Professors.	Cadets.	Aggregate.
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186	.....	.....	373
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	74	.....	194	.....	.....	303
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	123	.....	394	.....	.....	458
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	(c)235	(c)81	.....	(c)452	.....	.....	457
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
..	21	.....	12	1	.....	.....	460	634	.....	.....	677
..	21	.....	12	3	.....	.....	502	666	.....	.....	709
..	23	.....	10	7	.....	.....	516	696	.....	.....	739
..	23	.....	10	8	.....	.....	508	693	.....	.....	736
..	23	.....	10	7	.....	.....	571	750	.....	.....	793
..	22	.....	12	4	.....	.....	602	780	.....	.....	823
..	21	.....	12	8	.....	.....	560	747	.....	.....	790
..	23	.....	12	4	.....	.....	541	764	.....	.....	807
..	23	.....	9	1	.....	.....	550	705	.....	.....	746
..	23	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	554	728	.....	.....	772
..	223	.....	110	43	.....	.....	5,404	7,163	.....	.....	7,592
5	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	352	498	.....	.....	554
8	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	411	544	.....	.....	600
1	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	355	485	.....	.....	541
3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	352	481	.....	.....	537
0	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	377	492	.....	.....	548
7	.....	21	.....	5	.....	.....	1,847	2,500	.....	.....	2,780
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338	428	.....	.....	463
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	343	442	.....	.....	476
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312	413	.....	.....	448
8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	369	475	.....	.....	510
8	.....	12	.....	7	.....	.....	365	390	.....	.....	425
7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	358	461	.....	.....	495
6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	292	392	.....	.....	427
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	409	518	.....	.....	553
8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	363	467	.....	.....	502
8	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	274	376	.....	.....	411
8	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	323	436	.....	.....	471
8	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	419	530	.....	.....	565
2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	303	395	.....	.....	430
0	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	324	428	.....	.....	463
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	465	.....	.....	499
6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	343	445	.....	.....	480
5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	344	455	.....	.....	488
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266	371	.....	.....	405
7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	323	424	.....	.....	459
5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	350	.....	.....	384
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	407	517	.....	.....	552
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	369	476	.....	.....	511
5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	328	434	.....	.....	468
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	412	516	.....	.....	548
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	371	465	.....	.....	498
2	.....	50	.....	7	.....	.....	8,484	11,069	.....	.....	11,931

C.—Position and distribution of troops in the

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.						
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Departm't.	Inspectors-general.	Bureau of Military Justice.	
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.											
Headquarters.....	San Antonio, Tex	Brig. Gen. E. O. C. Ord...	...	Department staff.	1	..	3	1	..	..	
San Antonio, Tex..	....	Capt. C. J. Dickey, 22d Inf.	2	1st and 22d Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
San Diego, Tex	....	Capt. A. B. Kauffman, 8th Cav.	1	8th Cav.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
San Felipe, Tex....	....	Capt. S. B. M. Young, 8th Cav.	1	8th Cav.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Brown, Tex...	At Brownsville.....	Col. E. S. Otis, 20th Inf...	9	8th Cav., 2d Art., and 20th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Clark, Tex....	At the head of Las Moras Creek.	Col. D. S. Stanley, 22d Inf.	14	8th Cav., 2d Art., 20th and 22d Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Davis, Tex ...	Near Limpia Creek...	Lieut. Col. J. E. Yard, 24th Inf.	6	10th Cav. & 24th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Duncan, Tex..	At Eagle Pass.....	Capt. J. S. McNaught, 20th Inf.	2	8th Cav. and 20th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Griffin, Tex...	At Maxwell's Ranche.	Capt. J. B. Irvine, 22d Inf.	1	22d Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort McKavett, Tex.	On San Saba River ...	Maj. A. L. Hough, 22d Inf.	4	22d Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort McIntosh, Tex.	At Laredo.....	Maj. S. S. Sumner, 8th Cav.	4	8th Cav. and 24th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Ringgold, Tex.	At Rio Grande City ..	Maj. D. R. Clendennin, 8th Cav.	4	8th Cav. and 21st Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Stockton, Tex.	At Comanche Springs.	Maj. R. F. O'Beirne, 24th Inf.	3	10th Cav. & 24th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Concho, Tex..	At junction of Main and North Conchos.	Col. B. H. Grierson, 10th Cav.	9	10th Cav. & 24th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pena Colorado, Tex.	50 miles southeast from Fort Davis.	1st Lieut. C. J. Crane, 24th Inf.	1	24th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Corpus Christi, Tex.	....	Capt. E. B. Williston, 2d Art.	1	2d Art.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
En route.....	To the district of the Bravo.	Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st Inf.	6	1st Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	....	.....	68	.....	1	..	3	1	..	..	
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.											
Headquarters.....	Fort Omaha, Nebr....	Brig. Gen. Geo. Crook...	...	Department staff.	1	..	3	1	..	1	
Fort Omaha, Nebr..	3 miles above Omaha..	Col. J. H. King, 9th Inf..	2	9th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Sidney, Nebr..	Near Sidney Station ..	Lieut. Col. C. E. Compton, 5th Cav.	3	5th Cav. and 9th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Robinson, Nebr.	At Red Cloud Agency.	Maj. E. V. Sumner, 5th Cav.	3	5th Cav. and 9th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Hartsuff, Nebr	On North Fork of Loup River.	Capt. Samuel Munson, 9th Inf.	1	9th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Camp Sheridan, Nebr.	At Spotted Tail Agency.	Capt. J. B. Babcock, 5th Cav.	2	5th Cav. and 9th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Fetterman, Wyo.	83 miles from Rock Creek.	Maj. I. D. De Russy, 4th Inf.	2	4th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Laramie, Wyo.	Near mouth of Laramie River.	Col. Wesley Merritt, 5th Cav.	6	5th Cav. and 4th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort McKinney, Wyo.	On Clear Fork Creek..	Capt. G. A. Drew, 3d Cav.	3	3d Cav. and 9th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	Near Cheyenne.....	Col. A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav.	5	3d Cav. and 4th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Military Division of the Missouri, &c.—Continued.

PRESENT.																					ABSENT.						AGGREGATE.		
Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post-chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
2	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	23
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	88	5	93	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	7	89	96
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	69	2	71	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	69	72
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	57	4	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	57	61
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	7	..	1	1	14	328	28	356	..	1	2	4	4	7	11	35	332	367
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	9	..	1	1	22	712	39	751	..	..	5	7	9	12	21	51	721	772
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	..	1	1	9	382	20	402	..	2	..	2	..	4	4	24	382	406
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	103	7	110	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	8	105	113
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	38	3	41	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	4	38	42
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	6	170	11	181	..	..	1	2	1	3	4	14	171	185
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	5	211	10	221	..	..	1	2	3	3	6	13	214	227
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	1	5	200	12	212	..	1	..	2	..	3	3	15	200	215
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	181	8	189	..	..	2	2	4	4	8	12	185	197
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	8	1	1	1	14	547	29	576	..	2	1	3	3	6	9	35	550	585
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	54	2	56	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	54	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	48	3	51	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	4	48	52
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	1	1	8	229	17	246	..	2	1	4	..	7	7	24	229	253
4	1	16	..	1	1	1	..	4	4	8	53	1	6	6	102	3,430	210	3,640	1	8	15	32	27	56	83	266	3,457	3,723
4	2	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	18	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	13	31
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	4	134	12	146	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	13	134	147
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	145	8	153	..	..	..	3	2	3	5	11	147	158
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	150	9	159	..	..	..	3	2	3	5	12	152	164
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	46	3	49	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	47	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	108	3	111	..	..	1	2	2	3	5	6	110	116
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	74	7	81	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	8	76	84
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	..	1	1	10	318	21	339	..	..	..	2	5	2	7	23	323	346
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	129	8	137	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	10	130	140
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	1	1	5	296	14	310	1	1	..	5	1	7	8	21	297	318

C.—*Position and distribution of troops in the*

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.						
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Department.	Inspectors-general.	Bureau of Military Justice.	
DEPARTM'T OF THE PLATTE—Contd.											
Fort Sanders, Wyo.	On the line of the Union Pacific R. R.	Col. F. F. Flint, 4th Inf..	5	3d Cav. and 4th Inf.							
Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.	On the line of the Union Pacific R. R.	Maj. A. W. Evans, 3d Cav	3	3d Cav. and 4th Inf.							
Fort Washakie, Wyo.	147 miles from Green River Station.	Maj. J. W. Mason, 3d Cav	2	3d Cav							
Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.	At Cheyenne	First Lieut. A. H. Bowman, 9th Inf.	1	9th Inf							
Fort Bridger, Wyo	10 miles from Carter's Station.	Capt. W. H. Bisbee, 9th Inf.	2	4th Inf							
Fort Douglas, Utah	Near Salt Lake City	Col. J. E. Smith, 14th Inf	6	14th Inf							
Fort Cameron, Utah	At Beaver	Lieut. Col. Henry Douglas, 14th Inf.	3	14th Inf							
Fort Hall, Idaho	8 miles from Blackfoot.	Capt. A. H. Bainbridge, 14th Inf.	1	14th Inf							
Fort Niobrara, Nebr	On the Niobrara River.	Maj. J. J. Upham, 5th Cav.	4	5th Cav. and 9th Inf.							
Total			54		1		3	1		1	
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.											
Headquarters	Saint Paul, Minn	Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry		Department staff.	1		2	1			
Fort Snelling, Minn.	5 miles below St. Paul	Col. John Gibbon, 7th Inf	3	7th Inf							
Fort Sisseton, Dak	On Kettle Lake	Capt. C. E. Bennett, 17th Inf.	2	17th Inf							
Fort Totten, Dak	On Devil's Lake	Maj. J. S. Conrad, 17th Inf.	3	7th Cav. and 17th Inf.							
Fort Pembina, Dak.	Near Pembina	Capt. Edwd. Collins, 17th Inf.	2	17th Inf							
Fort Buford, Dak	On the Upper Missouri River.	Maj. D. H. Brotherton, 7th Inf.	3	7th Inf							
Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.	Near Bismarck	Lieut. Col. Elmer Otis, 7th Cav.	5	7th Cav., 7th, 11th, and 17th Inf.							
Fort Stevenson, Dak.	71 miles above Bismarck.	Capt. C. C. Rawn, 7th Inf.	2	7th Inf							
Fort Randall, Dak	75 miles above Yankton.	Col. G. L. Andrews, 25th Inf.	4	25th Inf							
Fort Sully, Dak	On the Upper Missouri River.	Lieut. Col. E. F. Townsend, 11th Inf.	4	11th Inf							
Fort Yates, Dak	At Standing Rock Agency.	Lieut. Col. W. P. Carlin, 17th Inf.	6	7th Cav. and 17th Inf.							
Fort Bennett, Dak.	7 miles above Fort Sully.	Capt. C. A. Wikoff, 11th Inf.	1	11th Inf							
Fort Hale, Dak	80 miles above Fort Randall.	Lieut. Col. M. M. Blunt, 25th Inf.	2	25th Inf							
Fort Meade, Dak	14 miles from Deadwood.	Col. S. D. Sturgis, 7th Cav	10	7th Cav. and 25th Inf.							
Cantonment Bad Lands, Dak.	160 miles west of Bismarck.	Capt. Richard Comba, 7th Inf.	1	7th Inf							
Fort Shaw, Mont	8 miles north of Helena	Col. J. R. Brooke, 3d Inf	2	3d and 18th Inf.							
Fort Benton, Mont.	143 miles north of Helena.	Capt. Edward Moale, 3d Inf.	1	3d Inf							
Fort Ellis, Mont	3 miles from Bozeman	Lieut. Col. A. J. Alexander, 2d Cav.	5	2d Cav. and 3d Inf.							
Fort Missoula, Mont	At Missoula	Lieut. Col. Geo. Gibson, 3d Inf.	4	3d Inf							
Fort Keogh, Mont.	At mouth of Tongue River.	Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Inf.	14	2d Cav. and 5th Inf.							
Fort Custer, Mont.	At mouth of Little Big Horn River.	Col. J. W. Davidson, 2d Cav.	7	2d Cav. and 11th Inf.							

Military Division of the Missouri, &c.—Continued.

PRESENT.																				ABSENT.						AGGREGATE.		
Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post-chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regim't staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	1	9	261	16	277	..	..	2	1	7	3	10	19	268	287
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	6	135	10	145	..	1	..	..	2	1	3	11	137	148
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	108	7	115	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	7	111	118
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	44	2	46	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	44	47
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	69	7	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	69	76
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	4	..	1	1	10	257	20	277	..	..	2	2	4	4	8	24	261	285
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	115	8	123	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	11	115	126
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	37	2	39	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	3	39	42
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	5	215	11	226	..	..	1	3	8	4	12	15	223	238
5	2	15	5	1	..	4	..	5	3	8	44	..	5	5	81	2,654	186	2,840	1	3	9	26	42	39	81	225	2,696	2,921
6	3	2	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	24	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	13	37
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	5	143	12	155	..	..	1	..	3	1	4	13	146	159
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	85	5	90	..	..	1	..	4	1	5	6	89	95
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	5	150	9	159	..	..	1	1	2	2	4	11	152	163
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	67	6	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	67	73
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	105	10	115	..	..	..	2	1	2	3	12	106	118
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	8	245	15	260	..	..	1	2	1	3	4	18	246	264
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	69	6	75	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	6	71	77
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	7	190	14	204	..	1	2	..	..	3	3	17	190	207
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	7	179	14	193	..	1	2	1	2	4	6	18	181	199
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	1	1	12	296	22	318	..	1	1	..	3	2	5	24	299	323
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	51	3	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	51	54
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	90	6	96	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	7	91	98
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	..	..	1	16	564	27	591	..	2	2	4	7	8	15	35	571	606
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	40	3	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	40	43
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	107	8	115	..	..	1	1	2	2	4	10	109	119
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	38	2	40	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	3	40	43
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	7	220	13	233	..	..	1	3	3	4	7	17	223	240
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	147	10	157	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	12	147	159
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	11	..	1	1	22	629	39	668	..	1	3	5	3	9	12	48	632	680
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	..	..	1	9	335	19	354	..	1	1	4	7	6	13	25	342	367

C 2.—*Position and distribution of troops in the*

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.					
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Departm't.	Inspectors-general.	
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA—Continued.										
Fort Logan, Mont..	18 miles from Diamond City.	Maj. H. L. Chipman, 3d Inf.	1	18th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..	—
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.	On Beaver Creek	Lieut. Col. H. M. Black, 18th Inf.	10	2d Cav. and 18th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	—
Fort Maginnis, Mont.	On Ford's Creek.....	Capt. Daingerfield Parker, 3d Inf.	2	3d Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..	—
Helena, Mont.....	Headquarters District of Montana.	Col. T. H. Ruger, 18th Inf	...	.....	..	..	..	..	..	—
Total.....	.....	.....	94	.....	1	..	2	1	..	—
Grand total...	.....	.....	300	.....	5	1	12	5	2	

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 11, 1880.

ion of the Missouri, &c.—Continued.

PRESENT.												ABSENT.						AGGREGATE.		
Post-chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regim'l staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
...	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	2	41	3	44	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	4	41	45
...	...	1	2	9		1	1	15	465	31	496	..	..	1	5	...	6	6	37	465	502	
...	...	...	...	2	..	..	..	..	3	75	5	80	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	6	75	81
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	2	1	3
4	..	7	8	11	73	..	7	9	151	4, 345	308	4, 653	..	7	19	33	43	59	102	367	4, 388	4, 755
4	1	23	21	37	236	1	25	27	473	14, 648	1, 002	15, 650	2	22	61	113	134	198	332	1, 200	14, 782	15, 982

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

D.—*Position and distribution of troops in the Military Division of the Atlantic, commanded latest returns on file in the Adjt*

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.					
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Department.	Inspectors general.	Bureau of Military Justice.
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.				Division staff	1	..	3	1	1	
Headquarters	Governor's Island, N.Y	Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock	...	Department staff.	..	..	..	..	..	–
Fort Columbus, N.Y	.... do	Capt. Thomas Ward, 1st Art.	2	1st Art	..	..	..	..	..	–
Fort Hamilton, N.Y	New York Harbor	Lt. Col. G. A. De Russy, 3d Art.	4	3d Art	..	..	..	..	..	–
Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.	.....do	Maj. H. G. Gibson, 3d Art	2	3d Art	..	..	..	..	..	–
Fort Schuyler, N.Y	At Throg's Neck	Capt. G. F. Barstow, 3d Art.	2	3d Art	..	..	..	..	..	–
Fort Porter, N.Y	At Buffalo	Capt. R. Hall, 10th Inf	2	10th Inf	..	..	..	..	..	–
Fort Niagara, N.Y	Near Youngstown	Capt. J. L. Tiernon, 3d Art.	1	3d Art	..	..	..	..	..	–
Fort Ontario, N.Y	At Oswego	Capt. F. B. Hamilton, 2d Art.	1	2d Art	..	..	..	..	..	–
Madison Barracks, N.Y.	Sacket's Harbor	Capt. J. R. Kelly, 3d Art	1	3d Art	..	..	..	..	..	–
Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.	Near Plattsburg	Capt. Lewis Smith, 3d Art.	1	3d Art	..	..	..	..	..	–
Fort Trumbull, Conn.	At New London	Lt. Col. J. M. Brannon, 1st Art.	2	1st Art	..	..	..	..	..	–
Fort Warren, Mass	In Boston Harbor	Maj. C. L. Best, 1st Art	2	1st Art	..	..	..	..	..	–
Port Preble, Me	Near Portland	Maj. John Hamilton, 1st Art.	1	1st Art	..	..	..	..	..	–
Fort Adams, R.I	Near Newport	Col. Israel Vogdes, 1st Art.	4	1st Art	..	..	..	..	..	–
Fort McHenry, Md	Near Baltimore	Col. R. B. Ayres, 2d Art	3	2d Art	..	..	..	..	..	–
Washington Arsenal, D.C.	Washington City	Capt. J. C. Breckinridge, 2d Art.	2	2d Art	..	..	..	..	..	–
Fort Monroe, Va	Old Point Comfort	Col. G. W. Getty, 3d Art.	5	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Art.	..	..	..	..	..	–
Fort Wayne, Mich	Near Detroit	Col. H. B. Clitz, 10th Inf	4	10th Inf	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Brady, Mich	Near Sault Ste. Marie	Capt. E. G. Bush, 10th Inf.	2	10th Inf	..	..	..	..	..	
Fort Mackinac, Mich.	Michilimackinac Island.	Capt. E. E. Sellers, 10th Inf.	2	10th Inf	..	..	..	..	..	
Total			43		..	..	..	..	..	
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.										
Headquarters	Newport Barracks, Ky	Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur	...	Department staff.	1	..	2	1	..	..
Newport Barracks, Ky.	Newport	Capt. F. L. Guenther, 5th Art.	1	5th Art	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Johnston, N.C	Smithville	Capt. W. P. Graves, 2d Art	1	2d Art	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saint Augustine, Fla.		Lt. Col. F. T. Dent, 5th Art.	2	5th Art	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Brooke, Fla	Tampa Bay	Capt. J. B. Rawles, 5th Art.	2	5th Art	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little Rock, Ark		Maj. H. W. Closson, 5th Art.	2	5th Art	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atlanta, Ga		Col. H. J. Hunt, 5th Art	4	5th Art	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			12		1	..	2	1	..	..
Grand total			55		2	..	5	2	1	1

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 11, 1880.

by Major General W. S. Hancock, headquarters Governor's Island, New York, taken from the last General's Office, 1880.

PRESENT.																					ABSENT.							AGGREGATE.		
Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post-chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and reg'tal staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	8	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	13	21
3	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	.....	14	14	1	..	..	..	....	1	1	15	....	15
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	86	6	92	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	8	86	94
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	1	6	196	15	211	..	..	..	5	1	5	6	20	197	217
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	78	8	86	..	..	..	2	1	2	3	10	79	89
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	58	6	64	..	..	..	2	2	2	4	8	60	68
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	73	7	80	..	..	..	....	1	....	1	7	74	81
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	39	3	42	..	..	..	2	....	2	2	5	39	44
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	45	3	48	..	..	..	2	...	2	2	5	45	50
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	39	4	43	..	..	..	1	....	1	1	5	39	44
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	43	4	47	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	5	45	50
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	76	6	82	..	..	..	3	3	3	6	9	79	88
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	5	74	9	83	..	..	..	1	....	1	1	10	74	84
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	41	5	46	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	5	41	46
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	1	1	10	192	21	213	..	..	..	2	3	2	5	23	195	218
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	7	167	16	183	..	..	..	2	....	2	2	18	167	185
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	77	6	83	..	..	..	2	2	2	4	8	79	87
1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	28	244	39	283	..	..	1	....	6	1	7	40	250	290
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	1	8	174	15	189	..	1	1	....	2	2	4	17	176	193
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	66	7	73	1	..	..	....	1	1	2	8	67	75
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	59	7	66	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	7	59	66
5	3	23	5	..	..	1	1	4	3	8	41	..	4	4	99	1,827	201	2,028	2	1	2	27	24	32	56	233	1,851	2,084
2	2	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	11	11	22	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	11	11	22
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	38	3	41	..	..	..	2	....	2	2	5	38	43
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	33	3	36	..	..	..	2	1	2	3	5	34	39
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	71	6	77	1	..	..	4	1	5	6	11	72	83
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	80	7	87	..	..	..	2	1	2	3	9	81	90
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	4	64	8	72	..	..	..	2	1	2	3	10	65	75
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	4	..	1	1	7	195	17	212	1	..	..	4	1	5	6	22	196	218
2	2	6	4	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	12	..	1	1	19	492	55	547	2	..	..	16	5	18	23	73	497	570
8	6	30	10	..	1	2	1	5	4	10	53	..	5	5	118	2,332	264	2,596	4	1	2	43	29	50	79	314	2,361	2,675

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

E.—*Position and distribution of troops in the Military Division of the Pacific, commanded* . *latest returns on file in the*

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.					
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Department.	Inspectors general.	Bureau of Military Justice.
				Divis'n staff	1	..	1	1	1	..
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.										
Headquarters.....	Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.	Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell.	..	Department staff.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Presidio, Cal.....	At San Francisco.....	Lt. Col. G. P. Andrews, 4th Art.	3	4th Art....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angel Island, Cal ..	In San Francisco Harbor.	Col. A. V. Kautz, 8th Inf.	3	8th Inf	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcatraz Island, Cal	....do	Capt. Edward Field, 4th Art.	2	4th Art	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benicia Barracks, Cal.	At Benicia	Lt. Col. J. D. Wilkins, 8th Inf.	2	8th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Bidwell, Cal ..	In Surprise Valley ...	Capt. C. M. Bailey, 8th Inf.	2	1st Cav. and 8th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Gaston, Cal ...	In Hoopa Valley	Capt. E. B. Savage, 8th Inf.	1	8th Inf . ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Point, Cal	In San Francisco Harbor.	Capt. John Egan, 4th Art.	3	4th Art	..	..	..	..	..	..
Point San José, Cal	....do	Capt. J. P. Campbell, 4th Art.	1	....do	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Halleck, Nev .	12 miles south of Halleck Station.	Maj. G. B. Sanford, 1st Cav.	2	1st Cav. and 8th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort McDermit, Nev.	80 miles north of Winnemucca.	Capt. R. F. Bernard, 1st Cav.	1	1st Cav	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	....	.....	20	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.										
Headquarters.....	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard .	....	Department staff.	1	..	2	1	..	..
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	18 miles north of Portland, Oreg.	Col. H. A. Morrow, 21st Inf.	4	21st Inf....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Canby, Wash .	Mouth of Columbia River.	Maj. W. M. Graham, 4th Art.	2	4th Art. and 21st Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Colville, Wash	In Colville Valley	Maj. G. G. Huntt, 1st Cav.	3	1st Cav. and 2d Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	At Walla Walla.....	Lt. Col. J. W. Forsyth, 1st Cav.	5	1st Cav	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Townsend, Wash.	Near Port Townsend.	Capt. Robert Pollock, 21st Inf.	2	21st Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Chelan, Wash	Near Lake Chelan ...	Lt. Col. H. C. Merriam, 2d Inf.	4	2d Inf	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Lapwai, Idaho	12 miles from Lewiston.	Lt. Col. A. Chambers, 21st Inf.	2	1st Cav. and 21st Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.	Near Spokane Falls ..	Col. Frank Wheaton, 21st Inf.	3	2d Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boise Barracks, Idaho.	Near Boise City.....	Maj. John Green, 1st Cav.	2	1st Cav. and 21st Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Howard, Idaho.	Near Mount Idaho ..	Capt. Samuel McKeever, 2d Inf.	1	2d Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Stevens, Oreg.	Mouth of Columbia River.	Capt. C. B. Throckmorton, 4th Art.	1	4th Art	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Klamath, Oreg	Near Lake Klamath..	Capt. S. G. Whipple, 1st Cav.	2	1st Cav. and 21st Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	....	.....	31	.....	1	..	2	1	..	..

by Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, headquarters Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., taken from the Adjutant-General's Office, 1880.

PRESENT.																	ABSENT.						AGGREGATE.		
Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff offi'rs.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
1	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	12	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	20	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	5	150	14	164	..	2	..	4	5	6	11	20	155	175
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	1	4	160	12	172	..	..	..	2	5	2	7	14	165	179
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	77	5	82	..	..	..	4	3	4	7	9	80	89
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	97	7	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	97	104
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	96	6	102	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	7	97	104
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	54	3	57	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	4	54	58
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	105	8	113	..	..	1	2	..	3	3	11	105	116
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	41	4	45	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	5	42	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	110	6	116	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	7	111	118
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	71	2	73	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	71	74
..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	2	19	..	2	2	33	961	67	1,028	1	3	1	15	16	20	36	87	977	1,064
3	1	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	26
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	1	1	7	228	16	244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	228	244
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	86	5	91	..	..	1	2	..	3	3	8	86	94
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	4	125	7	132	..	..	1	2	..	3	3	10	125	135
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	1	9	264	18	282	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	264	282
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	96	6	102	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	7	96	103
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	6	157	11	168	..	..	2	2	..	4	4	15	157	172
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	98	8	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	98	106
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	1	5	152	12	164	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	13	152	165
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	111	7	118	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	8	112	120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	42	3	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	42	45
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	42	4	46	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	5	42	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	102	4	106	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	6	102	108
4	1	10	4	..	1	..	..	2	3	4	26	..	3	3	51	1,516	114	1,630	..	..	5	11	1	16	17	130	1,517	1,647

E.—*Position and distribution of troops in the*

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.					
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Departm't.	Inspectors general.	Bureau of Military Justice.
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.										
Headquarters	Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	Col. O. B. Willcox, 12th Inf.	...	Department staff.	...	...	2	1	...	...
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	At Prescott	Lt. Col. R. S. La Motte, 12th Inf.	2	12th Inf.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Apache, Ariz.	In White Mountain country.	Maj. M. A. Cochran, 12th Inf.	4	6th Cav. and 12th Inf.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Bowie, Ariz.	At Apache Pass	Capt. C. B. McLellan, 6th Cav.	2	6th Cav	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Grant, Ariz.	At foot of Mount Graham.	Maj. A. K. Arnold, 6th Cav.	3	6th Cav. and 12th Inf.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Lowell, Ariz.	Near Tucson	Col. E. A. Carr, 6th Cav	1	6th Cav.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort McDowell, Ariz.	52 miles north of Maricopa Wells.	Capt. A. R. Chaffee, 6th Cav.	2	6th Cav. and 12th Inf.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Verde, Ariz.	38 miles from Prescott	Lt. Col. W. R. Price, 6th Cav.	3	....do	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Near Mojave City	Capt. Thomas Byrne, 12th Inf.	1	12th Inf.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camp Thomas, Ariz	Near old Fort Goodwin.	Maj. David Perry, 6th Cav.	2	6th Cav. and 12th Inf.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camp Huachuca, Ariz.	In Huachuca Mountains.	Capt. S. M. Whitside, 6th Cav.	1	6th Cav	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camp J. A. Rucker, Ariz.	In White River Cañon	Capt. A. B. McGowan, 12th Inf.	1	12th Inf.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Yuma, Cal.	Near Yuma, Ariz.	Capt. A. T. Smith, 8th Inf.	1	8th Inf.	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Diego Barracks, Cal.	At San Diego, Cal	Capt. G. M. Brayton, 8th Inf.	1	....do	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			24		...	...	2	1	...	...
Grand total			75		2	...	5	3	1	...

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 11, 1880.

Military Division of the Pacific, &c.—Continued.

PRESENT.																				ABSENT.							AGGREGATE.		
Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	7	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	7	13	20
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	4	116	9	125	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	10	116	126
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	263	10	273	..	..	1	2	..	3	3	13	263	276
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	136	4	140	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	6	136	142
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	6	180	11	191	1	..	1	..	3	2	5	13	183	196
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	78	6	84	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	7	78	85
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	136	5	141	..	..	1	1	4	2	6	7	140	147
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	6	173	11	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	11	173	184
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	51	1	52	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	3	51	54
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	96	5	101	..	..	2	..	4	2	6	7	100	107
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	75	4	79	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	4	77	81
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	49	2	51	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	49	52
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	47	3	50	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	48	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	57	3	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	3	57	60
3	1	8	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	18	..	2	2	38	1,470	81	1,551	1	..	6	9	14	16	30	97	1,484	1,581
8	3	24	8	2	1	2	..	5	7	9	63	..	7	7	122	3,967	274	4,241	2	3	12	35	31	52	83	326	3,998	4,324

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

F.—*Department of West Point, commanded by Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, headquarters West Point, N. Y.*, 1880.

Present:	
General officers	1
Aides-de-camp	3
Bureau of Military Justice	1
Quartermaster's Department	1
Subsistence Department	1
Medical Department	2
Corps of Engineers	10
Ordnance Department	4
Professors	8
Majors	2
Captains	1
Subalterns	26
Sword-master	1
Cadets	250
Enlisted men	288
Total commissioned and cadets	311
Aggregate	599
Absent:	
Cadets	3
Enlisted men	4
Total commissioned and cadets	3
Aggregate	7
Aggregate:	
Commissioned officers and cadets	314
Enlisted men	292
Aggregate	606

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, D. C., October 11, 1880.

G.—MILITARY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, DEPARTMENTS, AND POSTS.

With distribution of troops, post-offices, telegraph stations, and nearest railroad stations or boat landings.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lt. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, commanding, hdqrs. Chicago, Ill. Embraces the Departments of the Missouri, Dakota, Texas, and the Platte.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brig. Gen. John Pope, commanding, hdqrs. Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Geographical limits.—States of Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, and Colorado; Territory of New Mexico, Indian Territory, and the posts of Fort Elliott and Fort Bliss, Texas, including the town of San Elizario, on the Rio Grande, and that portion of El Paso County lying north of an east and west line passing immediately south of San Elizario; camp on Snake River, and supply depot at Rawlins Station, Wyoming Territory.

Troops.—4th and 9th Cavalry; 6th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 19th, and 23d Infantry.

Posts.

BAYARD, FORT, N. Mex.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; tri-weekly stage from Albuquerque, on A. T. and S. F. R. R., dist. 320 m.; 9 cav. B, C, F, H, M; 15 inf. E.

BLISS, FORT, TEX.—P. O. and tel. stn. El Paso, Tex.; daily stage from Sabinal, N. Mex., on A. T. and S. F. R. R., dist. 198 m.; 9 cav. L; 15 inf. A, G, maj.

CRAIG, FORT, N. MEX.—P. O. Paraje, N. Mex.; tel. stn. at post; stage daily from Socorro, N. Mex., on A. T. and S. F. R. R., dist. 31 m.; 15 inf. H.

DODGE, FORT, KANS.—P. O. same; tel. stn. Dodge City, Kans.; special conveyance from Dodge City, Kans., on A. T. and S. F. R. R., dist. 5 m.; 19 inf. C, G, I, maj.

ELLIOTT, FORT, TEX.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily stage or buckboard from Dodge City, Kans., dist. 179 m.; 4 cav. B, lt. col.; 23 inf. F, H.

GARLAND, FORT, COLO.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (D. and R. G. R. R.) same; 19 inf. D, F.

GIBSON, FORT, IND. T.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; special conveyance from Gibson Station, M. K. and T. R. R., dist. 7 m; 16 inf. D.

HAYS, FORT, KANS.—P. O., tel. and railroad stn. (K. P. R. R.) Hays City, Kans; 4 cav. hdqrs., A, D, E, K, L, M, col. 2d and 3d majs.

LEAVENWORTH, FORT, KANS.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (M. P. R. R. and C. and R. I. R. R.) same; 19 inf. hdqrs., B. E. H. col.

LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON, KANS.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same as Fort Leavenworth; prison guard.

LYON, FORT, COLO.—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn., Las Animas, on A. T. and S. F. R. R., dist. 1 m.; 19 inf. A, K.

MARCY, FORT, N. MEX.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (A. T. and S. F. R. R.) Santa Fé, N. Mex.; hdqrs. dist. of New Mexico, and hdqrs. 9 cav., col.

NORTH FORK OF CANADIAN RIVER, CANTONMENT ON, IND. T.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; weekly stage and buckboard from Caldwell, Kans., on Caldwell Branch of A. T. and S. F. R. R., dist. 168 m.; 23 inf. hdqrs., A, C, D, G, lt. col.

RENO, FORT, IND. T.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily stage and buckboard from Wellington, Kans., on Caldwell Branch of A. T. and S. F. R. R., dist. 110 m.; 4 cav. G, H; 16 inf. B, I; 23 inf. I.

RILEY, FORT, KANS.—P. O. and R. R. stn. (K. P. R. R.) same; tel. stn. Junction City, Kans; 16 inf. hdqrs., A, C, H, col. maj.

RIO MANCOS, CANTONMENT ON THE, COLO.—P. O. *via* Fort Lewis, Colo.; 13 inf. A, B, C, D, E, lt. col.

SILL, FORT, IND. T.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily stage from Gainesville, Tex., on M. K. and T. R. R., dist. 116 m.; 4 cav. C, F, 1 maj.; 16 inf. E, K.

SNAKE RIVER, CAMP ON, WYO.—P. O. Baggs, Wyo.; tel. stn. Rawlins, Wyo.; stage from Rawlins, Wyo., on U. P. R. R., dist. 64 m.; 6 inf. D, I, maj.

STANTON, FORT, N. MEX.—P. O. same; tel. stn. Las Cruces, N. Mex.; daily conveyance from Santa Fé, N. Mex., on A. T. and S. F. R. R., dist. 185 m.; 9 cav. A, G, 3 maj.; 15 inf. C.

SUPPLY, FORT, IND. T.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily stage from Dodge City, Kans., on A. T. and S. F. R. R., dist. 86 m.; 4 cav. I; 23 inf. B, E, K, col.

UNION, FORT, N. MEX.—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. Watrous, N. Mex., on A. T. and S. F. R. R., dist. 8 m.; 9 cav. K, lt. col.; 15 inf. F.

WALLACE, FORT, KANS.—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. Wallace, Kans., on K. P. R. R., dist. 2 m.; 16. inf. F, G, lt. col.

WHITE RIVER, CAMP on, COLO.—P. O. and tel. stn. *via* Rawlins, Wyo.; stage from Rawlins, Wyo., on U. P. R. R., dist. 144 m.; 6 inf. hdqrs., A, B, C, E, F, G, H, K, lt. col.

WINGATE, FORT, N. MEX.—P. O. same; tel. stn. Albuquerque, N. Mex.; conveyance six times a week from Santa Fé (213 m.), and twice a week from Albuquerque (128 m.), on A. T. and S. F. R. R.; 9 cav. E, I; 13 inf. F, G, H, I, K, col. maj.; 15 inf. hdqrs., D, K, col.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, commanding, hdqrs. St. Paul, Minn.

Geographical limits.—State of Minnesota, and Territories of Dakota and Montana. *Troops.*—2d and 7th Cavalry; 3d, 5th, 7th, 11th, 17th, 18th, and 25th Infantry.

Posts.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, FORT, DAK.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily conveyance from Bismarck, on N. P. R. R., dist. 4½ m.; 7 cav. I. L., lt. col., 1st maj.; 7 inf. F; 11 inf. D; 17 inf. G.

ASSINNIBOINE, FORT, MONT.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Lovell's, on U. and N. R. R., dist. 324 m.; stmbt. ldg. (sumr.) Coal Banks, on Missouri River, dist. 38 m.; daily conveyance from Lovell's to Fort Benton, and tri-weekly thence to post; tri-weekly conveyance from Coal Banks; 2 cav. H. L; 18 inf. hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, K, lt. col., maj.

BAD LANDS, CANTONMENT AT, DAK.—P. O. *via* Bismarck, Dak.; 7 inf. D.

BENNETT, FORT, DAK.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; buckboard from Yankton, 261 m., and Bismarck, 180 m.; stmbt. ldg. (sumr.), dist. 2 m.; boats from Yankton and Bismarck; route from Yankton preferred; 11 inf. E.

BENTON, FORT, MONT.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage from Lovell's, on U. and N. R. R., via Helena and Fort Shaw, dist. 262 m.; 3 inf. A.

BUFORT, FORT, DAK.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stmbt. ldg. at post on Missouri River; by land from Bismarck, 221 m.; by river 303 m.; 7 inf. A, B, E, maj.

CUSTER, FORT, MONT.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage from Rock Creek, on U. P. R. R., dist. 340 m.; stmbt. to Terry's Landing on Yellowstone (sumr.), dist. 34 m.; 2 cav. hdqrs., C, G, M, col., 3 maj.; 11 inf. B, C, F, H, lt. col.

ELLIS, FORT, MONT.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage daily from Lovell's, on U. and N. R. R., dist. 143 m.; 2 cav. D, F, K, lt. col.; 3 inf. C, E.

HALE, FORT, DAK.—P. O. same; tel. stn. Yankton Agency, Dak.; stmbt. from Running Water, on C. M. and St. P. R. R., dist. 173 m.; 25 inf. C. E, lt. col.

KEOGH, FORT, MONT.—P. O. and tel. stn same; stmbt. ldg. (sumr.), dist. ¼ m.; stage from Bozeman, Mont., dist. 303 m.; buckboard from Bismarck, Dak., dist. 372 m.; 2 cav. A, B, E, I; 5 inf. regt., col., lt. col., and maj.

LOGAN, FORT, MONT.—P. O. same; tel. stn. Helena, Mont.; stage from Red Rock, on U. and N. R. R., dist. 164 m.; and from stmbt. ldg., Benton, Mont., 186 m.; 3 inf. K, maj.; 18 inf. I.

MEADE, FORT, DAK.—P. O. and tel. stn. same.; stage daily from Bismarck, Dak., on N. P. R. R., dist. 220 m.; from Sidney, Neb., on U. P. R. R., dist. 260 m.; 7 cav. hdqrs. A, C, E, G, H, M, col.; 25 inf. A, D, H, K.

MISSOULA, FORT, MONT.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage from Lovell's, on U. and N. R. R., dist. 235 m.; and from stmbt. ldg., Benton, Mont., dist. 276 m.; 3 inf. B, D, H, I, lt. col.

PEMBINA, FORT, DAK.—P. O. Pembina, Dak.; tel. stn. St. Vincent, Minn.; St. Vincent, on St. P. M. and M. R. R., dist. 3 m.; 17 inf. E, K.

RANDALL, FORT, DAK.—P. O. same.; tel. stn. White Swan, Dak.; stage from Yankton, dist. 75 m.; boat from Yankton (sumr.), dist. 96 m.; 25 inf. hdqrs., B, F, G, I, col. and maj.

SHAW, FORT, MONT.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage from Lovell's, on U. and N. R. R., dist. 206 m.; and from stmbt. ldg., Benton, M. T., dist. 60 m.; 3 inf. hdqrs., F, G, col.; 18 inf. G, H.

SISSETON, FORT, DAK.—P. O. same; tel. stn. Herman, Minn.; Breckenridge, on St. P. M. and M. R. R., dist. 65 m., and Herman, Minn., on same road, dist. 72 m.; 17 inf. F, I

SNELLING, FORT, MINN.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same; 7 inf. hdqrs., C, H, K, col.

STEVENSON, FORT, DAK.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stmbt. (sumr.), from Bismarck, on N. P. R. R., dist. 84 m.; by land from same 71 m.; 7 inf. G, I.

SULLY, FORT, DAK.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage (winter) and buckboard (sumr.) from Yankton, dist. 255 m.; stmbt. from Bismarck, 254 m.; by land 190 m.; 11 inf. hdqrs., A, G, I, K, col. and maj.

TOTTEN, FORT, DAK.—P. O. same; tel. stn. Jamestown, Dak.; conveyance semi-weekly from Jamestown, Dak., on N. P. R. R., dist. 81 m.; 7 cav. F, K; 17 inf. C, maj.

YATES, FORT, DAK.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage (60 m.) and stmbt. (78 m.) from Bismarck, Dak., on N. P. R. R.; 7 cav. B, D, 2 maj.; 17 inf. hdqrs., A, B, D, H, lt. col.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brig. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, commanding, hdqrs. San Antonio, Tex.

Geographical limits.—State of Texas, excepting the posts of Fort Elliott and Fort Bliss, Texas, and that portion of El Paso County embraced in the Dept. of the Missouri.

Troops.—8th and 10th Cavalry; E, F, G, and L, 2d Artillery; 1st, 20th, 22d, and 24th Infantry.

Posts.

BROWN, FORT, TEX.—P. O. tel. and R. R. stn. Brownsville, Tex.; 8 cav. I, lt. col.; 2 art. E, G; 20 inf. A, B, D, G, I, K, col and maj.

CLARK, FORT, TEX.—P. O. and tel. stn. Brackettville, Tex.; stage or buckboard daily from San Antonio, Tex., dist. 126 m.; 8 cav. B, C, D, H, K, L, 2 maj.; 2 art. L; 20 inf. C, E, H; 22 inf. hdqrs., D, F, H, K, col. and lt. col.

CONCHO, FORT, TEX.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage from Weatherford, Tex., on T. P. R. R., dist., 198 m.; 10 cav. hdqrs., A, D, E, F, G, I, M, col., 3 maj.; 24 inf. G, K.

DAVIS, FORT, TEX.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage from El Paso, Tex., dist. 231 m.; 10 cav., C, H, K, 2 maj.; 24 inf. hdqrs., A, B, C, H, lt. col.

DUNCAN, FORT, TEX.—P. O. and tel. stn. Eagle Pass, Tex.; stage from San Antonio, dist. 150 m.; 8 cav. A; 20 inf. F, lt. col.

GRIFFIN, FORT, TEX.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage from Weatherford, Tex., on T. P. R. R., dist. 92 m.; 22 inf. A.

MCINTOSH, FORT, TEX.—P. O. and tel. stn. Laredo, Tex.; stage or buckboard daily from San Antonio, dist. 165 m.; 8 cav. F, 3 maj.; 24 inf. D, E, F.

PENA COLORADO, TEX.—P. O. and tel. stn. *via* Fort Stockton, Tex.; 1 inf. (1 co.)
RINGGOLD, FORT, TEX.—P. O. Rio Grande City, Tex.; tel. stn. at post; conveyance from R. R. stn. Brownsville, Tex., dist. 120 m.; 8 cav. hdqrs. and G, col. and 1 maj.; 1 inf. C, D, F.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same; hdqrs. Dept. Tex.; 1 inf. hdqrs., B, col., lt. col.; 22 inf. E.
SAN DIEGO, TEX.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same; 8 cav. E.
SAN FELIPE, TEX.—P. O. Del Rio, Tex.; tel. stn. Brackettville, Tex.; stage tri-weekly from R. R. stn. San Antonio, dist. 159 m.; 8 cav. M.
STOCKTON, FORT, TEX.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage or buckboard daily from San Antonio, dist. 380 m.; 10 cav. B, L; 24 inf. I, maj.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brig. Gen. George Crook, commanding, hdqrs. Omaha, Nebr.

Geographical limits.—States of Iowa and Nebraska; Territories of Utah and Wyoming (excepting of the latter the camp on Snake River and supply depot at Rawlins' Station); and so much of the Territory of Idaho as lies east of a line formed by the extension of the western boundary of Utah to the northeastern boundary of Idaho, embracing the post of Fort Hall, Idaho.
Troops.—3d and 5th Cavalry; 4th, 9th, and 14th Infantry.

Posts.

BRIDGER, FORT, WYO.—P. O. same; tel. stn. Carter, Wyo.; special conveyance from Carter Station, on U. P. R. R., dist. 10 m.; 4 inf. F, H.
CAMERON, FORT, UTAH.—P. O. and tel. stn. Beaver City, Utah; stage from Milford, Utah, on U. S. and U. S. E. R. R., dist. 36½ m.; 14 inf. B, C, G, lt. col.
CHEYENNE DEPOT, WYO.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Cheyenne, on U. P. R. R., dist. 2 m.; 9 inf. F.
D. A. RUSSELL, FORT, WYO.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Cheyenne, Wyo., on U. P. R. R., dist. 3 m.; 3 cav. hdqrs., C. G, L, M, col.; 4 inf. I.
DOUGLAS, FORT, UTAH.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Salt Lake City, Utah, dist. 2 m.; 14 inf. hdqrs., D, E, F, H, I, K, col., maj.
FETTERMAN, FORT, WYO.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily stage (summr.) and buckboard (winter) from Rock Creek, Wyo., on U. P. R. R., dist. 83 m.; 4 inf. A, G, maj.
FRED STEELE, FORT, WYO.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same; 3 cav. E, I, 1 maj.; 4 inf. C.
HALL, FORT, IDAHO.—P. O. Blackfoot, Idaho; tel. stn. at post; Blackfoot stn., on U. and N. R. R., dist. 8½ m.; 14 inf. A.
HARTSUFF, FORT, NEBR.—P. O. Calamus, Nebr.; tel. and R. R. stn. St. Paul, Nebr., dist. 52 m.; 9 inf. C.
LARAMIE, FORT, WYO.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage from Cheyenne, on U. P. R. R, dist. 88 m.; 5 cav. hdqrs., A, G, I, K, col., 2 maj.; 4 inf. D, K.
MCKINNEY, FORT, WYO.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage or buckboard from Rock Creek, on U. P. R. R., dist. 288 m.; 3 cav. A; 9 inf. A, D.
NIOBRARA, FORT, NEBR.—P. O. same; tel. stn. Oakdale, Nebr.; stage from Oakdale, on S. C. and P. R. R., dist. 165 m.; 5 cav. B, D, F, 1 maj.; 9 inf. B.
OMAHA, FORT, NEBR.—P. O. Omaha, Nebr.; tel. stn. at post; R. R. stn. Omaha, dist. 4 m.; 9 inf. hdqrs., H, K, col., maj.
ROBINSON, FORT, NEBR.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage from Sidney, on U. P. R. R., dist. 120 m.; 5 cav. H, L, 3 maj.; 9 inf. G.
SANDERS, FORT, WYO.—P. O. Laramie City, Wyo.; tel. and R. R. stn. (U. P. R. R.) at post; 3 cav. B, D, F; 4 inf. hdqrs., B, E, col.
SHERIDAN, CAMP, NEBR.—P. O. same; tel. stn. Fort Robinson, Nebr.; stage from Sidney, on U. P. R. R., to Fort Robinson; buckboard thence to post, dist. 162 m.; 5 cav. M; 9 inf. E.
SIDNEY, FORT, NEBR.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Sidney, Nebr., on U. P. R. R.; 5 cav. C, E, lt. col.; 9 inf. I.
WASHAKIE, FORT, WYO.—P. O. same; tel. stn. Camp Stambaugh, Wyo.; tri-weekly stage from Green River Station, on U. P. R. R., dist. 147 m.; 3 cav. H, K, 3 maj.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, commanding, hdqrs. Governor's Island, New York Harbor. Embraces the Departments of the East and the South.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, commanding, hdqrs. Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Geographical limits.—The New England States; State of New York (excepting the Department and the post of West Point); States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and the District of Columbia.

Troops.—1st Artillery; A, B, D, H, I, K, M, 2d Artillery; 3d Artillery; I, 4th Artillery; C, 5th Artillery; 10th Infantry.

Posts.

ADAMS, FORT, R. I.—P. O. and tel. stn. Newport, R. I.; boat from Newport, dist. 1½ m.; 1 art. hdqrs., B, E, F, K, col., 3 maj.

ANDREW, FORT, MASS.—P. O. and tel. stn. Plymouth, Mass., dist. 5 m. by water; ord. sergt. in charge.

BRADY, FORT, MICH.—P. O. and tel. stn. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; boats land at post in summer; sled in winter from Petoskey, on G. R and I. R. R., dist. 115 m.; 10 inf. B, I.

CARROLL, FORT, MD.—P. O. and tel. stn. Baltimore, Md., dist. 8 m. by water; ord. sergt. in charge.

CLARK'S POINT, FORT AT, MASS.—P. O. and tel. stn. New Bedford, Mass.; private conveyance from New Bedford, dist. 3 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.

COLUMBUS, FORT, N. Y. H.—P. O. and tel. stn. Governor's Island, N. Y.; government steamer from New York City, dist. 1½ m.; 1 art. A, D.

CONSTITUTION, FORT, N. H.—P. O. New Castle, N. H.; tel. stn. Portsmouth, N. H.; stage from Portsmouth, dist. 3 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.

DELAWARE, FORT, DEL.—P. O. and tel. stn. Delaware City, Del.; steamer daily from Philadelphia to Delaware City, dist 1½ m. from post; stage daily from Kirkwood, on P., W. and B. R. R., dist. 8 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.

DUTCH ISLAND, FORT ON, R. I.—P. O. Jamestown, R. I.; tel. stn. Newport, R. I.; special conveyance from Newport, dist. 5 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.

FINN'S POINT, BATTERY AT, N. J.—P. O. and tel. stn. Salem, N. J., dist. 6 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.

FOOTE, FORT, MD.—P. O. same; tel. stn. Alexandria, Va.; steamer from Washington, D. C., dist. 9 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.

GORGES, FORT, ME.—P. O. and tel. stn. Portland, Me., dist. 2 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.

GRATIOT, FORT, MICH.—P. O. Gratiot, Mich.; tel. and R. R. stn. (Grand Trunk depot) adjoins post; ord. sergt. in charge.

GRISWOLD, FORT, CONN.—P. O. Groton, Conn.; tel. stn. New London, Conn.; ferry from New London, dist. 1 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.

HAMILTON, FORT, N. Y.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; city railroad from Brooklyn, dist. 6 m.; 3 art. hdqrs., C, D, L, M, lt. col.

INDEPENDENCE, FORT, MASS.—P. O. and tel. stn. Boston, Mass.; government tug from Boston, dist. 3 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.

KNOX, FORT, ME.—P. O. and tel. stn. Bucksport, Me.; ferry from Bucksport, dist. ¼ m.; ord. sergt. in charge.

LAFAYETTE, FORT, N. Y. H.—P. O. and tel. stn. Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; city railroad from Brooklyn, dist. 6 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.

MACKINAC, FORT, MICH.—P. O. and tel. stn. Mackinac, Mich.; steamer (sumr.) from Petoskey, on G. R. and I. R. R., dist. 55 m.; stage (winter) from same point in Cheyboygan, thence special conveyance; 10 inf. C, D

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; 3 art. H.

MCCLARY, FORT, ME.—P. O. Kittery Point, Me.; tel. stn. Portsmouth, N. H.; stage twice a day from Portsmouth, dist. 4½ m.; ord. sergt. in charge.

MCHENRY, FORT, MD.—P. O. and R. R. stn. Baltimore, Md.; tel. stn. at post; 2 art. hdqrs., A, D, M, col., lt. col.

MIFFLIN, FORT, PA.—P. O. and tel. stn. Philadelphia, Pa.; special conveyance from Paschaville, on P. W. and B. R. R., dist. 5 m., or by Delaware River from Philadelphia, dist. 7 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.

MONROE, FORT, VA.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; steamboats daily from Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, and New York; 1 art. G; 2 art. K, 1 maj.; 3 art. A, col., 3 maj.; 4 art. I; 5 art. C.

MONTGOMERY, FORT, N. Y.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (O. and L. C. R. R.) Rouse's Point, N. Y., dist. 2 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.

NIAGARA, FORT, N. Y.—P. O. Youngstown, N. Y.; tel. stn. Lewiston, N. Y.; stage from Lewiston, dist. 7 m; 3 art. B.

ONTARIO, FORT, N. Y.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Oswego, N. Y.; 2 art. I.

PHOENIX, FORT, MASS.—P. O. and tel. stn. Fairhaven, Mass.; ord. sergt. in charge.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS, N. Y.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Plattsburg, N. Y.; 3 art. K.

POPHAM, FORT, ME.—P. O. Hunnewell's Point, Me.; tel. stn. Bath, Me.; stage or water from Bath Me., dist 12 m. by water, 15 m. by land; ord. sergt. in charge.

PORTER, FORT, N. Y.—P. O. tel. and R. R. stn. Buffalo, N. Y.; 10 inf. F, G.
PREBLE, FORT, ME.—P. O. and tel. stn. Portland, Me.; special conveyance, by land or water, from Portland, dist. 2½ m.; 1 art. H, 1 maj.
SANDY HOOK, FORT AT, N. J.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. and stmbt. ldg. Sandy Hook, N. J., dist. 2 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.
SCAMMEL, FORT, ME.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Portland, Me., dist. 2 m.; ord sergt. in charge.
SCHUYLER, FORT, N. Y.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Westchester, N. Y., dist. 3½ m.; 3 art. F, G.
SEWALL, FORT, MASS.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Marblehead, Mass., dist. 1½ m.; ord. sergt. in charge.
STANDISH, FORT, MASS.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Plymouth, Mass., dist. 4 m. by water; ord. sergt. in charge.
SULLIVAN, FORT, ME.—P. O. and tel. stn. Eastport, Me.; stmbt. ldg. ¾ m. from post R. R. stn. Calais, Me., dist 29 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.
TRUMBULL, FORT, CONN.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. New London, Conn., dist. 1 m. 1 art, C, M, lt. col.
WADSWORTH, FORT, N. Y.—P. O. Stapleton, N. Y.; tel. stn. Quarantine, Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y., 3 art. E, I, 1 maj.
WARREN, FORT, MASS.—P. O. and tel. stn. Boston, Mass.; steamer from Boston, dist. 7 m.; 1 art. I, L, 2 maj.
WASHINGTON ARSENAL, D. C.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Washington, D. C., 2 art. B, H.
WASHINGTON, FORT, MD.—P. O. same; tel. stn. Alexandria, Va.; stmbt. from Washington, D. C., dist. 13 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.
WAYNE, FORT, MICH.—P. O. and tel. stn. Detroit, Mich.; city railway from Detroit, dist. 3 m., 10 inf. hdqrs., A, D, H, K, col.
WINTHROP, FORT, MASS.—P. O. and tel. stn. Boston, Mass.; stmbt. from Boston, dist. 2 m.; ord sergt. in charge.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Brig. Gen. Christopher C. Augur, commanding, hdqrs. Newport Barracks, Ky.

Geographical limits.—States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee.
Troops.—C, 2d Artillery; hdqrs. A, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, 5th Artillery.

Posts.

ATLANTA, GA.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same; 5 art. hdqrs. F, G, I, M, col., 3 maj.
BARRANCAS, FORT, FLA.—P. O. Warrington, Fla.; tel. stn. Pensacola Navy-Yard, Fla.; steamer daily from R. R. at Pensacola, Fla., dist. 9 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.
BATON ROUGE BARRACKS, LA.—P. O. and tel. stn. Baton Rouge, La.; steamer from New Orleans, dist. 130 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.
BROOKE, FORT, FLA.—P. O. and tel. stn. Tampa, Fla.; steamer Mondays and Thursdays from Cedar Keys, Fla., dist. 170 m., via Manatee; 5 art., D, E.
CASWELL, FORT, N. C.—P. O. and tel stn. Smithville, N. C., dist. 2 m.; steamer daily from Wilmington to Smithville, dist. 22 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.
CLINCH, FORT, FLA.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Fernandina, Fla., dist. 3 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.
GAINES, FORT, ALA.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Mobile, Ala.; boat once a month from Mobile, dist. 30 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.
JACKSON BARRACKS, LA.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. New Orleans, La.; ord. sergt. in charge.
JACKSON, FORT, GA.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Savannah, Ga., dist. 4 m.; ord. sergt. in in charge.
JACKSON, FORT, LA.—P. O. "The Forts," La.; tel. stn. Quarantine, La.; steamer tri-weekly from New Orleans, dist. 73 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.
JEFFERSON, FORT, FLA.—P. O. and tel. stn. Key West, Fla.; boat from Key West, dist. 71 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.
JOHNSTON, FORT, N. C.—P. O. and tel. stn. Smithville, N. C.; steamer daily from Wilmington, dist. 22 m.; 2 art. C.
KEY WEST BARRACKS, FLA.—P. O., tel. and boat ldg. Key West, Fla.
LITTLE ROCK BARRACKS, ARK.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Little Rock, Ark.; 5 art. B, L, 2 maj.
LIVINGSTON, FORT, LA.—P. O. Grand Isle, La.; tel. stn. New Orleans, La.; steamer tri-weekly from New Orleans, dist. 95 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.
MACOMB, FORT, LA.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Chef Menteur, La., dist. ¼ m.; ord. sergt. in charge.

MACON, FORT, N. C.—P. O. Beaufort, N. C.; tel stn. at post; boat from R. R. at Morehead City, N. C., dist. 2 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.
MARION, FORT, FLA.—P. O. and tel. stn. Saint Augustine, Fla.; ord. sergt. in charge.
MORGAN, FORT, ALA.—P. O. Herndon, Ala.; tel. stn. Mobile, Ala.; steamer tri weekly from Mobile, dist. 30 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.
MOULTRIE, FORT, S. C.—P. O. Moultrieville, S. C.; tel. and R. R. stn. Charleston, S. C., dist. 5 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.
MOUNT VERNON BARRACKS, ALA.—P. O. Mount Vernon, Ala.; tel. stn. Citronelle, Ala.; Fort Stoddard ldg., on Mobile River, dist. 3 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.
NEWPORT BARRACKS, KY.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Newport, Ky.; 5 art. H.
OGLETHORPE BARRACKS, GA.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Savannah, Ga.; ord. sergt. in charge.
PICKENS, FORT, FLA.—P. O. Warrington, Fla.; tel. stn. Pensacola Navy-Yard; steamer daily from R. R. at Pensacola, Fla., dist. 10 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.
PIKE, FORT, LA.—P. O. same; tel. stn. Miller's Bayou, La.; boat daily from Lake Catharine Station, on N. O. and M. R. R., dist. 7 m.; steamer tri-weekly from New Orleans, dist. 28 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.
PULASKI, FORT, GA.—P. O. and R. R. stn. Savannah, Ga., dist. 14 m.; tel. stn. Tybee Island, Ga.; ord. sergt. in charge.
SHIP ISLAND, FORT AT, MISS.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (N. O. and M. R. R.) Biloxi, Miss., dist. 15 m.; special boat to post; ord. sergt. in charge.
SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLA.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same; 5 art. A, K, lt. col.
SAINT PHILIP, FORT, LA.—P. O. "The Forts," La.; tel. stn. Quarantine, La.; steamer tri-weekly from New Orleans, dist. 73 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.
SUMTER, FORT, S. C.—P. O. Moultrieville, S. C.; tel. and R. R. stn. Charleston, S. C., dist. 5 m.; ord. sergt. in charge.
TAYLOR, FORT, FLA.—P. O. and tel. stn. and boat ldg. Key West, Fla.; ord. sergt. in in charge.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, commanding, hdqrs. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Embraces the Departments of California, of the Columbia, and Arizona.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, commanding, hdqrs. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Geographical limits.—State of Nevada, and so much of California as lies north of a line from the northwest corner of Arizona Territory to Point Conception, California.
Troops.—C, G, and I, 1st Cavalry; A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K, and L, 4th Artillery; B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K, 8th infantry.

Posts.

ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CAL.—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 4 m.; steamer to post; 4 art. E, L.
ANGEL ISLAND, CAL.—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 7 m.; steamer to post; 8 inf. hdqrs., C, F, H, col.
BENICIA BARRACKS, CAL.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (C. P. R. R.) Benicia, Cal., dist. 1 m.; 8 inf. B, K, lt. col.
BIDWELL, FORT, CAL.—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. Reno, Nev., on C. P. R. R., dist. 193 m.; stage to post; 1 cav. C, 8 inf. D.
FORT POINT, CAL.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 5 m.; 4 art., A, C, K.
GASTON, FORT, CAL.—P. O. Hoopa Valley, Cal; tel. stn. Arcata, Cal.; boat daily from Eureka to Arcata, dist. 6 m., or by road 12 m., thence by special transportation, dist. 40 m.; 8 inf. E, maj.
HALLECK, FORT, NEV.—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. Halleck Station, on C. P. R. R., dist. 12 m.; buckboard daily to post; 1 cav. I, 3 maj.; 8 inf. G.
MCDERMIT, FORT, NEV.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage daily from Winnemucca, on C. P. R. R., dist. 78 m.; 1 cav. G.
POINT SAN JOSÉ, CAL.—P. O., tel and R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 3 m.; 4 art. F.
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—P. O. and R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 4½ m.; tel. stn. at division hdqrs.; city railway from San Francisco to near post; 4 art. hdqrs., B, D, H, 2 maj.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Brig. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, commanding, hdqrs. Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Geographical limits.—State of Oregon, and the Territories of Washington, Idaho, and Alaska, excepting so much of Idaho as lies east of a line formed by the extension of the western boundary of Utah to the northeastern boundary of Idaho, embracing the post of Fort Hall.

Troops.—A, B, D, E, F, H, K, L, and M, 1st Cavalry; G and M, 4th Artillery; 2d and 21st Infantry.

Posts.

BOISE BARRACKS, IDAHO.—P. O. and tel. stn. Boise City, Idaho; stage daily from Kelton, on C. P. R. R. for passengers from east, dist. 243 m.; from Winnemucca, on C. P. R. R. for passengers from San Francisco, dist. 270 m.; and from Portland, Oreg., and all points west and north, via Columbia River; and stage from Umatilla, dist. 240 m.; 1 cav. F, 1 maj.; 21 inf. A.

CANBY, FORT, WASH.—P. O. and tel. stn. Astoria, Oreg.; govt. tug four times a week from Astoria, dist. 14 m.; 4 art. G, 3 maj.; 21 inf. H.

CHELAN, CAMP, WASH.—P. O. and tel. stn. Ainsworth, Wash., dist. 148 m. (weekly mail); Palouse Landing, on Snake River, dist. about 165 m.; 2 inf. D, E, F, I, lt. col.

CŒUR D'ALENE, FORT, IDAHO.—P. O. and tel. stn. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; stage (summ.) from Almota, on Snake River, dist. 112 m.; from Walla Walla (winter), dist. 180 m.; 2 inf hdqrs., A, B, col.

COLVILLE, FORT, WASH.—P. O. Colville, Wash.; tel. stn. Colfax, Wash.; stage triweekly from Walla Walla, on W. W. and C. R. R. R., dist. 206 m.; 1 cav. H, 2 maj.; 2 inf. C, H.

HOWARD, CAMP, IDAHO.—P. O. Mount Idaho, Idaho; tel. stn. Lewiston, Idaho; stage daily from Lewiston, dist. 65 m.; 2 inf. K.

KLAMATH, FORT, OREG.—P. O. same; tel. stn. Ashland, Oreg.; stage from Redding, Cal., on C. P. R. R., dist. 261 m.; and from Roseburg, Oreg., on O. and C. R. R., dist. 214 m.; 1 cav. L; 21 inf. C.

LAPWAI, FORT, IDAHO.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; special conveyance from Lewiston, Idaho, dist. 12 m.; 1 cav. E; 21 inf. C, lt. col.

STEVENS, FORT, OREG.—P. O. and tel. stn. Astoria, Oreg.; govt. tug 4 times a week from Astoria, dist. 7 m.; 4 art. M.

TOWNSEND, FORT, WASH.—P. O. and tel. stn. Port Townsend, Wash.; special conveyance from Port Townsend, dist. 3 m.; 21 inf. B, D.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH.—P. O., tel. stn. and boat ldg. Vancouver, Wash.; boat from Portland, Oreg., 4 times daily, except Sundays; 21 inf. hdqrs., E, F, G, K, col.

WALLA WALLA, FORT, WASH.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (W. W. and C. R. R. R.) Walla Walla, Wash; 1 cav. hdqrs., A, B, D, K, M, lt. col.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Col. Orlando B. Willcox, 12th Infantry, commanding, hdqrs. Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz.

Geographical limits.—Territory of Arizona, and so much of California as lies south of a line from the northwest corner of Arizona to Point Conception, California.

Troops.—6th Cavalry; A, I, 8th Infantry and 12 Infantry.

Posts.

APACHE, FORT, ARIZ.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; buckboard from Benson, Ariz., on S. P. R. R., dist. 190 m.; 6 cav. D, E; 12 inf. C, E, maj.

BOWIE, FORT, ARIZ.—P. O. Apache Pass, Ariz; tel. stn. at post; stage and buckboard daily from Benson, on S. P. R. R., dist. 56 m.; 6 cav. C, L.

GRANT, FORT, ARIZ.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage from Benson, on S. P. R. R., dist. 70 m.; 6 cav. A, F, 1 maj.; 12 inf. I.

HUACHUCA, CAMP, ARIZ.—P. O. same; tel. stn. Charleston, Ariz; stage daily from Benson, on S. P. R. R., dist. 47 m.; 6 cav. B.

J. A. RUCKER, CAMP, ARIZ.—P. O. and tel. stn., *via* Apache Pass (Fort Bowie), Ariz.; stage from Benson, on S. P. R. R., to Fort Bowie, dist 56 m.; thence special conveyance to post, 42 m.; 12 inf. D.

LOWELL, FORT, ARIZ.—P. O. Tucson, Ariz,; tel. stn. at post; special conveyance from Tucson, on S. P. R. R., dist. 7 m.; 6 cav. hdqrs., M, col.

MCDOWELL, FORT, ARIZ.—P. O. same; tel. stn. Phœnix, Ariz.; stage from Maricopa, Ariz., on S. P. R. R., *via* Phœnix, dist. 51 m.; govt. transportation, *via* Mesa, dist. 48 m.; 6 cav. I; 12 inf. G.

MOJAVE, FORT, ARIZ.—P. O. Mojave City, Ariz; tel. stn. Prescott, Ariz.; buckboard from Maricopa, on S. P. R. R., dist. 291 m.; steamer monthly from Yuma, on Colorado River; 6 cav. K; 12 inf. F.

SAN DIEGO BARRACKS, CAL.—P. O., tel. stn. and boat ldg. San Diego, Cal.; 8 inf. A.
THOMAS, CAMP, ARIZ.—P. O and tel. stn. same; stage and buckboard from San Pedro River, on S. P. R. R., dist. 90 m.; 6 cav. G, 3 maj.; 12 inf. H.
VERDE, FORT, ARIZ.—P. O. and tel. stn. same; buckboard from Maricopa, on S. P. R. R., dist. 124 m.; 6 cav. H.
WHIPPLE BARRACKS, ARIZ.—P. O and tel. stn. Prescott, Ariz.; stage daily from Maricopa, on S. P. R. R., dist. 126 m.; 12 inf. hdqrs., A, B, lt col.
YUMA, FORT, CAL.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. and boat ldg. Yuma, Ariz; 8 inf. I.

DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, commanding, hdqrs. West Point, N. Y.

Geographical limits.—The Military Academy and the post of West Point, N. Y.
Troops.—Corps of Cadets; E, Battalion of Engineers; detachments of cavalry and artillery.

ARMORIES, ARSENALS, AND RECRUITING AND ENGINEER DEPOTS.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, PA.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn Pittsburgh, Pa.; Maj. A. R. Buffington, comdg.
AUGUSTA ARSENAL, GA.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Augusta, Ga., dist. 3 m.; Maj. W. A. Marye, comdg.
BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Benicia, Cal., dist. 1 m.; Lieut. Col. Julian McAllister, comdg.
FORT MONROE ARSENAL, VA.—P. O. and tel. stn. Fort Monroe, Va.; stmbts. daily from New York, Baltimore, Washington, and Norfolk; Major L. S. Babbitt, comdg.
FORT UNION ARSENAL, N. MEX.—P. O. Fort Union, N. Mex.; tel. and R. R. stn. Watrous, N. Mex., on A. T. and S. F. R. R., dist. 8 m.; Capt. W. R. Shoemaker, ordnance storekeeper, in charge.
FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PA.—P. O. and tel. stn. Philadelphia, Pa.; Bridesburg, on P. R. R., dist. ¼ m.; Maj. S. C. Lyford, comdg.
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL, IND.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Indianapolis, Ind.; Maj. Isaac Arnold, comdg.
KENNEBEC ARSENAL, ME.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Augusta, Me.; Maj. J. P. Farley, comdg.
NEW YORK ARSENAL, N. Y.—P. O. and tel. stn. Governor's Island, N. Y.; govt. steamer from New York City, dist. 1½ m.; Lieut. Col. T. G. Baylor, comdg.
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILL.—P. O. and tel. stn. Rock Island, Ill.; special conveyance from R. R. stns. and boat ldgs. in Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa, dist. 2 m.; Maj. D. W. Flagler, comdg.
ST. LOUIS POWDER DEPOT, MO.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Capt. J. R. McGinness, comdg.
SAN ANTONIO ARSENAL, TEX.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. San Antonio, Tex.; Capt. F. H. Phipps, comdg.
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY, MASS.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Springfield, Mass.; Col. J. G. Benton, comdg.
VANCOUVER ARSENAL, WASH.—P. O. and tel. stn. Vancouver, Wash.; Capt. J. A. Kress, comdg.
WASHINGTON ARSENAL, D. C.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Washington, D. C.; Lieut. Col. J. M. Whittemore, comdg.
WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Watertown, Mass.; Col. T. T. S. Laidley, comdg.
WATERVLIET ARSENAL, N. Y.—P. O. and tel. stn. West Troy, N. Y.; R. R. stn. East Troy, N. Y., dist. 1¼ m.; Col. P. V. Hagner, comdg.

RECRUITING DEPOTS.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.— P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same; Col. C. Grover, 1 cav., comdg.
DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y.—P. O. Pelham, N. Y.; tel. stn. New Rochelle, N. Y.; stage and boat from New Rochelle, on N. H. R. R., dist. 2 m., or from Grand Central Depot, N. Y. City, dist. 19 m.; Lieut. Col. Z. R. Bliss, 19 inf., comdg.
COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Columbus, Ohio; Lieut. Col. T M. Anderson, 9 inf., comdg.
[NOTE.—On the 1st of October, prox., Col. Grover will be relieved by Col. T. H. Neill, 8 cav.; Lieut. Col. Bliss by Lieut. Col. P. Lugenbeel, 1 inf., and Lieut. Col. Anderson by Lieut. Col. L. C. Hunt, 20 inf.]

ENGINEER DEPOT.

WILLET'S POINT, N. Y.—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Whitestone, N. Y., dist. 2¼ m.; Eng. Battalion, hdqrs., A, B, C, D; Maj. H. L. Abbot, comdg.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1880.

H.—*Statement of casualties in the United States Army during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1880.

Organization.	Discharges.						Deaths.	Desertions.
	Expiration of service.	Disability.	Court-martial.	Civil authority.	Minority.	By order.		
Military divisions and departments	22	1	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
Engineers	33	1	1	1	.....	10	4	8
Ordnance	39	2	1	.....	1	28	1	8
First Cavalry	168	38	14	.....	4	6	3	58
Second Cavalry	80	21	12	.....	2	18	5	58
Third Cavalry	95	41	32	.....	2	23	7	111
Fourth Cavalry	104	41	23	.....	4	13	14	92
Fifth Cavalry	42	17	28	.....	11	11	11	83
Sixth Cavalry	39	24	20	1	4	12	8	116
Seventh Cavalry	50	29	19	9	2	14	3	33
Eighth Cavalry	33	33	30	.....	2	12	5	49
Ninth Cavalry	96	12	5	.....	2	1	28	37
Tenth Cavalry	70	14	13	.....	.....	4	4	5
First Artillery	68	17	10	.....	2	15	3	29
Second Artillery	65	16	14	1	1	9	4	49
Third Artillery	66	18	10	.....	1	6	4	29
Fourth Artillery	84	19	5	.....	.....	11	4	19
Fifth Artillery	85	12	8	.....	.....	12	6	46
First Infantry	95	20	4	.....	3	17	1	40
Second Infantry	79	22	7	.....	6	8	2	33
Third Infantry	71	22	11	.....	5	11	1	35
Fourth Infantry	32	12	5	.....	2	4	8	41
Fifth Infantry	57	10	14	.....	1	3	8	46
Sixth Infantry	74	23	9	.....	3	10	2	60
Seventh Infantry	106	17	11	.....	1	11	2	28
Eighth Infantry	35	24	7	.....	1	10	8	40
Ninth Infantry	82	20	14	.....	4	9	5	61
Tenth Infantry	65	11	11	.....	2	9	2	39
Eleventh Infantry	32	8	4	.....	7	2	3	41
Twelfth Infantry	36	21	5	.....	3	12	6	38
Thirteenth Infantry	109	15	5	.....	1	20	5	33
Fourteenth Infantry	137	12	5	.....	1	8	.....	52
Fifteenth Infantry	39	10	14	.....	3	13	2	74
Sixteenth Infantry	42	18	3	2	2	15	5	39
Seventeenth Infantry	61	12	6	.....	1	11	1	17
Eighteenth Infantry	38	9	2	.....	4	50	2	48
Nineteenth Infantry	32	20	16	.....	1	15	8	52
Twentieth Infantry	102	17	17	.....	3	5	2	20
Twenty-first Infantry	29	20	12	.....	2	9	6	33
Twenty-second Infantry	91	7	11	.....	2	7	3	15
Twenty-third Infantry	48	10	10	.....	1	9	5	52
Twenty-fourth Infantry	33	20	15	.....	1	1	6	25
Twenty-fifth Infantry	132	10	5	.....	1	2	10	8
Signal Corps	31	1	.....	.....	.....	31	1	.....
General Service	25	104	.....	1	14	55	5	156
Mounted Service	7	23	11	.....	3	11	5	79
Detachments—								
West Point	45	3	.....	.....	.....	5	2	1
Fort Leavenworth	14	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	6
Washington	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	3	.....
General non-commissioned staff	131	1	2	.....	.....	14	2	1
Total	3,158	880	482	15	116	653	235	2,043

RECAPITULATION.

Discharges	5,304
Deaths	235
Desertions	2,043
Total	7,582

I.—*Statement showing the number of trials of enlisted men by general courts-martial during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, as far as the same have been received.*

Organization.	No.	Organization.	No.
Engineer Battalion	9	Eighth Infantry	66
Hospital stewards	13	Ninth Infantry	31
Commissary sergeants	8	Tenth Infantry	37
Ordnance sergeants	1	Eleventh Infantry	36
First Cavalry	54	Twelfth Infantry	22
Second Cavalry	56	Thirteenth Infantry	19
Third Cavalry	72	Fourteenth Infantry	36
Fourth Cavalry	53	Fifteenth Infantry	29
Fifth Cavalry	65	Sixteenth Infantry	17
Sixth Cavalry	66	Seventeenth Infantry	26
Seventh Cavalry	45	Eighteenth Infantry	15
Eighth Cavalry	69	Nineteenth Infantry	35
Ninth Cavalry	19	Twentieth Infantry	34
Tenth Cavalry	33	Twenty-first Infantry	32
First Artillery	49	Twenty-second Infantry	38
Second Artillery	52	Twenty-third Infantry	35
Third Artillery	33	Twenty-fourth Infantry	38
Fourth Artillery	54	Twenty-fifth Infantry	14
Fifth Artillery	24	Signal Service	1
First Infantry	21	General Service	44
Second Infantry	23	Mounted Service	10
Third Infantry	29	Detachments—	
Fourth Infantry	27	West Point	11
Fifth Infantry	32	Fort Leavenworth	1
Sixth Infantry	22		
Seventh Infantry	21	Total	1,582

Statement of assignments of recruits and of re-enlistments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

Organization.	Number of recruits assigned.	Re-enlistments.		
		Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians, &c.	Privates.
Military divisions and departments	.....	5	.....	11
Engineers	17	10	.....	16
Ordnance	.....	11	.....	22
First Cavalry	32	6	4	21
Second Cavalry	60	5	.....	6
Third Cavalry	235	9	2	15
Fourth Cavalry	313	3	1	12
Fifth Cavalry	167	5	3	7
Sixth Cavalry	180	1	1	6
Seventh Cavalry	102	6	2	6
Eighth Cavalry	80	.....	2	6
Ninth Cavalry	162	10	.....	9
Tenth Cavalry	101	2	3	6
First Artillery	17	7	.....	24
Second Artillery	46	15	2	21
Third Artillery	12	9	1	25
Fourth Artillery	23	7	2	22
Fifth Artillery	175	18	3	27
First Infantry	178	5	.....	17
Second Infantry	120	6	.....	8
Third Infantry	117	4	1	13
Fourth Infantry	80	7	1	5
Fifth Infantry	12	6	1	6
Sixth Infantry	175	8	.....	11
Seventh Infantry	17	15	.....	24
Eighth Infantry	40	4	1	12
Ninth Infantry	27	5	.....	22
Tenth Infantry	78	13	.....	16
Eleventh Infantry	106	4	.....	3
Twelfth Infantry	168	2	1	3
Thirteenth Infantry	208	9	1	26
Fourteenth Infantry	73	11	1	23
Fifteenth Infantry	78	6	1	9
Sixteenth Infantry	132	6	1	5
Seventeenth Infantry	94	17	.....	12
Eighteenth Infantry	82	10	1	4

Statement of assignments of recruits and of re-enlistments, &c.—Continued.

Organization.	Number of recruits assigned.	Re-enlistments.		
		Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians, &c.	Privates.
Nineteenth Infantry	67	11	.....	11
Twentieth Infantry	11	9	.....	10
Twenty-first Infantry	79	4	.....	6
Twenty-second Infantry	3	4	.....	21
Twenty-third Infantry	109	5	.....	17
Twenty-fourth Infantry	201	10	.....	11
Twenty-fifth Infantry	183	29	4	37
Signal Corps	.....	.....	.....	42
General Service	.....	2	.....	99
General Service, California	.....	.....	.....	91
Mounted Service	.....	1	.....	61
Detachments—				
West Point	.....	1	1	37
Fort Leavenworth	6	2	.....	17
Washington	.....	4	.....	6
General non-commissioned staff	.....	128	.....	.....
Total	4,166	474	41	939

RECAPITULATION.

Recruits assigned	4,166
Re-enlistments:	
Non-commissioned officers	474
Musicians, &c	41
Privates	939
Total	5,620

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, October 11, 1880.

GENERAL: Pursuant to your instructions, I have the honor to submit the annual returns of the Army:

A.—Organization of the Regular Army.

B.—Return showing actual strength of the Regular Army.

C.—Distribution of troops in the Departments of Missouri, Texas, Platte, and Dakota—Division of the Missouri.

D.—Distribution of troops in the Departments of the East and South —Division of the Atlantic.

E.—Distribution of troops in the Departments of California, the Columbia, and Arizona—Division of the Pacific.

F.—Department of West Point.

G.—Military geographical divisions, departments, and posts, with distribution of troops, post-offices, telegraph stations, and nearest railroad stations or boat landings.

H.—Statement of casualties during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

I.—Statement of the number of trials of enlisted men by general courts-martial during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

K.—Statement of assignments of recruits and re-enlistments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

A critical examination of the rolls and returns of the Army discloses some very interesting statistical data, to which I beg to call your attention.

Out of a nominal strength of 25,000 men, 6,129 (very nearly one-fourth) are, under the provisions of the law of August 4, 1854, drawing increased pay for each five years of continuous service, as follows:

3,762 for five years.
1,872 for ten years.
227 for fifteen years.
130 for twenty years.
97 for twenty-five years.
41 for thirty years.

Under the law approved May 15, 1872, the pay of soldiers is increased $1 per month for the third year of enlistment, and $1 additional for each of the fourth and fifth years, and men enlisted or re-enlisted under the provisions of the act of August 4, 1854, are entitled to the rate of pay allowed for the fifth year.

567 men will, during the fiscal year ending June 80, 1882, become entitled to re-enlisted pay.

2,911 to $1 per month additional for third year of service.
3,057 to $2 for fourth year.
3,662 to $3 for fifth year.

PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS.

Sections 3 and 4 of the act of June 18, 1878, provide for the promotion to the grade of 2d lieutenant of meritorious non-commissioned officers, and prescribe regulations to insure selection of proper candidates. The beneficial effects of this wise legislation are best demonstrated by the statement that, under this act, there have been promoted (appointed) 1 in 1878, 5 in 1879, 13 in 1880, and 1 yet to be appointed, October 4th, making a total of 20 promotions. This powerful spur to the ambition of young men entering the ranks will tend to still further elevate the "morale" of the Army. The increase in the number of promotions on the one hand and the steady decrease in the number of desertions on the other, indicate that, by a gradual but steady progress, the men are reaching a higher level and healthier tone.

CONFLICTS WITH INDIANS.

The reports of the ever recurring conflicts with hostile Indians exhibit gallant acts and soldier-like endurance of hardships highly creditable to the troops. It is suggested whether the fortitude, endurance, and courage evinced does not, in specially distinguished instances, deserve some recognition at the hands of the government.

That the harassing services of the troops indicate an actual state of, at least, demi-war, is fully shown by the following statement of the number of officers and men killed, or who died of wounds received in actions with Indians:

1876—16 officers and 272 men; 1877—7 officers and 121 men; 1878—2 officers and 8 men; 1879—2 officers and 32 men; making a total, for the four years, of 27 officers and 333 men.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

Section 1216, Revised Statutes, provides that when any *private soldier* shall have distinguished himself in the service, the President

may grant him a certificate of merit, on the recommendation of the colonel of his regiment.

To bring non-commissioned officers, as well as privates, within the purview of the above-quoted section, it is suggested that it be amended by substituting for "private soldier" the words "enlisted man."

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

By section 37 of the act of March 3, 1863 (section 1102, Revised Statutes), the grade of veterinary surgeon was created with assimilated rank of sergeant major, and pay at the rate of $75 per month. The law of July 28, 1866, section 3, added four regiments to the cavalry arm, with the same organization as provided by law for cavalry regiments, but "with the addition of one veterinary surgeon to each regiment, whose compensation shall be one hundred dollars per month."

Thus, with precisely the same organization, *four* of the regiments have two veterinary surgeons, and *six* have but one, and at the lower rate of pay. If a cavalry regiment absolutely requires the services of two surgeons of that class, then all the regiments of that arm of the service should be placed on the same footing. In the contrary case, if only one suffices, then four of the ten regiments have one veterinary surgeon too many.

RESTORATION BY CONGRESS OF OFFICERS OUT OF SERVICE.

This subject is one of vital importance to the welfare of the Army, and, if not promptly remedied, will, slowly, perhaps, but not the less surely, sap the very foundations of the reputation justly earned by officers of the Army for high moral tone, unblemished character, and sterling worth.

It has become the custom for officers dismissed by sentence of court-martial and dropped from the rolls of the Army to importune Congress for restoration to the position they have forfeited by the verdict of a court of their peers, reviewed and approved by the department commander, and confirmed by the President of the United States. The bill for restoration is referred to the Commmittee on Military Affairs, and by it, in many cases, placed in the hands of a sub-committee, before whom the claimant appears either personally or by attorney. The pressure of other duties not unfrequently prevents the sub-committee from giving the voluminous papers called for from the files of the War Department that careful and searching scrutiny such a case demands, having in view the baneful influence on the Army of the restoration to its rolls of a man unfit to hold a commission.

As a check on such claims, it is suggested that applicants for restoration be required, by statutory enactment, to present their claims to a board of officers to be appointed by the President, whenever, in his opinion, the applicant has an equitable claim to a further hearing.

RIFLE TARGET SHOOTING.

I desire to call your attention to the highly interesting report of Inspector General N. H. Davis of his visit to Creedmoor, Long Island, N. Y., to witness the rifle shooting of the Army teams, September 14–16 of the present year, at the eighth prize meeting of the National Rifle Association.

The three Army teams (composed of twelve men), one each from the Military Divisions of the Atlantic, Missouri, and Pacific, entered the

contest for the prize in the "international military match" with one team from each of the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The match was well contested, and the scores made were highly creditable, as well as very satisfactory. Colonel Davis reports the wind variable, the only constant quantity in this element of conditions to be considered being inconstancy.

The total scores of the contestant teams placed them in the following order: Division of the Missouri, Division of the Atlantic, Division of the Pacific, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. Compared with the record of last year, the shooting of the Army teams is as follows:

Score.

Teams.	200 yards. (Possible 420.)	500 yards. (Possible 420.)	600 yards. (Possible 420.)	Grand total. (Possible 1,260.)
1879.				
Division of the Atlantic	333	358	309	1,000
Division of the Missouri	339	334	297	961
Division of the Pacific	336	326	291	953
1880.				
Division of the Atlantic	334	363	317	1,014
Division of the Missouri	342	364	317	1,023
Division of the Pacific	334	348	322	1,004

In other prize matches the Army was represented, either by teams or individually, with the following results:

In the "military championship match," the Army took 12 out of 17 prizes, carrying off the first 5; in the "Judd match," 9 prizes; in the "short-range match"—competing with small-bore rifles with peep-sights—it carried off 6 prizes; and, finally, in the "team match," from companies of 200 yards, 18 teams competing, the first and second (and only) prizes were earned by Companies B and A, respectively, of the Engineer Battalion; Company C of the same command standing fourth.

It is conceived nothing need be added to the above statement of results. They attest great improvement in rifle shooting, and prove incontestably the advantage accruing to the Army by its participation in these contests in raising the efficiency of our troops for field operations.

The recommendation concluding Colonel Davis's report is earnestly concurred in, viz: That the government should offer military prizes and rewards to the successful competitors in the various matches in which officers and men of the Army participate.

RECRUITING SERVICE.

The rendezvous of the general recruiting service have, in the past two years, been established at New York, Boston, Buffalo, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Chicago, Saint Louis, Washington, San Antonio, and San Francisco. Temporary rendezvous were opened at Memphis and Nashville, with a view to the enlistment of a larger number of colored men than could be obtained at the rendezvous for the general service.

These are changed as the wants of the service and the condition of the recruiting funds may make it necessary. Each rendezvous is under the charge of an officer who is required to give his personal attention to

each enlistment, so that none but proper persons are received into the Army, no misrepresentations are made to applicants, and the requirements of the law relative to enlistment of minors are as strictly observed as circumstances will admit. The evidence of the care taken in the selection of men for the service is apparent in the fact that, out of 23,300 applicants, but 5,026 were enlisted—not quite 22 per centum of the whole number.

The accompanying tables (marked L, M, and N) exhibit in detail the nativities and occupations of accepted recruits, and the divers causes which led to the rejection of a large number of the applicants for enlistment.

There is a very perceptible improvement in the class of men applying for enlistment in the past few years, and there is every reason to believe the opportunity offered by the act of June 18, 1878, to advance the more soldierly and intelligent to commissions, has done much to influence a better class of men to enter the Army.

The serious defect in our recruiting system of relieving, at one time, all the officers connected with that service, and replacing them by inexperienced officers, has prevented the accumulation of information from which to improve the efficiency of the recruiting service, and measurably, at least, of acquiring important data by which the military resources of the country may be more readily determined.

It is believed the change indicated in recent orders, that future details for the recruiting service will only be made by one-half the regiments in each year, will relieve the service of a serious embarrassment and be productive of good results. As an aid to this, and to enable the department to collate data for future use, an officer of the Adjutant-General's Department has been assigned to duty at the headquarters of the recruiting service in New York.

It is deemed of great importance and infinitely preferable that recruits joining regiments should have received sufficient military instruction to enable them to perform company duty. Joining, as they generally do, at the outset of a campaign, no time is afforded company officers to instruct them, nor will the demands of the service on our skeleton organizations admit of it. It would be better to have three years' service of a well-instructed man than to have five of a man indifferently instructed in his duties. Every possible effort is made, to the extent of our means, to obviate this difficulty, but, I regret to say, with indifferent success. I therefore renew the recommendation of my distinguished predecessor, that 1,000 men in excess of the authorized strength of the Army be allowed for thorough instruction at the depots.

BUILDINGS AT DAVID'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR.

In September of last year Maj. S. N. Benjamin, assistant adjutant-general, was detailed to make a thorough examination into the condition of the buildings at present in use at the depot, and they were reported by him as leaky, cold, in a general tumble-down condition, unsafe as well as unfit for habitation, and not worth repairing.

The Secretary of War, January 19, 1880, transmitted to Congress the letter of my predecessor, inclosing plans and estimates (the latter amounting to $144,970) for permanent buildings to complete the principal depot of the general recruiting service at that place. The papers, unfortunately, were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs instead of the Committee on Appropriations, and the fact was discovered too late to secure Congressional action.

The general depot was formerly established on Governor's Island, but this place having been selected by the commanding general of the Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East for his headquarters, under paragraph II of General Orders No. 38, of 1878, based on the act of Congress approved June 18 of that year, it became necessary to remove the depot to David's Island. This place is now the general depot for recruits enlisted in the Cismississippi States. The average strength at the post during the past year was 349.

Besides the present importance of this point as a general recruiting depot, it must be borne in mind that, should it ever become necessary to concentrate a considerable body of troops in the vicinity of the city of New York, either for service on the sea-coast or with a view to its embarkation for distant service, there is no place now in the possession of the government affording greater facilities or as admirably adapted for such a purpose as David's Island.

BUILDINGS AT COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Plans and estimates for certain additional brick buildings for the subdepot at the above place were also submitted to the Secretary of War, and by him referred to Congress January 19, 1880. The amount asked for was $2,200.07. Full details, as well as the reasons which led to asking for the appropriation, are set forth at length in Senate Executive Document No. 49, Forty-sixth Congress, second session.

Further estimates for chapel and school (amounting to $5,783.03) were transmitted April 8, 1880. (See Senate Executive Document No. 146, second session of same Congress.)

The reasons given for the non-action of Congress in the case of the buildings on David's Island apply equally to this case. The great importance of these much-needed improvements leads me to earnestly renew the recommendation heretofore made, that the early attention of Congress be called to this matter.

Respectfully submitted.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

General W. T. SHERMAN,
United States Army.

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TABLE I.—*Nativities of accepted recruits.*

	Recruiting stations.										
	New York, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	Saint Louis, Mo.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Baltimore, Md.	Chicago, Ill.	Cleveland, Ohio.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Columbus Barracks, Ohio.	David's Island, N. Y.
Alabama	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
California	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	28	14	.....	1	3	2	1	1	1	.....	1
Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	1	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3
District of Columbia	2	1	1	1	13	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	2	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Illinois	4	2	21	10	7	13	.....	.....	6	2	.....
Indiana	1	1	10	94	3	7	1	1	21	2	.....
Iowa	1	.....	6	2	1	9	1	.....	2	1	.....
Kansas	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Kentucky	2	.....	11	30	2	3	.....	1	60	9	.....
Louisiana	5	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....
Maine	10	48	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	1	.....	1
Maryland	8	2	8	4	175	3	.....	9	6	2	.....
Massachusetts	40	135	5	1	17	6	2	4	10	6	1
Michigan	1	1	6	2	1	5	1	.....	1	4	.....
Minnesota	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	1	1	6	1	6	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Missouri	3	.....	17	8	1	5	.....	.....	4	2	.....
New Hampshire	4	18	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	32	4	6	3	9	2	1	1	5	2	.....
New York	208	29	27	17	28	32	20	9	18	11	11
North Carolina	2	.....	2	6	17	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....
Ohio	8	3	18	22	5	14	21	1	108	69	.....
Pennsylvania	41	6	25	6	120	15	12	129	27	22	1
Rhode Island	12	8	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
South Carolina	1	.....	5	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Tennessee	.....	.....	7	4	1	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....
Texas	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Vermont	3	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Virginia	10	3	17	12	65	3	1	14	32	6	.....
West Virginia	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	1	10	10	.....
Wisconsin	1	1	4	3	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Austria	5	2	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	.....
Australia	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada	16	39	9	3	6	10	6	1	6	2	1
Denmark	9	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....
England	57	15	7	6	14	6	3	4	11	7	.....
France	10	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Germany	147	5	35	13	26	26	6	6	33	14	6
Ireland	192	80	28	9	35	18	13	3	13	26	7
Italy	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	3	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Poland	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Russia	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	12	3	.....	3	5	2	1	2	.....	2	1
Sweden	7	5	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Switzerland	6	.....	2	.....	1	2	1	2	1	1	.....
Wales	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
West Indies	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	912	458	311	267	606	201	94	199	407	212	36
Average age	24. 4. 156	23. 8. 38	25. 5. 7	24. 5. 5	23. 7. 21	25. 8. 5	23. 7. 7	23. 3	22. 9	26. 3	28. 2. 5
Average height	5. 6. 4	5. 6. 7	5. 6. 1	5. 6. 53	5. 6. 49	5. 7. 25	5. 6. 75	5. 6. 39	5. 6. 7	5. 7. 75	5. 6. 75

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TABLE I. — *Nativities of accepted recruits*—Continued.

	Recruiting stations.										
	Washington, D.C.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Nashville, Tenn.	San Antonio, Tex.	Fort McDermit, Nev.	San Francisco, Cal.	Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	Fort Lowell, Ariz.	Benicia Barracks, Cal.	Fort Yuma, Cal.	San Diego, Cal.
Alabama	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	1	1	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Connecticut	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
District of Columbia	10	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	1	.....	7	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	.....	5	.....	2	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	.....	.....	8	11	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Louisiana	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	3	7	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	22	.....	1	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	3	21	.....	2	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	.....	19	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	2	4	.....	4	.....	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....
New York	8	231	.....	12	1	48	3	1	3	.....	.....
North Carolina	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Ohio	3	12	.....	5	1	12	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	13	32	1	6	2	17	2	1	1	.....	.....
Rhode Island	.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	1	1	56	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Texas	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	.....	3	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	24	2	3	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	.....	4	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada	.....	43	.....	1	.....	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Denmark	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
England	2	34	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
France	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	7	35	.....	12	.....	55	4	.....	5	.....	.....
Ireland	7	49	.....	7	2	57	6	4	4	2	.....
Italy	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wales	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	118	529	92	114	11	305	30	11	22	2	0
Average age	26. 3	23. 9	22. 8	28. 4. 9	27	28. 8	32	30. 1. 5	31. 7. 3	35	.....
Average height	5. 6. 59	5. 5. 11	5. 6. 67	5. 6. 3	5. 7. 25	5. 6. 8	5. 6. 1	5. 7. 75	5. 5. 27	5. 7. 87	.....

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TABLE I.—*Nativities of accepted recruits*—Continued.

	Recruiting stations.				General service.	Mounted service.	Department of Texas.	Military Division of the Pacific.	Colored infantry.	Colored cavalry.	Grand total.
	Fort Bidwell, Cal.	Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	Boisé Barracks, Idaho.	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.							
Alabama					2	1			11	1	15
Arkansas					1		1				2
California	1	1		2	4	2		17			23
Connecticut					29	26	1	2			58
Dakota					1						1
Delaware					8	6		1	2	4	21
District of Columbia					15	8	2	2	7	1	35
Florida						2	2				4
Georgia					7	1	3	1	7	2	21
Illinois	1				36	30	2	12	2	2	84
Indiana				2	121	22	1	5			149
Iowa					14	9		4			27
Kansas					2	2					4
Kentucky		1			60	22	11	3	15	29	140
Louisiana					12	3	2	2		3	22
Maine					43	37		5	2		87
Maryland				1	69	57	7	8	42	72	255
Massachusetts		1		2	159	91	2	17	1		270
Michigan					21	20		6			47
Minnesota				1	2	1		1	a		4
Mississippi					12	5	1		5	1	24
Missouri					22	15	2	3		5	47
New Hampshire					16	10		1			27
New Jersey					42	28	4	7		1	82
New York	1	2	1	6	372	274	12	66	1	2	727
North Carolina				1	19	5	2	1	4	10	41
Ohio		1		1	194	87	5	18		3	307
Pennsylvania		1	1	3	266	146	6	28	25	13	484
Rhode Island					18	10	1	3		1	33
South Carolina					7		1		4	5	17
Tennessee					14	4	4	1	59	3	85
Texas					3		4	2			9
Vermont					14	14	1	3			32
Virginia		1		1	63	23	8	5	54	52	205
West Virginia					17	9			2	1	29
Wisconsin					13	5		5			23
Austria				1	12	4		1			17
Australia					2		1	3			6
Canada				2	93	46	1	12		3	155
Denmark					14	8		2			24
England		2		2	107	59	1	18			185
France					6	11	2	1			20
Germany		3		9	240	119	12	76			447
Ireland		4		10	335	145	7	89			576
Italy					5	4	1				10
Norway					7	3					10
Poland					3	4	2				9
Russia					3	2					5
Scotland				1	20	14	1	6			41
Sweden					15	6	1	1			23
Switzerland		1		1	16	3		12			31
Wales					3						3
West Indies					1	1				1	3
Total	3	18	2	46	2,580	1,404	114	450	243	215	5,006
Average age	26	30. 5	30. 6	36. 6. 11							
Average height	5. 5. 6	5. 8. 41	5. 7. 25	5. 7. 45							

TOTAL NUMBER OF ENLISTMENTS.

Natives	3,441
Foreigners	1,565
	5,006

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TABLE II.—*Occupations of accepted recruits.*

Occupations.	RECRUITING STATIONS.																									
	New York, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	Saint Louis, Mo.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Baltimore, Md.	Chicago, Ill.	Cleveland, Ohio.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Columbus Barracks, Ohio.	David's Island, N. Y.	Washington, D. C.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Nashville, Tenn.	San Antonio, Tex.	Fort McDermitt, Nev.	San Francisco, Cal.	Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	Fort Lowell, Ariz.	Benicia Barracks, Cal.	Fort Yuma, Cal.	San Diego, Cal.	Fort Bidwell, Cal.	Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	Boisé Barracks, Idaho.	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	Totals.
Architects	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	....	....	....	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	13
Bakers	34	6	4	3	3	6	1	3	5	...	1	1	9	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	81
Barbers	8	7	2	6	5	3	...	2	5	1	2	1	3	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	51
Blacksmiths	24	10	8	3	14	4	1	5	10	3	....	1	30	2	....	1	6	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	124
Bricklayers	6	4	....	3	9	1	1	2	2	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34
Broom-makers	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Butchers	17	1	6	3	8	4	1	2	5	1	....	1	13	....	1	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	68
Cabinet-makers and upholsterers	7	3	....	1	6	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	26
Carpenters	22	10	11	4	15	4	2	3	11	4	1	1	22	1	4	....	7	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	126
Caulkers	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Chair-makers	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Clerks	81	16	13	5	22	12	5	4	17	9	2	12	12	....	6	....	29	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	248
Cooks	12	3	4	5	10	1	1	....	4	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47
Coopers	3	2	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Druggists	6	1	2	1	3	2	1	....	2	....	....	3	1	....	1	1	5	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	32
Farmers	54	59	35	56	20	26	22	29	24	1	....	14	95	9	5	1	26	1	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	2	483
Gardeners	....	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	4	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Glass-blowers	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Hatters	4	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Jewelers	5	1	2	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Laborers	157	131	62	113	197	54	18	74	219	93	5	23	99	62	13	6	63	5	1	1	....	....	1	3	1	4	1,405
Machinists and engineers	10	8	3	....	9	3	2	5	4	1	....	1	12	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	65
Millers	4	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Miners	4	1	2	3	4	....	2	3	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
Moulders	12	4	1	2	8	3	1	4	2	1	....	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45
Musicians	32	10	20	5	8	14	6	4	6	26	9	2	4	....	6	....	13	1	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	175
Painters	17	10	3	6	20	4	5	7	18	1	....	3	19	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	120
Photographers	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4

Plasterers	1	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Plumbers and gas-fitters	7	1	....	....	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Porters	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Printers	13	1	5	3	1	1	....	4	11	1	....	3	4	....	2	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	54
Rope-makers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Saddlers and harness-makers	4	....	3	3	3	3	1	....	6	....	....	....	4	....	2	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34
Sail-makers	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Sailors	33	23	2	....	36	3	3	....	4	....	1	2	25	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	135
Salesmen	6	....	2	1	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
School-teachers	10	....	4	1	1	....	....	....	3	1	1	1	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
Shoemakers	15	22	4	2	20	3	2	5	5	2	....	1	21	....	2	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	109
Soldiers	97	27	69	11	42	29	....	5	20	55	9	17	13	....	52	....	63	14	4	5	1	....	....	8	1	22	564
Stenographers	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Stone-masons	12	9	4	....	5	8	1	....	2	....	1	1	12	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	60
Tailors	11	3	....	3	3	2	3	2	1	3	....	1	9	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	47
Teamsters and hostlers	60	35	12	11	31	6	5	4	6	....	2	5	29	3	3	....	25	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	2	246
Telegraph operators	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	7
Tinners	4	....	2	....	3	....	1	1	1	1	....	2	5	....	4	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26
Turners	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Veterinary surgeons	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Waiters	19	5	3	1	23	....	....	6	3	....	....	1	2	7	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	73
Weavers	10	8	....	....	9	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
Wheelwrights	3	1	1	1	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Miscellaneous	64	29	20	7	40	1	7	19	4	2	2	5	46	....	4	2	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	273
Total	912	458	311	267	606	201	94	199	407	212	36	118	529	92	114	11	305	30	11	22	2	....	3	18	2	46	5,006

N.

TABLE III.—*Disabilities of rejected recruits.*

	RECRUITING STATIONS.																									
	New York, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	Saint Louis, Mo.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Baltimore, Md.	Chicago, Ill.	Cleveland, Ohio.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Columbus Barracks, Ohio.	David's Island, N. Y.	Washington, D. C.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Nashville, Tenn.	San Antonio, Tex.	Fort McDermit, Nev.	San Francisco, Cal.	Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	Fort Lowell, Ariz.	Benicia Barracks, Cal.	Fort Yuma, Cal.	San Diego, Cal.	Fort Bidwell, Cal.	Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	Boisé Barracks, Idaho.	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	Totals.
Minors	822	245	175	117	195	433	82	80	115	6		53	197	24	19		5										2,568
Married men	279	87	60	94	147	93	7	93	42	1		87	48	5	5		4							1			1,053
Widowers with children			1				3																				4
Under height	364	126	78	63	180	172	16	39	127	14		12	258	2	14		12										1,477
Over height	23	8	1		3	18			57				4														114
Under weight	12				121		1					35	11				6										186
Over weight	26	19	6		25	41		4	39				46		1												207
Over age	321	82	37	26	108	175	5	52	77			11	71	6	9		19							1			1,000
Moral disability	169		2	1	43	543	11	25	4	1			1	5	48												853
Mental disability	83				36	6	1	13	27	1			6	10	2		6										191
Discharge without character		1	1						1						1												4
Loss of discharge					41							2	8														51
Imperfect knowledge of English	523	1	65		56	150	16	2	12			15	40		3		4										887
General unfitness	784	356	117		49	473	70	159	217	26		224	110	12	5		14	2							6	5	2,629
Intemperance	721	429	68	183	178	594	38	84	185	5		52	181	3	10	4	22							1			2,758
Deserters	21	1	9		1																						32
Defective vision	377	122	40	195	140	121	34	65	106	5		12	72	3	4		38										1,334
Defective hearing	34	7	2	12	6	14	6	23	6				18		2		2										132
Defective teeth	7	53	10		70	11	4	3	29	1			3	3													194
Inflamed tonsils			2																								2
Hare lip																											
Deficient chest		137	22		13		13					21	13														219
Loss of fingers		2	4			3	10	5					4														28
Deformed legs	1		32	1	97		9						25	17	28												210
Defective feet	3	30	46	17	15	3			3	1		86	46	3			1										254
Stammering			2				6	12																			20

Curvature of spine	2	4	10			2	1		4	1	1	9	1													35
Rheumatism			2				6																			8
Heart disease		4								5			6		2		15									32
Catarrh			5																							5
Epilepsy																										
St. Vitus dance																										
Eczema	10																									10
Scrofula		1	5		3		2			1		1	1	2			2									18
Gun-shot wounds									3				2													5
Enlarged spleen			7																							7
Periostitis			3																							3
Frost-bitten																										
Fracture of tibia																										
Hernia	115	16	5	37	93	25	5	29	29	7		12	20	19	3		12									427
Phthisis	7		2									1			11		15									36
Hydrocele		1			3		1																			5
Varicocele		11	27		4	5			19			5	43	4	5		5									128
Cirsocele		5	1		4		11						7													28
Varicose veins	127	61	70	123	57	80	26	56	61	4	2	10	43	9	2		13								1	745
Hemorrhoids	82	11	11	48	22	4	6	14	61	3			9	2	3		5									281
Indurated glands			1																							1
Stricture of urethra																										
Atrophy of testicles		2					1																			3
Syphilis	172	6	26	71	59	62	6	46	49	1		18	35	2	6		5									564
Gonorrhea		1	7		2		2										1									13
Total	5,085	1,829	962	988	1,771	3,028	399	804	1,273	83	3	666	1,329	131	183	4	206	2						3	6	6	18,761

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Inspector-General's Office, Washington, D. C., October 9, 1880.

SIR: The following report of the operations of this department is respectfully submitted for the information of the honorable Secretary of War and the General of the Army.

Since the rendition of my last annual report there has been no change in the rank, number, or station of officers of this department.

The undersigned has been in charge of the office at these headquarters, performing the various duties pertaining thereto; and, besides making several special investigations under the orders of the Secretary of War, he has examined the accounts of certain disbursing officers, and made inspections of the Leavenworth military prison, under section 1348, Revised Statutes.

Inspector-General Delos B. Sacket has been on duty at the headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri, under the orders of the Lieutenant-General, commanding. He has also inspected the accounts of disbursing officers in the division not under the orders of the division commander, and served as a member of a board of officers convened in this city by Special Orders No. 145, Adjutant-General Office, July 1, 1880, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the codification of the Regulations of the Army.

Inspector-General Edmund Schriver has been stationed at the headquarters of the Military Division of the Pacific, performing his appropriate duties under the orders of the major-general commanding, and has recently completed a thorough inspection of most of the garrisoned posts within the Department of the Columbia.

Inspector-General Nelson H. Davis has been stationed at the headquarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic, engaged in making investigations and inspections, under the orders of the major-general commanding.

Assistant Inspector-General Roger Jones has continued on duty in this office as my assistant, and, in addition to his regular current duties, has performed other important services under the orders of the Secretary of War.

Assistant Inspector-General Absalom Baird has been on duty at the headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri, and has been engaged in making inspections and investigations under the orders of the Lieutenant-General, commanding.

The following-named officers have been performing the duties of assistant inspector-generals in the different departments since my last annual report:

Lieut. Col. John S, Mason, Fourth Infantry, in Department of Texas.

Lieut. Col. William B. Royall, Third Cavalry, in Department of the Platte.

Maj. James Biddle, Sixth Cavalry, in Department of Arizona.

Maj. Richard Arnold, Fifth Artillery, in Department of the East.

Maj. Edwin C. Mason, Twenty-first Infantry, in Department of the Columbia.

Maj. John J. Coppinger, Tenth Infantry, in Department of the Missouri.

Capt. George B. Russell, Ninth Infantry, in Department of the South.

The above-named officers have been engaged in inspecting the garrisoned posts of their respective departments, and, under the orders of

the department commanders, performing, in general, the duties pertaining to the inspection branch of the service, all of which have been executed with commendable zeal and fidelity.

No acting assistant inspector-general has been assigned for the Department of Dakota since Lieut. Col. A. D. Nelson was relieved, in 1878; but Capt. R. P. Hughes, Third Infantry, aide-de-camp, on November 1, 1879, by General Orders No. 13 of the department, was assigned to take charge of the office until an officer should be regularly detailed for the position.

With very few exceptions, nearly every garrisoned military post within the limits of our territory has been carefully inspected during the past year, and reports of the same forwarded through the proper military channels to these headquarters, where they have received thorough scrutiny; and extracts therefrom have been made and transmitted to the proper authorities of such matters as required their action.

In compliance with the requirements of the act of Congress approved April 20, 1874, careful examinations have been made of the accounts of all officers of the Army who have disbursed public money during the year. The funds received and expended, with the balances reported as due the United States, have been compared and verified by official statements from the Treasury Department and designated depositories. All the reports of these inspections are herewith submitted, ready for transmittal to Congress, as required by the law above cited.

With one exception, in which case an investigation is pending and prompt action being taken by the proper authorities, the reports show that the public moneys received by all Army officers have, during the past year, been kept and correctly disbursed according to statutory requirement; and their accounts, with a few slight clerical irregularities, which have been promptly rectified, were satisfactorily made up and rendered.

Inspector-General Davis, whose inspections during the year cover disbursements exceeding four millions of dollars, reiterates a previous recommendation, that a uniform system for keeping cash and check books be prescribed and enforced, for all disbursing officers, in which recommendation I concur.

The instruction, both theoretical and practical, in the different arms of service, has generally been satisfactory; but at some posts, where garrisons have been materially reduced in strength by the constant and necessary employment of a large percentage of the force on mechanical and fatigue labor in building, repairing quarters, &c., instruction in military exercises has not come up to the requirements of the service.

This state of things, it is believed, can be obviated only by a greater concentration of troops at suitable strategic points, and a corresponding diminution in the number of small garrisoned posts. The adoption of such a measure would swell the garrisons so as to give sufficient available men for drills and other military exercises, which would render the Army more efficient, and conduce to economy.

The inspection reports show that in the artillery arm of service the instruction given in the working of heavy guns, as well as the drill and practice with light batteries, has been signally deficient, mainly for the want of the adequate number of men and other facilities requisite for instruction. The inspector-general and the acting assistant inspector-general at the headquarters of the Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East are fully impressed with the importance of this subject,

and urgently recommend, in their reports, herewith inclosed, the adoption of prompt remedial measures. The latter says:

> There is every reason for calling the special attention of the authorities of the government to the neglect which the artillery arm is receiving, and to the necessity of adopting measures for more practice and study in the improved weapons of the day. * * * *
>
> * The light battery of each regiment is designated as a school to which subalterns are assigned for special instruction. In order to go through the necessary course, it is very important that these batteries should be kept full (at least 80 strong). The duties of the men are laborious at all times, and, with reduced numbers, they become dissatisfied and disheartened, which impairs the efficiency of the commands, and is likely to lead to desertion. * * *
>
> * The condition of the armament of the forts on the coast within this department certainly calls for immediate attention by the general government.

The reports also show that the text-books for artillery instruction, prescribed in General Orders No. 67, Adjutant-General's Office, of 1866, with the exception of "Roberts' Hand-book," are, for the most part, obsolete, and contain nothing regarding the improvements and changes in guns, carriages, &c., for the past fourteen years; which facts certainly call for a new system of heavy-artillery tactics at the earliest practicable moment.

Small-arm target-practice has continued during the past year with highly satisfactory results throughout the Army, and officers and men have, without exception, manifested the liveliest interest in preparing their teams for the competitive trials at Creedmoor. Inspector-General Davis, in his excellent report, herewith inclosed, gives a very interesting and full account of the recent target-firing at Creedmoor, which I am confident will be read with interest by the General of the Army and other military men.

The reports of the inspecting officers for the Department of the Platte show that most of the troops in that department were, in October, 1879, hurried away from their posts without adequate winter equipment to meet the emergency suddenly forced upon us by the Ute outbreak at White River, Colorado.

These troops were out all winter in that severe climate, and compelled to hut themselves as best they could near White River. Owing to the deep snows, communication with their remote base of supplies was very difficult, and many officers and men were seriously frost-bitten, yet all these hardships and rough service were endured without a murmur. The scanty forage for their animals could only be provided by the troops cutting and packing willows upon their backs for them, and, for the want of proper shelter and forage, a large percentage of their animals perished.

The number of officers in the Inspector-General's Department being utterly inadequate to the proper discharge of duties devolved upon it by law, regulations, and orders, it has been deemed necessary to continue on duty as acting assistant inspector-generals the line officers herein specified.

The law approved June 23, 1874, reorganizing the Inspector-General's Department, provides that the Secretary of War may, in addition to the officers of the department proper, detail officers of the line, not exceeding four, to act as assistant inspector-generals. Prior to the passage of that law, the action of the War Department in the matter was governed by the necessities of the service; and, prior to the enactment requiring the Secretary of War to cause frequent inspections to be made of the accounts of disbursing officers of the Army, his discretion as to the frequency of these inspections was also untrammeled.

In view of the fact that the performance of this duty occupies a very large portion of the time of inspecting officers, to the exclusion of other important duties, and that, under existing regulations and orders, weekly statements of funds and monthly accounts current, with vouchers, are rendered by disbursing officers to chiefs of bureaus, I am led to suggest a modification of these laws, leaving the number of line officers to be detailed for duty in the Inspector-General's Department, and the frequency of inspections of the accounts of disbursing officers, to be determined by the Secretary of War according to the requirements of the service.

Certainly every division and department should be provided with an inspecting officer; whereas, under existing law, but four officers can be detailed to supply nine departments.

The laws governing these two matters are entitled, the first: "An act reorganizing the several staff corps of the Army"; and the second: "An act to provide for the inspection of the disbursements of appropriations made by officers of the Army." (See Statutes at Large, vol. 18, page 244, chap. 458, and page 33, chap. 117.)

The anomalous and imperfect organization of this department also calls for remedial action on the part of Congress, to the end that it may be placed on a basis that will tend to increase its efficiency and usefulness, and thereby insure the accomplishment of the object of its creation and maintenance. In brief terms, the object of the inspection branch of the service is to keep the War Department, the General of the Army, and commanding officers under whom its officers may serve, advised as to the state and discipline of the troops, as to their fitness for service, and of everything concerning their supplies and sanitary condition; and, through regular and special inspections, bring to notice of the proper authorities abuses and irregularities in every branch of the military service.

This is the true province of the Inspector-General's Department, and any system or laws which interfere with the attainment of these ends should be modified.

Each of the laws I have cited does this: the first, by reducing the number of officers in the department to the small number of five; and the second, by imposing upon them duties which materially interfere with the discharge of other responsible and important duties which properly belong to them.

I have repeatedly taken occasion to invite attention to the want of clerical assistance by officers of the Inspector-General's Department. All other branches of the staff are provided for in one way or another, but for the officers of this department, with the exception of the senior, no provision whatever is made; and I therefore respectfully urge that general service clerks be allowed to inspectors serving at department or division headquarters, or that citizen clerks be hired for them by the Quartermaster's Department, as is done for officers of the Judge-Advocate-General's Department.

The following statement of facts regarding the recent improvements and the expansion of mining and other interests in Arizona during the past year is taken from the annual report of the inspecting officer of that department:

> There have been numerous and decided improvements made in the comforts and conveniences of the posts in this department, many of which have been effected with but little expense to the government, yet to the detriment of the discipline and drill of the troops.
>
> The vast growth of the mining interests in the southern part of this Territory, close to and bordering on the Sonora line, can hardly be appreciated without being seen.

Towns have sprung up as if by magic. The sound of mills is heard all over this section, and the flow of bullion is large and increasing each day. All this brings with it a large number of settlers who live upon the wants of the miner, and large herds of cattle and horses will accumulate along this border. All these things will be inducements to the almost Indian inhabitants of Sonora to raid and commit depredations.

There are also a large number of Americans crossing into Sonora, prospecting, building mills, and engaging in mercantile pursuits.

For the protection of these interests the inspecting officer recommends that a site for a new military post be selected on the border, and garrisoned by a sufficient force to afford such protection to our citizens as may be needed.

Inclosed I forward herewith copies of the annual reports of the different inspecting officers, so far as they have been received.

Respectfully submitted.

R. B. MARCY,
Brigadier and Inspector-General.

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
United States Army.

1.—REPORT OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Ill., October 22, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, for the information of the General of the Army, the following report, covering the operations within the limits of my command, accompanied by the reports of the department commanders.

Since the date of my last annual report, October 22, 1879, no change has been made in the organization of the division, which consists of the Department of Dakota, commanded by Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry, comprising the State of Minnesota and Territories of Montana and Dakota, garrisoned by twenty-one permanent posts, one cantonment where the Northern Pacific Railroad crosses the Little Missouri, one summer camp, and one cantonment at Poplar Creek Agency, Montana; the Department of the Platte, commanded by Brig. Gen. George Crook, comprising the States of Iowa and Nebraska and the Territories of Wyoming and Utah and a portion of Idaho, containing eighteen permanent posts; the Department of the Missouri, commanded by Brig. Gen. John Pope, comprising the States of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado, the Indian and New Mexican Territories and two posts in Texas, garrisoned by twenty-two permanent posts, with camps at White River, Snake River, and the Uncompahgre River, in Colorado, in the vicinity of the Mountain Utes, and also numerous camps in New Mexico, from which troops are operating against Victorio's band; also several camps in Indian Territory to keep out intruders upon the Indian reservations there; the Department of Texas, commanded by Brig. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, comprising the State of Texas, with twelve permanent posts and some fifteen camps and subposts along the Southwestern frontier.

To garrison these posts and furnish troops for active operations in the field there are in the division eight regiments of cavalry, twenty of infantry (thirteen companies of which are mounted), and four batteries of artillery, aggregating 16,050 officers and men, distributed as follows:

Department of Dakota, officers and men, two regiments of cavalry, 1,542; one regiment of infantry (mounted), 521; six regiments of infan

try, 2,787; total, 4,850. Department of the Platte, two regiments of cavalry, 1,458; three regiments of infantry, 1,382; total, 2,840. Department of the Missouri, two regiments of cavalry, 1,560; six regiments of infantry (three companies of which are mounted), 3,160; total, 4,720. Department of Texas, two regiments of cavalry, 1,589; four batteries of artillery, 200; two regiments of infantry, 1,851; total, 3,640.

Notwithstanding the fact that in previous annual reports I have called the attention of the government to the inadequate strength of our military forces in the Northwest and on our Northern and Southern borders, I feel it my duty to again put myself upon record in this matter.

Last year the ratio was one man to every seventy-five square miles in three of the departments, and one man to every one hundred and twenty-five square miles in the Department of Texas, and this year there is scarcely a change for the better.

To thoroughly and effectively perform the duties devolving upon us compels us many times to overwork our troops, and not unfrequently obliges us to take the field with small detachments, which have heretofore occasionally been overmatched and greatly outnumbered by our foes. This is not as it should be; but so long as our companies are limited to their average strength (fifty men to a battery of artillery, sixty men to a company of cavalry, and forty men to a company of infantry), it cannot be avoided.

Our officers and men are in all respects the equals of any army in the world in point of intelligence, activity, and devotion to duty, and no army of its size accomplishes one-third as much hard work from one year's end to another as our own. Compelled as it is to keep in advance of the wave of civilization constantly flowing westward, and to watch the Northern and Southern borders and guard them from incursions of savage foes, and also to be in readiness to repress any outbreaks upon the Indian reservations, to say nothing of having to make new roads, erect forts, and furnish escorts for surveying and exploring parties, it is, as I have said, overworked, on account of its inadequate strength for the service required.

The fact that our Army is so small adds greatly to its expense, for whenever it becomes necessary to use a force of any magnitude whatever against the Indians, we are compelled to send troops by rail or steamboat from a large number of small posts, to enable us to take the field with any prospect of success, and the cost of transportation incurred by these concentrations becomes a serious item in our annual expenditures.

Our frontier is so extensive that for the present we are compelled to adhere to a system of small posts, though it is both inconvenient and costly. General Pope, in his accompanying annual report, calls attention to this fact and urges a change, but until the railways now being built throughout our Western and Southwestern country are completed, it will not be wise to alter the existing condition of affairs. When these roads have made their connections with the Pacific slope and established their termini in the mountains, it will be time enough to move in this matter. Still that time is not very far distant, and it is well to discuss the creation of permanent posts and regimental garrisons in advance, and I therefore call particular attention to General Pope's arguments in favor of the change in our existing frontier system.

Amongst our strongest allies in the march of civilization upon the frontier, are the various railway companies who are now constructing their new lines with great rapidity.

In the Department of Dakota, the Northern Pacific Railway has

crossed the Missouri River at Bismarck, and is now about one hundred and fifty miles west of that place, and it is confidently expected to reach the banks of the Yellowstone River by next summer. The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company has completed a branch road to Fort Pierre on the Missouri River, and has already finished its surveys to Deadwood, Dakota, which it is expected to reach next September. The Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway has a branch road within a few miles of the mouth of American Creek, on the Missouri River, and expects to reach the Black Hills of Dakota by next September.

The railways above mentioned lead to the extensive basin of the Upper Missouri, lying between the Bighorn Mountains and the Black Hills of Dakota on the south, and the boundary line between the United States and British North America on the north, and the main chain of the Rocky Mountains on the west.

This vast basin includes portions of the Territory of Wyoming, nearly all of Montana and the Territory of Dakota. It is a section of great value on account of its extensive and rich grazing lands. The grasses grow luxuriantly and are of many varieties, the principal and most valuable being bunch and gama grass. The very light fall of rain in the latter part of summer and fall does not rot the grass, but it slowly dries on the ground and becomes good and nutritious hay, without the usual trouble of cutting and curing, and experience proves that the annual snow-fall in the basin named is not heavy enough to prevent the cattle from getting good feed during the entire year, and although the winters are cold, they are invariably dry, and the cattle are not subjected to the condition of alternate freezing and thawing, and consequently thrive well and keep in better condition than where they are liable to undergo greater climatic changes.

Settlements are being made in every direction throughout this extensive grazing and agricultural section, and for their protection and development we have established the posts of Fort Meade, located just north of the Black Hills; Fort McKinney, at the northern base of the Bighorn Mountains; Fort Custer, on the Bighorn River, and Fort Keogh, on the Yellowstone River. Also a new post is in process of construction to be called Fort Maginnis, and located at or near the eastern edge of the Judith basin, and not far from the Musselshell River. Farther north, near the line of the British Possessions, we have built the large post of Fort Assinaboine, and hope that Congress at its ensuing session will appropriate funds to enable us to establish another post which I have heretofore recommended to be built—and which the department commander General Terry, recommends in his accompanying annual report, and in a previous annual report—at or near Frenchman's Creek, not very far distant from the Canadian line.

It is almost impossible, without a personal inspection of this part of our country, for any one to even approximately estimate the immense value of the cattle interests which will hereafter be established in this extensive section of our developing frontier. This basin also possesses agricultural advantages nearly if not fully equal in value to the grazing interests described above.

In the Department of the Platte, the Utah Northern Railway, starting from Ogden, on the Union Pacific Railway, has a branch road completed as far north as Dillon Station, about one hundred and twenty miles from Helena, Mont., and will be extended to that point at as early a day as possible. Another railway is now being built from Fremont, Nebr., by way of Oakdale in the direction of the Niobrara River, aiming for the Black Hills of Dakota, and it will pass within a short distance of

one of our new posts, Fort Niobrara, now in process of construction. Another new railway is also under survey which is to run north from Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, toward the Black Hills, and will have a branch turning westward from near Fort Laramie toward the Bighorn Mountains. Other railways are also being built in this military department, but as they have no especial military bearing, it is not thought best to mention them in this report.

The cattle herds in Northern Nebraska have been augmented by thousands of animals during the past year, both by the natural increase and by importations from points farther south, and from Texas and Colorado.

Under the stimulus of our present general prosperity, emigrants are rapidly taking up land everywhere in the West, and towns and hamlets are so quickly springing up that almost constant additions have to be made to our military maps to enable us to keep posted regarding the spread of our frontiers.

The new post of Fort Niobrara, on the river of that name, was located about sixty miles south of Spotted Tail Agency, in order to give greater security to the settlers, and to protect the interests of cattle ranchers in that section whose herds are already of immense size.

In the Department of the Missouri, the Atlantic and Pacific Railway has been rapidly pushed forward through Southern Kansas, just north of the line of the Indian Territory, and will cross the Rattoon Mountains and intersect the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway at or near Albuquerque, and will then follow the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude passing north of the Navajo Reservation, and thence on the same parallel, or as near as may be, to the Pacific coast.

To give protection to this railway and the settlements in the San Juan Valley, and to enable us to exercise a controlling influence over the Navajoes, a new post is now under construction in Northern New Mexico—northeast of the Navajo Reservation on the Rio de la Plata. The post has also a military bearing upon the narrow-gauge road now being built from Alamosa in the Rio Grande Valley down the valley to a point near Conejos, from whence it runs westward, crossing the headwaters of the Chama, the San Juan, the Pedrad, the Los Pinos, and Florida Rivers, until it arrives at the Animas River at or near Animas City, at which place it is expected to be early next summer, and I am told that it is the intention of the company to push it north via the cañon of the Animas to Silverton, which is located in the midst of an extensive and valuable mining country.

The Denver and South Park Railway has been completed to Leadville, Colo. The Denver and Rio Grande Railway has also been extended up the Arkansas River to Leadville, and work has already been commenced on a branch of this road from the town of South Arkansas, crossing the great Continental Divide by Marshall Pass to the town of Gunnison, in the valley of the Gunnison River. The Denver and South Park Railway has also made its surveys on the continuation of its line across the Alpena Pass to Gunnison, where, in anticipation of its arrival, they have already built a substantial stone depot.

There is still another narrow gauge railway surveyed and located from the Arkansas River, either from the town of South Arkansas or Arkansas City, across the Monarch Pass terminating at Gunnison City.

These mountain railroads are built almost entirely under the stimulus of our great mining interests in Colorado.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway will before long reach the vicinity of El Paso, a point on the northeastern corner of Old Mexico, and having already secured charters from the republic of Mexico, will

cross our frontier near the town of El Paso and build to Chihuahua, and from thence to Durango and then on to Zacatecos; thence across the mountains to Leon, and push on to the city of Mexico, work having already been commenced from the city of Mexico north to Leon. This route will undoubtedly be of great commercial value, and it is worthy of international encouragement. It is located upon the northwest line of the best mineral and agricultural lands of Mexico, and may be justly regarded as the greatest railroad enterprise that is as yet uncompleted on this continent. The incorporators of this railway are also building a branch road from Guaymas on the Gulf of California, and through the rich mineral and agricultural State of Sonora in Mexico, to intersect the Grand Trunk Road at El Paso, or some convenient point north of that place in New Mexico.

In the Department of Texas the progress of the advancing settlements and the tide of emigration has been almost unparalleled, and the northern line of the frontier has been thrown forward by hamlets, farms, and cattle ranches, with marvelous rapidity.

The Texas Pacific Railway has been steadily extending its line westward, and is now at Gordon, seventy-five miles west of Fort Worth, and is at present stretching out towards the Pecos River, passing through a belt of good agricultural land over one hundred a fifty miles in length.

For the protection of this portion of our frontier, and to defend the exposed settlements Congress has made an appropriation for new posts, one of which will be built at, or near, a point north of the railroad and on the cattle trail which passes through the Pan Handle of Texas from the head of the Concho River by way of Fort Elliott to the Arkansas River west of Fort Dodge. To further develop and protect this line of frontier a small post will be established north of Fort Davis, not far from the point where the Texas and Pacific Railway will cross the Pecos River. Another small post will be built near the Guadaloupe Mountains, and still another in the new mineral district not far from Presidio del Norte.

Many other railroads are under construction in the State of Texas that have nothing more than a general value in a military point of view, and accordingly are not mentioned here; but there is one road now being built from Corpus Christi to Laredo, and which will soon be in operation, which will be of especial value to us as a means of transportation to the lower Rio Grande frontier. I am also informed that the International and Great Northern Railway to San Antonio, Tex., is to be extended towards the Rio Grande River with the intention of crossing that stream, eventually reaching the City of Mexico.

Nearly every one of these railways I have mentioned will, when completed, add to the security of our advancing settlements and assist greatly in developing our country; and furthermore they are new factors that cannot be ignored in the settlement of the Indian question, and this is my reason for giving so much of my report to an account of their present condition.

To keep in advance of our settlers, to give protection to the surveying and construction parties of the railways, to open new paths through the mountains and across the plains, to open up the country and guard the feeble settlements and mining camps from the Indians, and to secure the Indian in his just rights against the encroachments of white men, to keep out unauthorized parties from established Indian reservations, and generally to give a place of refuge to the weak along our exposed frontier by the establishment of military posts, has been the work of our little army for many years past, and it is a work that has been to my knowledge well and faithfully accomplished.

For the details of the movements of troops, scouts, engagements, and marches for the past year, I refer you to the accompanying reports of department commanders to whom, and to the officers and men of their commands, the country is indebted for valuable services in the opening up of our Western mountains and plains.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

2.—REPORT OF COL. D. B. SACKET, INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Chicago, September 30, 1880.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report:

Since my last year's report no inspection of military posts or troops has been made by the officers of the Inspector-General's Department stationed at these headquarters. It was not deemed really necessary, as by General Orders No. 84, Adjutant-General's Office, August 4, 1879, the military posts, stations, troops, &c., in each military department were required to be inspected by the department inspector under orders of their respective commanders.

I would, however, have made a tour through the Ute country in company with the Lieutenant-General, visiting the camps, posts, and troops in that portion of the military division, had I not been detailed as a member of a board of officers to meet in Washington City on the 20th day of July, by Special Orders No. 145, Adjutant-General's Office, July 1, 1880.

My service as a member of the board mentioned terminated on the 13th instant, when I returned to my station at these headquarters.

The money accounts of those disbursing officers not under the orders of the division commander, stationed at Milwaukee, Saint Paul, Rock Island, Rock Island Arsenal, Keokuk, Saint Louis, Jefferson Barracks, Jeffersonville Depot, Cincinnati, Columbus Barracks, Indianapolis, Indianapolis Arsenal, and at Chicago, have been inspected regularly each quarter during the year, and the reports of these inspections properly forwarded. The money accounts of all disbursing officers on duty in the military departments of the division have been carefully examined and verified in this office before being forwarded to the Inspector-General in Washington.

Certain investigations, in compliance with instructions from the Headquarters of the Army and from these headquarters, have been made by Lieutenant-Colonel Baird and myself, and the reports of the investigations rendered to the headquarters from which the instructions emanated.

I have no special suggestions or recommendations to offer in this report.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. B. SACKET,
Colonel and Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri.

3.—REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL TERRY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 4, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the military operations which have taken place in this department during the past year:

The last annual report was made from this department on the 1st day of October, 1879. On that date the force in the department consisted of the following troops:

The Second Regiment of Cavalry, the Seventh Regiment of Cavalry, the First Regiment of Infantry, the Third Regiment of Infantry, the Fifth Regiment of Infantry, the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, the Seventh Regiment of Infantry, the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, the Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry, the Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry.

This force was distributed as follows:

At Fort Snelling, Minn., the regimental headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K of the Seventh Infantry.

At Fort Sisseton, D. T., Companies A and F of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Pembina, D. T., Companies E and K of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Totten, D. T., Companies F and K of the Seventh Cavalry, and Company C of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Randall, D. T., the regimental headquarters and Companies A, C, E, and I of the First Infantry.

At Fort Hale, D. T., Companies B and G of the First Infantry.

At Fort Sully, D. T., Companies A and K of the Eleventh Infantry.

At Fort Bennett, D. T., the regimental headquarters and Companies D, E, G, and I of the Eleventh Infantry.

At Fort Yates, D. T., the regimental headquarters and Companies B, D, H, and I of the Seventeenth Infantry, and Companies B and D of the Seventh Cavalry.

At Fort Meade, D. T., the regimental headquarters and Companies A, C, E, G, H, and M of the Seventh Cavalry, and Companies D, F, H, and K of the First Infantry.

At Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., Companies I and L of the Seventh Cavalry, Companies A, B, F, and G of the Sixth Infantry, and Company G of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Stevenson, D. T., Companies H and K of the Sixth Infantry.

At Fort Buford, D. T., the regimental headquarters and Companies C, D, E, and I of the Sixth Infantry.

At Fort Keogh, M. T., the regimental headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K of the Fifth Infantry, and Companies A, B, E, and I of the Second Cavalry.

At Fort Custer, M. T., the regimental headquarters and Companies C, F, G, and M of the Second Cavalry, and Companies B, C, F, and H of the Eleventh Infantry.

At Fort Assinaboine, M. T., the regimental headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K of the Eighteenth Infantry, and Companies H and L of the Second Cavalry.

At Fort Benton, M. T., Company A, of the Third Infantry.

At Fort Shaw, M. T., the regimental headquarters and Companies F and G of the Third Infantry.

At Fort Logan, M. T., Company K of the Third Infantry.

At Fort Ellis, M. T., Companies D and K of the Second Cavalry, and Companies C and E of the Third Infantry.

At Fort Missoula, M. T., Companies B, D, H, and I of the Third Infantry.

Since then the following changes of stations of troops in the department have taken place:

In October, 1879, Companies D, G, H, and I of the Eighteenth Infantry changed station from Fort Assinaboine, M. T., Company D to Fort Ellis, Companies G and H to Fort Shaw, and Company I to Fort Logan.

In November, 1879, Company B of the Sixth Infantry changed station from Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., to Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T., and Company D, Eleventh Infantry, from Fort Bennett to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T,.

In December, 1879, the headquarters, band, and Companies G and I, Eleventh Infantry, changed station from Fort Bennett to Fort Sully, D. T.

In April, 1880, Company A, Seventeenth Infantry, changed station from Fort Sisseton to Fort Yates, D. T., and Company I, Seventeenth Infantry, from Fort Yates to Fort Sisseton, D. T.

In May, 1880, the First Infantry was transferred to the Department of Texas, the headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, F, H, I, and K leaving the department during this month.

In June, 1880, the Sixth United States Infantry left the department, having been transferred to the Department of the Missouri.

In June, 1880, the headquarters and Company I of the Twenty-fifth Infantry arrived and took station at Fort Randall, D. T., the regiment having been transferred to this department from the Department of Texas.

In June, 1880, Companies A, D, E, G, and I, Seventh Infantry, changed station from Fort Snelling, Minn., Companies A and E to Fort Buford, Company D to Cantonment Bad Lands, Companies G and I to Fort Stevenson.

In June, 1880, Companies C and E, Twenty-fifth Infantry, arrived at Fort Hale from Department of Texas, and took station at that post.

In July, 1880, Company B, Seventh Infantry, changed station from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Fort Buford, D. T.

In July, 1880, Company D, Eighteenth Infantry, was relieved from duty at Fort Ellis and ordered to take station at Fort Assinaboine.

In July, 1880, Company E, First Infantry, left Fort Randall, and Company G, First Infantry, left Fort Hale *en route* to their new station in the Department of Texas.

In August, 1880, Company F, Seventh Infantry, changed station from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.

In August, 1880, Companies A, D, H, and K, Twenty-fifth Infantry, arrived at Fort Meade, D. T., from the Department of Texas and took station.

In August, 1880, Companies B, F, and G, Twenty-fifth Infantry, arrived at Fort Randall, D. T., from the Department of Texas and took station.

In August, 1880, Company K, Third Infantry, changed station from Fort Logan to Fort Maginnis, M. T.

In September, 1880, Companies B and F, Eleventh Infantry, changed station from Fort Custer to Poplar Creek Agency, under orders to establish a cantonment at that point.

In September, 1880, Company I, Second Cavalry, changed station from Fort Keogh to Fort Custer, M. T.

As the result of these changes the troops in the department are now distributed as follows:

At Fort Snelling, Minn., the regimental headquarters and Companies C, H, and K, Seventh Infantry.

At Fort Sisseton, D. T., Companies F and I, Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Pembina, D. T., Companies E and K, Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Totten, D. T., Companies F and K, Seventh Cavalry, and Company C, Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Randall, D. T., the regimental headquarters and Companies B, F, G, and I, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

At Fort Hale, D. T., Companies C and E, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

At Fort Sully, D. T., the regimental headquarters and Companies A, G, I, and K, Eleventh Infantry.

At Fort Bennett, D. T., Company E, Eleventh Infantry.

At Fort Yates, D. T., the regimental headquarters and Companies A, B, D, and H, Seventeenth Infantry, and Companies B and D, Seventh Cavalry.

At Fort Meade, D. T., the regimental headquarters and Companies A, C, E, G, H, and M, Seventh Cavalry, and Companies A, D, H, and K, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

At Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., Companies I and L, Seventh Cavalry, Company F, Seventh Infantry, Company D, Eleventh Infantry, and Company G, Seventeenth Infantry.

At Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T., Company D, Seventh Infantry.

At Fort Stevenson, D. T., Companies G and I, Seventh Infantry.

At Fort Buford, D. T., Companies A, B, and E, Seventh Infantry.

At Fort Keogh, M. T., the regimental headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Fifth Infantry, and Companies A, B, and E, Second Cavalry. Company B, Second Cavalry, is under orders for Fort Custer.

At Fort Custer, M. T., the regimental headquarters and Companies C, G, I, and M, Second Cavalry, and Companies C and H, Eleventh Infantry.

At Fort Assinaboine, M. T., the regimental headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, and K, Eighteenth Infantry, and Companies H and L, Second Cavalry.

At Fort Benton, M. T., Company A, Third Infantry.

At Fort Shaw, M. T., the regimental headquarters and Companies F and G, Third Infantry, and Companies G and H, Eighteenth Infantry.

At Fort Logan, M. T., Company I, Eighteenth Infantry.

At Fort Ellis, M. T., Companies D, F, and K, Second Cavalry, and Companies C and E, Third Infantry.

At Fort Missoula, M. T., Companies B, D, H, and I, Third Infantry.

At Fort Maginnis, M. T., a new post near the Musselshell, the construction of which has just been commenced under the act of Congress approved June 16, 1880, Company K, Third Infantry. Companies B and F, Eleventh Infantry, are now *en route* to the Poplar Creek Indian Agency, where they will be put in cantonment for the winter.

Forts Keogh, Custer, and the cantonment at Poplar Creek Agency constitute the District of the Yellowstone, with headquarters at Fort Keogh.

Forts Assinaboine, Benton, Shaw, Logan, Ellis, Missoula, and Maginnis constitute the District of Montana, with headquarters at Helena, M. T.

The following tables show the strength of the several garrisons at the date of the last returns received at these headquarters:

DISTRICT OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

Posts.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Indian scouts.
Fort Keogh	49	582	40
Fort Custer	29	342	6
	78	924	46

DISTRICT OF MONTANA.

Fort Assinaboine	35	420	.....
Fort Benton	3	40	.....
Fort Shaw	12	109	.....
Fort Logan	3	41	.....
Fort Ellis	16	222	.....
Fort Missoula	13	147	.....
Fort Maginnis	2	34	.....
	84	1,013	.....

INDEPENDENT POSTS.

Fort Snelling	17	146	.....
Fort Sisseton	6	87	2
Fort Pembina	7	67	.....
Fort Totten	10	151	1
Fort Randall	18	190	.....
Fort Hale	6	91	.....
Fort Sully	19	179	2
Fort Bennett	3	46	5
Fort Yates	24	290	9
Fort Meade	38	571	.....
Fort Abraham Lincoln	16	244	2
Fort Abraham Lincoln, ordnance depot	1	4	.....
Cantonment Bad Lands	3	40	.....
Fort Stevenson	6	69	2
Fort Buford	12	101	5
	186	2,276	28

GRAND TOTAL.

District of the Yellowstone	78	924	46
District of Montana	84	1,013	.....
Independent posts	186	2,276	28
	348	4,213	74

The following is a general "record of events" during the year, taken principally from the post returns:

October 1, 1879, Companies B, C, E, F, H, and K, Seventh Infantry, left Fort Snelling, Minn., for Rawlins Station, Wyoming Territory, to reenforce Major Thornburg's command; they returned to their station June 23, 1880.

November 10, 1879, Company B, Sixth Infantry, established the cantonment at the Bad Lands on the Little Missouri River, D. K., in lat. 46° 52″, long. 103° 26″ W.

December 8, 1879, Company K, Second Cavalry, left Fort Ellis, M. T.,

and proceeded to Bridger Cañon, M. T., returning to its post on the 29th December. Distance traveled, 30 miles.

December 15, 1879, Company E, Seventh Cavalry, left Fort Meade, D. T., on a scout to the mouth of Whitewood Creek, D. T., and returned December 17. Distance traveled, 52 miles.

On the 3d of February, 1880, a war party of Uncpapa Indians attacked two citizens in camp on Powder River. Sergeant Glover, Company B, Second Cavalry, with one non-commissioned officer, six privates, and eleven Indian scouts, left Fort Keogh, M. T., on February 5, and Company F, Fifth Infantry, marched from the same post on February 7, in pursuit. Sergeant Glover and his detachment trailed the Indians about 65 miles to the dividing ridge between Pumpkin Creek and where they drove them into a ravine and held them until the arrival of Captain Snyder and his Company F, Fifth Infantry, when the Indians surrendered. Private George E. Douglass, Second Cavalry, was killed, and private Charles W. Gurnsey, Second Cavalry, wounded. Of the Indians, one was killed and two wounded. As a reward for the gallantry and vigor displayed in this engagement, Sergeant Thomas B. Glover, Company B, Second Cavalry, and his detachment were excused from all duties at their post for 30 days.

On the night of the 6th of February, 1880, a band of Sioux stole 15 head of horses from settlers on Pease's Bottom, on the north bank of the Yellowstone, and a number of horses from Crazy Head's camp at Terry's Landing, near the mouth of the Big Horn. The Crow Indians pursued and overtook the Sioux on the dividing ridge between the Porcupine and the Dry Forks. The Sioux took to the ravines and escaped, but all the horses were either killed or recaptured.

On the nights of February 18 to 19 a party of hostile Sioux stole seventy ponies belonging to the Crows above Terry's Landing. Colonel Miles, district commander, ordered cavalry from Fort Custer to follow, but they returned without encountering the Indians.

February 12, 1880, Second Lieutenant William H. Wheeler, Eleventh Infantry, with 20 enlisted men of Company C, Eleventh Infantry, left Fort Custer for Terry's Landing for the purpose of patroling the valley of the Yellowstone.

February 15, Company G, Second Cavalry, left Fort Custer in pursuit of hostile Indians, reported as having stolen stock on the Yellowstone River. The company returned on the 18th February, having encountered no Indians. Distance traveled, 90 miles.

February 23, Second Lieutenants H. C. Lapoint and T. J. Lewis, Second Cavalry, with 20 enlisted men of Company M, Second Cavalry, left Fort Custer for Prior's Fork, M. T., in pursuit of hostile Indians, reported to have been seen at that place, and returned February 26, having encountered no Indians. Distance marched, 80 miles.

March 3, 1880, Companies A and E, Second Cavalry, left Fort Keogh on a scout in the vicinity of Sunday and Custer Creeks in pursuit of Sioux Indians, and returned March 9. No Indians encountered. Distance traveled, 116 miles.

March 3, Companies I and K, Fifth Infantry, left Fort Keogh in pursuit of hostile Indians north of the Yellowstone River, on the Rosebud River, Porcupine and Emmett's Creeks. On the 8th instant, after a continuous gallop of about 40 miles, Company K succeeded in surrounding the Indians, capturing 13 head of ponies and 16 mules. The companies returned on the 13th, having traveled 318 miles.

March 4, at about 9 o'clock at night, two hunters, *en route* from the Musselshell River to Terry's Landing, were attacked by Indians on Alkali

Creek, 25 miles from Terry's Landing, and one of them wounded. The commanding officer at Fort Custer sent a medical officer to Terry's Landing to look after the wounded man, and a detachment of soldiers from Terry's Landing went in pursuit of the Indians.

March 5, Company E, Fifth Infantry, accompanied by ten Indian scouts, proceeded on a reconnaisance south of the Yellowstone and up the Rosebud River in pursuit of Indians. Lieutenant Miller, with 9 soldiers and 8 Indian scouts, encountered hostile Indians 30 miles west of the Rosebud River. A sharp conflict ensued, resulting in the killing of 3 Sioux and 8 ponies, the capture of several guns and a large amount of ammunition, and the destruction of the camp of the Indians. Two Indian scouts were killed in the engagement. The company returned March 9. Distance traveled, 225 miles. The Indians that escaped crossed the Yellowstone, closely pursued by Captains Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, and Hamilton, Second Cavalry. On the 9th Captain Baldwin and Lieutenant Leggett, Fifth Infantry, encountered the Indians on the head of the Little Porcupine, and rapidly pursued them 30 miles, capturing all their animals except those which they were riding. Captain Baldwin made 100 miles in thirty hours over snow and ice, both officers and men suffering severely from the intense cold and from snow-blindness. Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Clark, Second Cavalry, moving from the head of Sunday Creek, struck the trail and continued the chase.

March 9, Company G, Second Cavalry, and five Indian scouts left Fort Custer in pursuit of hostile Indians, and returned on the 17th, Distance traveled, 300 miles.

March 9, Lieutenant Wheeler, Eleventh Infantry, with twenty enlisted men of Company C, Eleventh Infantry, and five Crow scouts, left Terry's Landing in pursuit of hostile Indians to Musselshell and Porcupine, and returned March 12. Distance traveled, 200 miles.

March 16, Company D, Fifth Infantry, returned to Fort Keogh from detached service with the Northern Pacific Railroad survey. Distance traveled, 130 miles.

March 19, Company A, Fifth Infantry, left Fort Keogh as escort to Northern Pacific Railroad survey on Cedar Creek, M. T.

March 2, Companies I and B, Second Cavalry, left Fort Keogh on a scout in the vicinity of Sunday Creek, and thence to the mouth of Rosebud, in pursuit of Sioux Indians. Returned to post March 12, without having encountered hostile Indians. Distance marched, 243 miles.

March 24, between one and two o'clock in the morning, a raiding party of Sioux, estimated to be 30 or 40 strong, ran off about thirty ponies belonging to the enlisted Crow scouts at Fort Custer. Captain Mix, Second Cavalry, with his Company M, started in pursuit of them at daylight. Captain Mix returned to his post March 28, having recaptured 16 of the ponies stolen. Distance marched, 130 miles.

March 24, Captain Huggins, Second Cavalry, with his Company E, left Fort Keogh in pursuit of hostile Indians, and returned to his post April 5, with five hostile Indian prisoners, forty-six ponies, and five guns captured. Distance traveled, 411 miles.

April 1, Company C, Second Cavalry, First Lieut. J. H. Coale, Second Cavalry, commanding, while in pursuit of hostile Indians had an engagement with them on a fork of O'Fallon's Creek, in which Sergeant Joseph Johnson, Company C, Second Cavalry, was killed. The company returned to its post April 14. Distance marched, 235 miles.

April 9, Lieut. C. B. Hinton, Eighteenth Infantry, with a detachment of 8 enlisted men, returned to Fort Logan from detached service as

escort for Flathead Indians, having taken them through the settlements to Helena, M. T. Distance traveled, about 104 miles.

April 10, Company F, Second Cavalry, left Fort Ellis *en route* to the vicinity of Sweet-grass River, for the purpose of conducting a band of Piegan Indians to Fort Benton, M. T.

April 12, Company K, Second Cavalry, left Fort Ellis for the vicinity of Stillwater, M. T., for the purpose of protecting settlers from Indians.

April 13, Lieut. H. G. Sickel, jr., Seventh Cavalry, with a detachment of three non-commissioned officers and eighteen privates, left Fort Meade, D. T., and proceeded in the direction of the Little Missouri River to the assistance of citizens reported to have been attacked by Indians. Lieutenant Sickel returned to his post April 21. Distance marched, 220 miles.

April 17, Lieut. John W. Hannay, Third Infantry, with a detachment of twelve enlisted men, mounted, left Fort Shaw, M. T., *en route* to Carroll's Ranche, on the Teton River, M. T., to conduct a band of Piegan Indians thence to their reservation. He returned to his post May 1, 1880. Distance traveled, 200 miles.

April 19, Company D, Second Cavalry, left Fort Ellis for the vicinity of Stillwater, M. T., for the purpose of protecting settlers from Indians.

April 23, Company D, Eighteenth Infantry, left Fort Ellis for Shield's River, M. T., for the purpose of relieving Captain Tyler, Second Cavalry (Company F), of charge of Piegan Indians *en route* to Fort Benton, M. T. The company returned to its post June 12; marched 105 miles.

April 28, Capt. D. Parker, Third Infantry, with a detachment of six non-commissioned officers and twenty-two privates of Company K, Third Infantry, one non-commissioned officer and seven privates of Company I, Eighteenth Infantry, and fifteen cavalry horses, left Fort Logan, M. T., *en route* to Martindale, M. T., to scout in that vicinity and protect settlements.

April 29, Company K, Fifth Infantry, left Fort Keogh to repair the road between that post and Fort Custer, M. T.

April 30, Company K, Eighteenth Infantry, left Fort Assinaboine, M. T., for Coal Banks, M. T., for the purpose of guarding public property.

May 4, Company G, Second Cavalry (in the field since April 10), while *en route* from Terry's Landing to Huntley, encountered a party of eight hostile Indians who escaped to the north side of the Yellowstone River. The company returned to its post May 10, having marched 155 miles during the month.

May 4, Lieutenant Hoppin, Second Cavalry, with a detachment of twenty enlisted men, went in pursuit of the party of Indians seen by Company G, Second Cavalry. Lieutenant Hoppin returned to his post May 7, 1880.

May 16, Lieutenant Hannay, Third Infantry, with a mounted detachment of twelve enlisted men, left Fort Shaw *en route* to Dearborn River, M. T., to investigate the alleged killing of cattle by Indians. The detachment returned to its post May 20. Distance marched, 122 miles.

May 17, Companies H and M, Seventh Cavalry, left Fort Meade, D. T., *en route* to the Little Missouri River in pursuit of hostile Indians reported to have committed depredations in that vicinity. The detachment rejoined its post June 5. Distance marched, 319 miles.

June 1, 1880, Companies B, E, and I, Second Cavalry, and Company G, Fifth Infantry, left Fort Keogh and proceeded in the direction of Lake Station, on the line of the Fort Keogh and Bismarck mail-route, in

pursuit of hostile Indians. The battalion returned to its post June 10. Distance marched, about 240 miles.

June 7, Companies A, E, and G, Seventh Cavalry, left Fort Meade, D. T., to establish a summer camp on the Little Missouri River, near the telegraph station, for the purpose of patrolling the country between the headwaters of Powder River and the Bismarck stage road.

June 16, Company L, Seventh Cavalry, left Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., and proceeded to a point 25 miles west of that post, for the purpose of intercepting a party of Indians from Lower Brule Agency, reported as being *en route* to the Berthold Agency with hostile intentions. The company returned to its station June 19, 1880. Distance traveled, 60 miles.

June 20, Captain Head and Lieutenant Thompson, Third Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon Robinson, U. S. A., with a detachment of Company B, Third Infantry, left post Fort Missoula, to construct a military telegraph line between Fort Missoula and Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.

June 29, the headquarters, band, and Company I, Twenty-Fifth Infantry, arrived at Fort Randall, D. T., and took station.

The Sixth Infantry in preparation for its departure from the department had been concentrated at Bismarck, D. T., and left that place by railroad on the 19th of June, *en route* to the Department of the Missouri.

July 15, Company L, Seventh Cavalry, and Company G, Seventeenth Infantry, Capt. L. H. Sanger, Seventeenth Infantry, commanding, left Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., for Bismarck, D. T., to protect government property from rioters.

July 30, Company E, Second Cavalry, left Fort Keogh and proceeded to points north of the Yellowstone River in pursuit of hostile Indians.

August 1, Company H, Fifth Infantry, left camp on Redwater, M. T., and marched toward Poplar Creek Agency. It returned to Fort Keogh bringing in 20 lodges of surrendered hostile Indians, arriving there August 14. Distance marched, 207 miles.

August 1, Company E, Second Cavalry, left camp on Willow Creek and marched to the Missouri River, taking prisoners 24 lodges of Minneconjous, numbering 140 persons. It returned with them to Fort Keogh, arriving August 14. Distance marched, 250 miles.

August 5, Lieutenant Sickel, jr., Seventh Cavalry, in command of Company C, Seventh Cavalry, left Fort Meade, D. T., and established a camp on the Belle Fourche, D. T., northwest of the post.

August 12, Company K, Third Infantry, left Fort Logan for the site of the new post (Fort Maginnis) on Ford's Creek, about twelve miles west of Black Butte. It arrived at its new station August 22, and there took station. Distance marched, 160 miles.

August 18, Company B, Third Infantry, returned to Fort Missoula, having completed the construction of the military telegraph line from Fort Missoula to the summit of Cœur d'Alene Mountains. Distance marched, 240 miles.

August 25, Lieutenant Brewer, Seventh Cavalry, and Lieutenant Dowdy, Seventeenth Infantry, with a detachment of ten enlisted men and two Indian scouts, left Fort Yates for a scout across the Bismarck and Black Hills road to Bell Butte, beyond the Little Missouri.

For more minute details of these movements I refer to the reports from district and post commanders which accompany this.

The most important events which have taken place in the department during the past year are the completion of Fort Meade, the demolition of the old buildings at Fort Bennett and the construction there of new quarters, &c., for one company of infantry; the continuation of building

at Forts Assinaboine and Missoula; the construction of telegraph lines; the repair of the Mullen wagon-road; the movements of troops along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, giving protection to surveying and construction parties; the establishment of a cantonment at the Poplar Creek Indian Agency, and the surrender of a large body of the hostile Sioux to Colonel Miles, the commanding officer at Fort Keogh.

In addition to the sum of $100,000 specially appropriated by an act of Congress for the construction of Fort Meade, which sum was expended last year, the sum of $21,432.80 has been devoted to this work from the general appropriations for barracks, quarters, and hospitals for the last two years. This sum has sufficed to complete the post, and it now affords excellent accommodation for four companies of infantry and six of cavalry.

The old quarters at Fort Bennett were built in great haste at a time when the disposition of the Indians surrounding it was such that it was necessary to concentrate there a large body of troops. These quarters were originally little more than huts, and by lapse of time they had become unfit for occupation. At the same time the temper of the surrounding Indians had so changed that a large force was no longer needed there; the old quarters were therefore torn down, and comfortable and substantial buildings for one company have been erected in their stead.

The original appropriation of $100,000 for Fort Assinaboine was expended last year, leaving the post in a very incomplete state. At the last session of Congress, therefore, an appropriation of $80,000 was made to continue the work. The work was resumed as soon as possible after the money for it became available, and it is now in progress. It is expected that it will be completed before the winter closes in.

Fort Missoula never having been completed, the sum of $20,000 has been by order of the Secretary of War set aside for this purpose from the appropriations of the current year. This sum is now being expended in the construction of new buildings.

An appropriation of $20,000 having been made at the last session of Congress for the repair of the Mullen wagon-road in Montana and Idaho, Lieut. Col. George Gibson, Third Infantry, the commanding officer of Fort Missoula, was by order of the Honorable Secretary of War placed in charge of the work. Two companies of the Third Infantry from Colonel Gibson's post were early in August placed on the road between Fort Missoula and the summit of the Cœur d'Alene Mountains, and they have been busily engaged in making repairs ever since. They will probably be employed in this duty till the end of the present month.

Since my last report, the military telegraph lines in the department have been extended by the construction of the section between Forts Bennett and Meade, and of the section between Fort Missoula and the summit of the Cœur d'Alene Mountains, so that now the whole system contains over 1,650 miles of wire, nearly all of which was put up by the labor of troops. Two additional sections are much needed, viz: one between Jamestown, D. T., and Fort Totten, D. T., and one between Morris, Minn., and Fort Sisseton, D. T. I recommend that appropriations for the construction of these sections be asked for.

Work on that section of the Northern Pacific Railroad which lies between the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers has been vigorously prosecuted during the past summer and is still in progress. The track of the road is already laid as far west as the Little Missouri River. The road-bed will be completed, and probably the track will be laid as far west as the mouth of Glendive Creek, before winter sets in.

Two companies of the Fifth Infantry, two of the Eleventh, one of the Seventeenth, and three companies of the Seventh Cavalry, all under

the command of Maj. Lewis Merrill, Seventh Cavalry, have been stationed along the line since early in June, and have given complete protection from hostile Indians to the working parties engaged in the construction. These troops will remain on the line until they are driven into their posts by severe weather.

After Colonel Miles's very successful movement against the hostile Sioux in 1879, I hoped and expected that they would remain in the British Possessions, and that in the future we should be free from the annoyances to which we had been subjected by them. These hopes and expectations have been disappointed. Driven by necessity to follow the herd of buffalo, they soon recrossed the boundary, and in greater or smaller numbers they have been on our side ever since. Raids by small parties into the valley of the Yellowstone and the contiguous regions have been frequent, but they have been successfully and gallantly met by Colonel Miles and the troops under his command. Recently a change seems to have taken place in the sentiments of these Indians: a large number of them have come into Fort Keogh and surrendered themselves as prisoners of war; in all, 1,030 Indians. It is believed that a large majority of those still out will surrender before cold weather sets in. To bring about this result Colonel Miles, at his own suggestion, has been directed to notify the different bands that should they not come in to Fort Keogh by a specified time they will be pursued by military force, killed, captured, or driven across the border. Colonel Miles is now making preparations to take the field in case it shall become necessary to do so.

During the months of August and September a large number of the hostile Sioux collected about the Poplar Creek Agency. Their conduct was generally peaceable, though they plundered the agency gardens. The agent, having become alarmed for the safety of the agency, reported to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Honorable Secretary of the Interior that military protection was needed, and I received orders from the Lieutenant-General to station troops there. Two companies of the Eleventh Infantry were selected for this purpose, and arrangements have been made to put them in huts at the agency during the coming winter.

Notwithstanding the surrender of a portion of the hostile Sioux, I still think that a post should be established on Frenchman's Creek, and as near to the boundary as possible. I therefore renew the recommendation which I made in my last annual report, that an appropriation of $200,000 be asked for for this purpose.

I transmit herewith the reports of the district and post commanders, and also the reports of the staff officers serving at these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL
Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

4.—REPORT OF CAPT. R. P. HUGHES, A. D. C. AND A. A. I G.

HEADQUARTERS DAPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE ACTING INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Saint Paul, Minn., September 30, 1880.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter of 30th August, 1880, I have the honor to submit the following report of services performed by the acting inspector-generals of this department during the past year.

The last annual report was made on the 3d day of October, 1879. The first inspection thereafter was made on the 22d October, 1879, when the accounts of Maj. H. B. Reese, Pay Department, were inspected in Saint Paul, Minn.

On the 25th of October, 1879, the accounts of Capts. E. B. Grimes, A. Q. M., and W. A. Elderkin, C. S., were inspected at Yankton, D. T.

On the 4th of November, 1879, the accounts of Maj. Alexander Sharp, Pay Department, were inspected at Saint Paul, Minn.

On the 15th of December, 1879, a detailed inspection was made of old-pattern clothing in depot at Fort Snelling, Minn.

On the 22d of January, 1880, the accounts of Lieut. Col. C. H. Tompkins, D. Q. M. Genl. and chief quartermaster of the department, were inspected at Saint Paul, Minn.

On the 24th of January, 1880, the accounts of Maj. H. B. Reese, Pay Department, were inspected at Saint Paul, Minn.

On the 28th of January, 1880, the accounts of Maj. J. G. C. Lee, Q. M. Department, were inspected at Saint Paul, Minn.

On the 31st of January, 1880, the accounts of Maj. M. R. Morgan, Subsistence Department, were inspected at Saint Paul, Minn.

On the 3d of February, 1880, the accounts of Capt. O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Department, chief ordnance officer of the department, were inspected.

On the 14th of February, 1880, the accounts of Maj. William Smith, Pay Department, were inspected at Saint Paul, Minn.

On the 8th of April, 1880, the accounts of Maj. William Smith, Pay Department, were inspected at Saint Paul, Minn.

On the 21st of April, 1880, the accounts of Maj. Alexander Sharp, Pay Department, were inspected at Yankton, D. T.

On the 22d of April, 1880, the accounts of Capts. E. B. Grimes, A. Q. M., and W. A. Elderkin, C. S., were inspected at Yankton, D. T.

On the 15th and 16th of May, 1880, the post, troops, and disbursing accounts at the military post at Fort Totten, D. T., were inspected.

On the 27th of May, 1880, the accounts of Maj. J. G. C. Lee, Q. M., were inspected at Saint Paul, Minn.

On the 1st of June, 1880, the accounts of Maj. H. B. Reese, Pay Department, were inspected at Saint Paul, Minn.

On the 4th of June, 1880, the accounts of Maj. William M. Maynadier, Pay Department, were inspected at Saint Paul, Minn.

On the 24th, 25th, and 26th of June, 1880, the post, garrison, and disbursing accounts of the military post of Fort Assiniboine, M. T., were inspected.

On the 2d of July, 1880, the post, garrison, and disbursing accounts of the military post of Fort Benton, M. T., were inspected.

On the 4th, 5th, and 6th of July, 1880, the post, garrison, and disbursing accounts of the military post of Fort Shaw, M. T., were inspected.

On the 12th and 13th of July, 1880, the post, garrison, and disbursing accounts of the military post of Fort Missoula, M. T., were inspected.

On the 17th and 18th of July, 1880, the post, garrison, and disbursing accounts of the military post of Fort Logan, M. T., were inspected.

On the 23d, 24th, and 25th of July, 1880, the post, garrison, and disbursing accounts of the military post of Fort Ellis, M. T., were inspected.

On the 29th, 30th, and 31st of August, 1880, the post, garrison, and disbursing accounts of the military post of Fort Custer, M. T., were inspected.

On the 4th of September, 1880, the accounts of Capt. E. B. Kirk, A. Q. M., were inspected at Bismarck, D. T.

On the 4th of September, 1880, the accounts of Lieut. J. C. Ayres, Ordnance Corps, were inspected at Fort Lincoln, D. T.

On the 5th, 6th, and 7th of September, 1880, the post, garrison, and disbursing accounts of the military post of Fort Keogh, M. T., were inspected.

On the 9th of September, 1880, the accounts of Capt. D. D. Wheeler, A. Q. M., were inspected at Yankton, D. T.

On the 12th and 13th of September, 1880, the post, garrison, and disbursing accounts of the military post of Fort Buford, D. T., were inspected.

On the 16th and 17th of September, 1880, the post, garrison, and disbursing accounts of the military post of Fort Stevenson, D. T., were inspected.

The separate reports in extenso of the above-mentioned inspections have already been transmitted to the department commander, but aside from the matters of purely local interest dealt with in the reports in detail, a constant effort has been made while inspecting these posts (which are garrisoned by fifty-five companies) to secure satisfactory statistics upon which to base some generalizations.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The supplies furnished by this department are liberal, and very generally of a most excellent quality. The flour supplied for the troops of this military department is purchased in the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, and in the Territories of Dakota and Montana. The flour thus purchased is inspected with care, but it differs very much in its characteristics, owing to the difference in temperature and soil in which the wheat is grown from which it is manufactured. The natural results of this difference in the characteristics of the flour is that at many of the posts inspected there was great dissatisfaction with some of the brands of flour. The men employed to bake this flour into bread are enlisted men serving at the post, but detailed for this purpose. It is possible that many of them are poorly instructed in the art of baking, and some of them may be careless, but by an examination of the bread, and by inquiries as to their manner of manipulating different qualities of flour, their deficiencies could not be discovered. But be that as it may, the fact still remains that, notwithstanding all the care and precautions taken by the Subsistence Department to secure a good quality of flour, many of the troops are furnished by the post treasurers with poor bread.

Paragraph 1146, Revised Statutes of the United States, provides that the soldier shall have either eighteen ounces of flour or eighteen ounces

of bread issued to him. The present practice is for the government to issue for the soldier eighteen ounces of flour, which is taken possession of by the post treasurer, who bakes two-thirds of this flour into bread, which is given to the soldier, and the remaining one third of the flour is sold by the post treasurer for the benefit of the post and regimental funds. After a careful examination of this matter as it exists at present at military posts, it is believed a change in the present system would result advantageously to both the government and the soldier. If the Subsistence Department should secure the services of a good and efficient corps of bakers, and station one at each military post garrisoned by four or more companies and bake their own flour, and issue bread to the troops instead of flour, the quality of the bread would probably be much improved, and the economy in flour would undoubtedly more than pay all expenses. The economy in flour would consist, not only of the one-third saved in the process of baking, but experienced bakers would be able to make a good bread out of brands of flour which inexperienced bakers are unable to deal with at all, which is now dealt with by boards of survey. At small posts the system now in use is undoubtedly the most economical.

In examining company-fund accounts it was observed that about 75 per.centum of the salt pork and bacon issued to the troops was only drawn to be sold or bartered for something else for the company messes. In general it is the custom to convert it into fresh meat of some kind. At those posts where salt meats are in demand and fresh meat is abundant company commanders are able to accomplish an exchange very advantageously, but at some of the posts (and especially at such as are located within the limits of large Indian reservations) there are few or no opportunities for selling salt meats, and little chance of obtaining any kind of fresh meat, except such as is supplied by the contractor. The beef contractors are generally willing to sell to any amount. It is believed that if a reduction were made in the amount of salt meat as now supplied, and this reduction replaced by a proportional amount of fresh meat in the shape of good mutton, the change would not add to the cost of the ration, but would be beneficial and give very general satisfaction.

The supply of candles does not seem to be sufficient to meet the requirements of the posts located in Montana and Northern Dakota during the winter months. According to the information given me the allowance would have to be doubled to meet requirements during the months of December and January.

The instances are rare in this military department where company commanders are not fully alive to the advantages arising from having a good company garden, but still there are a few exceptions. It is noticeable that wherever gardens have been thoroughly tried in this department they have proved a great success. It is believed that an order directing that every company stationed within the geographical limits of this department should annually plant and cultivate a garden for its own use would have a beneficial effect.

CLOTHING.

There is a marked unanimity in the condemnation of the present uniform dress hat prescribed for the infantry arm of the service. It is held to be inconvenient for the soldier to take care of, liable to damage in the frequent changes of stations, and the cause of much suffering from headache when worn. With the officers it is considered as ugly, awk-

ward and uncomfortable to the wearer (especially when mounted), and the cause of much annoyance and inconvenience when traveling on duty. Any change for the better would meet with a general welcome amongst the troops inspected in the department during the past year.

The present pattern of infantry dress coat is much complained of on account of the shortness in the waist. The coat as a whole is abundantly long, but it seems that the waist should be lengthened and the skirts shortened. In fact, numerous instances were found in each of the fifty-five companies inspected, where, by putting the cartridge-belt on above the waist buttons behind, and passing it through the loops at the sides and under the arms, the soldier found his belt just under his arm-pits. The loops intended to support the cartridge-belt are not generally used, and are considered as an entirely unnecessary appendage to the coat.

The question of suitable clothing to protect the troops against the severity of the weather in the rigorous climate of Montana and Northern Dakota is a very important one. The Quartermaster's Department has been liberal to generosity in its efforts to supply the wants of these troops, who are (through the exigencies of the service) constantly called upon to expose themselves to the bitter cold of this northern winter. The plan pursued at present by the Quartermaster's Department is as follows: A certain number of furs are purchased and sent to posts, not as clothing which the men can own in severalty, but the ownership is retained by the government, and they are turned over to the company commanders, who carry them on their papers as quartermaster's property. These furs are then handed round to the members of the guard, and to men going on detached service. The wearing of clothing in common is objectionable under any circumstances, and it is more especially so among soldiers, where personal habits are so different.

From a careful examination of the company clothing account books, and from the statements made to me by the company commanders, it would seem that the government would be fully justified in placing these furs upon the clothing list, for sale to the individual soldiers. The accounts and statements above mentioned warrant me in stating that ninety per centum of the enlisted men do not draw in clothing the full amount allowed by law; and, it is generally agreed that the men would much prefer having the buffalo overcoats and caps issued and charged to them individually.

This plan would be advantageous to the government, and as it seems to be preferred by the men, and desirable for many reasons, it is believed this change would be beneficial to both sides.

There is universal complaint made against the muskrat furs, owing to a want of durability. The material is so frail that a slight pull tears it, and the gloves will not stand two days' wear upon hard fatigue duty—such as getting in ice. The caps are generally too small for the head. The numbers are correct, but the cap is not made the full size of the number upon it. I found quite a number on hand in some companies which could not be used because they were too small to be worn.

There was a constant effort made to ascertain what furs would give general satisfaction to the troops. The opinions differed so much that it is exceedingly difficult to determine what would meet with the most general approval in caps and gloves, but there is no doubt about the buffalo overcoat being generally wanted, and the buffalo cap seems to have a majority in its favor. In gloves the wishes seemed to be about equally divided between the buffalo gloves and the very best knit mitten.

The new lace shoe manufactured at the Military Prison, Fort Leav-

enworth, Kans., gives general satisfaction wherever it has been tried in this department, whereas the cable-screw shoe is claimed to be very cold during the winter.

It is noticed that the enlisted men at these northern posts make for themselves, out of old canvas (or any material of that character that they can get hold of), a rude sort of legging for winter wear. It is believed that the Quartermaster's Department could supply this want very much better by providing unmade leggings, cut from a good warm waterproof material, and in different sizes, together with buckles and straps or buckskin thongs, and including them in the list of clothing.

ORDNANCE.

The cartridge-belts now in use by the troops of this military department, and which are manufactured by the Ordnance Department, are found to be very defective. Experience shows that after being in use for a few months the loops on the belt become so enlarged that they retain no grasp upon the cartridge to prevent it from falling out. The natural result of this is that when the soldier moves at double time, or throws himself into different positions quickly, as in a skirmish drill or in action, or when a mounted man moves at a gait faster than a walk, he finds he loses more or less of his ammunition. Individual soldiers have resorted to various devices in order to prevent this loss of ammunition. Some use a paper lining in the loops of their belts; others pass a thong through the loops, which being drawn taut holds the cartridges in place; but the most general practice is to use in actual service a canvas or web belt of their own manufacture.

An effort was made to arrive at some approximate estimate of the amount of ammunition which is lost through the defectiveness of this belt, but estimates differed so much that it is impossible to make any close statement, but it is believed to be between five and ten per centum of the ammunition carried.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The iron bedstead now is use was introduced for the purpose of having each soldier have and occupy his own bed in accordance with civilized and sanitary ideas. The make of these bunks operates in such a way as to, in a measure, defeat the very object for which they were introduced (and especially is this the case in a cold climate). As now made, the bunks measure twenty-eight inches from edge to edge, and there are no side slats and no arrangement made in the construction of the bunk for having one put on. The men find it impossible to wrap themselves up on this narrow bed in such a manner as to secure themselves against currents of cold air. The natural result of this is that two men unite their bunks and sleep together. In very many cases, however, I found that individual soldiers had tied side slats, or boards, to their bunks, and thus supplied, in a very rude way, what is found to be a defect in the construction. It is possible that the present pattern of bunk could be made to accommodate a side board or slat without additonal expense, and it would add very much to the soldier's comfort.

It is noticed that there is no regular system of ventilation now in use in the quarters and barracks in this department. In many of the old quarters and barracks very crude methods of ventilation have been employed, and in the newer quarters and barracks better systems have been adopted, but there is urgent need of some automatic system care-

fully worked out in detail, so arranged that it cannot be interfered with or rendered inoperative by any individual member of the squad room who may be either reckless or cold. The soldier's natural inclination is to keep warm, regardless of what the future consequences may be upon his physical system, and with the plans now in use, the means of stopping or shutting off these currents of pure air and confining the heated air in the squad room are ready at hand, and there are always men who are willing to use them. The necessity for some such method can be readily appreciated, when it is considered how crowded some of the company barracks are. Take the infantry barracks at Fort Keogh, for instance, where two companies occupy the barracks originally intended for one, and thus the infantry company has a squad room measuring but fifty-two feet by twenty-four.

TRANSPORTATION.

The adoption of what is popularly known as the California break, instead of the chain lock, on the heavy army wagons would be a measure of economy both in wagons and animals in this military department. In those military departments where movements are not made in mountainous districts the necessity for this alteration may not be apparent, but in a large portion of this department the roads are cut along the sides of mountains, and thus present a cut bank upon one side and a precipice on the other. The old chain lock is not only inconvenient to use, and apt to increase the tendency of the wagon to slide, but it causes constant delays in trains in motion.

To the credit of the acting assistant quartermasters be it said, however, that at most of the military posts inspected this year they have had the enterprise and energy to have the California break put on most of their wagons after they were received at the post. But post quartermasters are not provided with either the material or workmen to accomplish this in a neat and substantial manner, and it is believed that the Quartermaster's Department could have it done both better and cheaper by the builder of the wagons.

POST SCHOOLS.

Nearly all the posts inspected during the past year have post schools in operation, but there are very few company pay-rolls upon which receipt is not acknowledged by mark instead of by signature; yet the names of a very large per centum of these men who could not write their names upon the pay rolls do not appear upon the list of scholars attending the schools. It is respectfully recommended that compulsory attendance upon the schools be required of all enlisted men who cannot read and write, until they are able to do so. It does not appear that there is any uniform system followed in these post schools. The general practice seems to be to conduct them in some such manner as small country schools are managed, the students in all branches meeting at the same time. Now at most of the posts the men are kept busy all day, and it is not to be expected that a tired man, who attends school for the purpose of studying history, will find any pleasure in sitting quietly by while his neighbor is being taught his letters, and *vice versa*. The question is whether these schools could not be so organized as to accomplish their purpose with less annoyance and inconvenience to the men. Would it not be possible to have the men arranged in classes and have the instruction by classes, something in this way: Two evenings in the week the class in reading and writing, two evenings in the

week in arithmetic and geography, one evening in the week the class in history, &c., &c.

MILITARY TELEGRAPH LINE.

The telegraph line between Fort Ellis and Helena, Montana, has lived its life, and a new line is needed. The poles have rotted and the wire has rusted out. There are about fifty miles of the line between the mouth of Big Horn River and Big Porcupine which must soon have new poles. The original poles were cottonwood, and many of them small, and they will not stand the storms of that region much longer.

The present plan upon which the military telegraph line of the department is conducted is very unsatisfactory. At several of the posts inspected during the past year complaints were made to me that the operators were not attentive to their duties; that they could not be made to transmit messages, except during certain hours, let the emergency be what it might. The trouble seemed to be mainly due to the fact that the operators received their orders from the Signal officer in charge of the line, and considered themselves under his orders and not subject to the control of post commanders.

This case was given me as an illustration of how the present system operates:

The operator at Assinaboine was called. He answered the call and said office hours were up. He was then informed that it was an important official message, to which he replied, "Let it wait till morning." The next morning the line was down and the dispatch was not received for several days.

After a very careful examination into the workings of the present plan it seems evident to me that it would be a decided improvement if the officer in charge of the military telegraph line in this department were made a member of the staff of the department commander, and all the operators at military posts placed under the immediate command of the post commanders. This plan need not interfere with the special scientific work of the Signal Corps any more than a similar plan now does with the special scientific work of the medical officers of the Army, who are also members of a specially scientific corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. P. HUGHES,

Captain, Third Infantry, A. D. C., Acting Inspector General.

5.—REPORT OF COL. N. A. MILES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE YELLOWSTONE,
Fort Keogh, M. T., September 21, 1880.

SIR: In compliance with telegraph instructions of August 31, 1880, I have the honor to respectfully report that in addition to the usual garrison duties the troops of this command have been occupied in guarding and escorting various surveying parties of the N. P. R. R., building wagon-roads, and in detachments have followed small raiding and stealing parties of hostile Indians, either killing, capturing, or driving them out of the country.

On the 6th day of February last, a small party of hostiles attacked two hunters on Powder River, twenty miles from its mouth, wounding one of the men (Samuel Stone). The hunters killed one Indian and

wounded another. Sergeant T. B. Glover, Company B, Second Cavalry, with eight men and eleven Cheyenne scouts, was ordered in pursuit, which resulted in the capture of three of the Indians, one badly wounded, the troops losing one man killed and one wounded.

March 2d, four companies of cavalry, under Capt. T. B. Dewees, was sent out to scout and clear the country of any hostile Indians that might be near the heads of Custer, Sunday, and the Porcupine Creeks.

During the eve of March 4 reports were received that the hostiles were raiding the settlements along the Yellowstone near the Porcupine. Capt. F. D. Baldwin, with Companies I and K, Fifth Infantry, were at once detached to the scence of their depredations. From reports received from this command it was believed that the Indians were south of the Yellowstone, and Capt. E. P. Ewers, with his Company E, 5th Infantry, was ordered to the Rosebud, and Capt. S. T. Hamilton, with Companies I and B, Second Cavalry, then at the head of Sunday Creek, was ordered west to the head of Little Porcupine to co-operate with Captain Baldwin's command. On the 9th the trail of a war party was discovered near Captain Ewers's camp on Grave Yard Creek. Lieut. S. W. Miller, 5th Infantry, with a small party of soldiers and Indian scouts, immediately followed on their trail, resulting in his overtaking them about 12 m. on that day; a fight following, in which two Cheyenne scouts and three hostile Indians were killed.

The trail of the escaping Indians was taken up and followed by Captain Baldwin, when they were again overtaken and skirmished with near the head of Little Porcupine, on the 10th, resulting in the capture of all the stolen stock in their possession excepting what they rode away. All of these troops returned to this post on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of March. Capt. J. W. Wheelan, Second Cavalry, with his company, and Lieutenant W. H. Wheeler, Eleventh Infantry, with a detachment of mounted infantry, were ordered out to co-operate against this last band of Indians, but were recalled from the head of the Porcupine.

During the latter part of March the hostiles ran off from near Fort Custer a large band of ponies belonging to the Crow scouts. Capt. J. Mix, Second Cavalry, with his company, was ordered in pursuit; the next day troops from Custer were ordered to follow. Captain E. L. Huggins, Second Cavalry, with his company and scouts, leaving Keogh to intercept these Indians on the Rosebud, struck their trail, crossing the Rosebud, going in an easterly direction, which was followed persistently until the hostiles were overtaken on a branch of O'Fallan Creek; an engagement following resulting in all of their stock and five Indians being captured. Lieutenant J. H. Coale, 2d Cavalry, with his company and Crow scouts from Custer, overtook Captain Huggins at Tongue River and participated in the capture of these Indians. Our losses in the affair was one soldier killed.

May 27, two men of the Bismarck and Keogh stage line were killed by Indians at Beaver Station, twenty miles east of Little Missouri. Three companies of cavalry and one of infantry, under Major Guido Ilges, were dispatched to that point.

On or about July 11 a driver on the same line was killed by Indians between Pennel and O'Fallan stations. Lieutenant J. C. F. Tillson, 5th Infantry, was sent in pursuit of this party of Indians. He followed them to the Missouri River.

These movements of troops with other scouts of less importance have been successful in ridding this district of thieving and hostile bands of Indians.

About one thousand hostile Indians, who for the past three years

sought and found refuge on British soil, have come in and surrendered as prisoners of war, turning over to the government their arms and ponies. The latter have been sold, with the exception of two to a family; the proceeds expended in the purchase of domestic stock for their benefit.

The Cheyennes and Sioux who surrendered in 1877 and February, 1879, are cultivating the soil, producing all that is necessary to sustain them, and nothing can be more gratifying than the rapid strides these Indians are making toward peaceful and industrious modes of life.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Colonel 5th Infantry, Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

6.—REPORT OF COL. THOS. H. RUGER.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA,
Helena, M. T., September 21, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the present year, as follows:

Nothing since the date of report for last year, September 23rd, 1879, has occurred calling for action by the troops at posts belonging to this district other than scouting, escort duty, and other services of minor military nature.

The camp of the Piegan Indians, comprising the greater part of such Indians attached to the Blackfeet Agency, was, in accordance with telegraphic instructions of the 28th of January last from Department Headquarters, based upon application to such effect from the Interior Department, returned to the reservation from the Lower Judith country in February last by a detachment of troops from Fort Benton.

The details as to execution of this service and facts relating to the condition of these Indians, ascertained incidentally in connection with their removal, have been heretofore reported.

The general conduct of the Piegans has for several years past been good, notwithstanding they have at times been hard pressed for food. The game within the limits of their reservation has been nearly exterminated, and the state of case as to them is simply that if adequate food is not provided by the government they will commit depredations as the only apparent alternative to starvation.

In this connection attention is respectfully requested to papers from Col. John R. Brooke, 3rd Infantry, commanding at Fort Shaw; Captain Edward Moale, 3rd Infantry, commanding Fort Benton; Lieutenant J. W. Hannay, 3rd Infantry, and Lieutenant William Krause, 3rd Infantry, forwarded on the 10th of May last.

In March and April last horse-stealing parties of Indians appeared in the Upper Yellowstone Valley, in the vicinity of Sweet Grass Creek. Two companies of the 2nd Cavalry were dispatched from Fort Ellis to scout the country in that locality and towards the Musselshell River, and patrol, in connection with troops from Fort Custer, the Yellowstone Valley as far east as Stillwater. A company has since been kept in the vicinity of the Sweet Grass, and no further raids have occurred.

The establishment of the new post, Fort Maginnis, east of the Judith Mountains, will tend to prevent Indian raids to the Upper Yellowstone Valley, as well as the Upper Musselshell Valley and the Judith country, by parties from north of the Missouri River, who have heretofore moved south by trails in the vicinity of the Judith and Snowy Mountains.

I respectfully offer for consideration the suggestions following, which, although not pertaining to military operations, have relation in a general sense to the military service in this part of the country. The construction of a post suitable for a comparatively strong garrison, as recommended by the department commander in his last annual report, in the vicinity of Frenchman's Creek, near the Dominion line, I think of the first necessity. Such a post in that locality, in addition to keeping in connection with Forts Buford and Assinaboine the tribes north of the Missouri, now peaceful, under observation, would soon dispose of the question as to the hostile Sioux and effectually control the only region in our northern country east of the Rocky Mountains where hostile Indians could hope to find even temporary refuge. Another post, but not for so large a garrison, should I think be established to the northwest of Fort Shaw and in the vicinity of the Upper Marias River or the Sweet Grass Hills. Fort Shaw, being now within the settlements, no longer meets the conditions essential for a frontier post.

The construction of the two posts in the localities designated would with existing posts meet present necessities, and, so far as appears to me, all future requirements in such respect for the northern country east of the Rocky Mountains.

Relative to the question of completion of a line of strong posts near the Canadian border, including one to the west of Fort Assinaboine, consideration of the situation as to Indians of the Dominion located in the region north of Montana is pertinent.

Of late, particularly last autumn and winter, comparatively few buffalo ranged to the north of the boundary line, and in consequence a much larger number than formerly of Canadian Indians—Bloods, North Blackfeet, North Piegans, North Assinaboines, Crees, and others—were forced to come south of the line last winter to hunt. These Indians, numbering about seventeen thousand people, depend mostly for food on hunting. There is no reason to expect they will be able in future to subsist from the game of their country, and if adequate provision for their subsistence otherwise is not made by the Dominion authorities they will continue to come south unless prevented by force. No particular harm occurred last winter from their presence south of the line, although much complaint was made at their intrusion by the Indians attached to the Belknap Agency; but trouble will sooner or later result should they continue to come south of the line in large numbers.

The buffalo have been so diminished in numbers within our Territory north of the Missouri River as not longer to suffice for the subsistence of the Indians occupying that section as a reservation.

In view of the state of things that may otherwise be expected to result, it would appear the most humane course toward the Indians concerned, and most likely to prevent trouble, that an understanding should be had and carried into effect by the two governments for the purpose of confining the movements of border Indians, in large numbers at least, to their proper limits. Very few United States Indians have for several years crossed the boundary line, other than those in hostility who found an asylum in the Dominion.

A record of events and statement of changes of station resulting from

orders issued from these headquarters, or in pursuance of those received from the department commander, are embraced in a statement given below.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. RUGER,
Colonel 18th Infantry, Commanding.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minnesota.

RECORD OF EVENTS.

October 20, 1879, station at Coal Banks was abandoned by withdrawal of Company B, 18th Infantry, to Fort Assinaboine.

November 19, 1879, Company E, 18th Infantry, arrived at Fort Assinaboine from Cow Island. (Distance traveled, 110 miles.)

February 6, 1880, Lieutenant Krause, 3rd Infantry, with 14 enlisted men mounted, left Fort Benton for Judith Basin country to move Piegan Indians to their reservation. Detachment returned March 24. Distance traveled, 320 miles.

March 31, 1880, Lieutenant Hinton, 18th Infantry, and eight enlisted men, (mounted,) left Fort Logan as escort to Flathead and Pend d'Oreilles Indians *en route* to their reservation. Returned to Logan from Helena April 9. Distance traveled, 116 miles.

April 10, 1880, Company F, 2nd Cavalry, left Fort Ellis for Sweet Grass for the purpose of conducting, as far as Fort Benton, Piegan Indians *en route* to their reservation. Relieved by Company D, 18th Infantry, which left Fort Ellis April 23, 1880. Company D returned to Fort Ellis June 12. Distance traveled, 208 miles.

April 12, 1880, Company K, 2nd Cavalry, left Fort Ellis for vicinity of Stillwater, M. T., for the purpose of protecting settlers and of scouting along the Yellowstone. Joined by Compay F, 2nd Cavalry, and by Company D, 2nd Cavalry, which left Fort Ellis April 19.

April 17, 1880, Lieutenant Hannay, 3rd Infantry, with 12 enlisted men, (mounted,) left Fort Shaw to conduct Piegan Indians to their reservation. Returned to post May 1st. Distance traveled, 200 miles.

April 25, 1880, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, with Companies D and K, 2nd Cavalry, proceeded from Stillwater to Indian camp on the Musselshell for the purpose of recovering stolen animals. Command returned to Fort Ellis May 5th.

May 16, 1880, Lieutenant Hannay, 3rd Infantry, with 12 enlisted men, (mounted,) left Fort Shaw for Dearborn River, to investigate an alleged killing of cattle by Indians. Rejoined post May 20th; distance traveled, 122 miles.

April 30, 1880, Company K, 18th Infantry, left Fort Assinaboine for Coal Banks to guard public property. Returned to Assinaboine August 23rd; left one officer and six enlisted men at Coal Banks.

August 14, 1880, Company H, 18th Infantry, left Fort Shaw for Coal Banks, and on August 22nd, left Coal Banks for Cow Island.

August 17, 1880, Company G, 3rd Infantry, left Fort Shaw for temporary duty at site of new post on Ford's Creek.

Changes of station.

October 20, 1879, Companies D, G, H, and I, 18th Infantry, left Fort Assinaboine for destination as follows:

Company D for Fort Ellis, arriving November 7th; (distance traveled, about 320 miles.) Companies G and H for Fort Shaw, arriving October 28; (distance traveled, 130 miles.) Company I for Fort Logan, arriving November 4; (distance traveled, 268 miles.)

August 9, 1880, Company D, 18th Infantry, left Fort Ellis for Fort Assinaboine, arriving August 27, 1880; (distance traveled, about 320 miles.)

August 12, 1880, Company K, 3rd Infantry, left Fort Logan for site of new post on Ford's Creek, arriving August 22, 1880; (distance traveled, about 160 miles.)

THOS. H. RUGER,
Colonel 18th Infantry, Commanding District,

7.—REPORT OF GENERAL GEORGE CROOK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
Fort Omaha, Nebraska, September 30, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to report that since the date of my last annual report the only event of note in this department has been the call made by Agent Meeker, of the White River (Colorado) Ute Agency, for a force of troops to repress turbulence and disorder among the Indians under his charge; the attack made by these Indians upon the command sent to assist the agent in enforcing law and order, and the severe check received by the troops, one of the most painful features of which was the loss of the commanding officer, Maj. T. T. Thornburgh, Fourth Infantry, a soldier of unquestioned courage and brilliant promise. At the date of this sad occurrence the public journals gave such exhaustive and accurate narrations of everything connected, that it would needlessly swell the volume of this report to give a detailed recital at this date; yet I cannot omit mention of the gallant defense made by the survivors, under Capt. J. S. Payne, Fifth Cavalry, and the remarkably rapid march of General Wesley Merritt and his command in hastening to their rescue—a march almost without example for rapidity of movement and excellent management, and for which General Merritt and all who participated are entitled to the highest commendation.

In this connection, also, I may be permitted to refer to the excellent behavior of (then) Captain Dodge, Ninth Cavalry, who has since received a proper reward in his promotion to the position of major and paymaster.

Now that the excitement engendered by the occasion has abated, it is easy to indicate one objectionable feature in our Indian policy, one for which some remedy should be provided before a recurrence of the same danger may be possible. I speak of the fact that the agencies for many of our worst-disposed and fiercest Indian tribes are situated at such remote distances from military posts that when danger arises the agent is necessarily constituted not alone the judge of the danger to be apprehended but of the means necessary to be taken for its suppression. Such was the condition of affairs at the Ute Agency under Mr. Meeker. It should be remembered that these Indians do not belong to the Department of the Platte; that their agency was nearly 200 miles south of its southern boundary, and that few, if any, officers of this department had any knowledge of the approaches to it. When Mr. Meeker felt that danger was threatened, he asked that one hundred troops be sent without delay. Double that number were dispatched; but, from the nature of the country through which the column had to pass, it was easy to see, when too late, that a much greater number should have been asked for. Since that date the total strength of the military force sent down from this department has been close upon 1,500 men, cavalry and infantry; and the sufferings endured by the White River column during the past winter, from the extreme cold and the difficulty of obtaining supplies, were very great.

I understand from the public prints that the commission treating with the Utes for the cession of their reservation only demanded the surrender of the Indians concerned in the murder of Agent Meeker and his employés, and decided that it would make no demand for the surrender of those implicated in the assault upon Major Thornburgh and his command. This discrimination I cannot but regard as unjust and unwise. Th Indians who murdered Agent Meeker and his employés murdered

Major Thornburgh and the men who fell with him. The one act was no greater crime than the other. Major Thornburgh was on his way to the Ute Agency, in obedience to Agent Meeker's request, to preserve order and restrain turbulency. He was not there to make war on the Utes, and they knew it. The very evening preceding their attack upon him, a number of their chiefs had entered his camp (as they had previously done), partaken of his hospitality, and assured him of their friendship. The last message Meeker ever sent to Thornburgh was to the effect that the Indians were friendly, and were flying the U. S. flag. Yet, in the face of all this, the very next morning, these Indians, without provocation, treacherously lay in ambuscade and attacked the troops, with the results already known.

To consider such behavior an act of war, is to give a new meaning to the term; it was nothing more or less than murder; certainly it was as much murder as the killing of Mr. Meeker and those employed under him. To treat it as anything else is equivalent to asserting that an Indian commits a crime only when he kills the agent who invokes assistance, but not when he waylays and destroys the men who move to render the assistance asked for. The life of an officer and soldier of the Army is as dear to him, perhaps as valuable to his country, as is that of an agent or employé of any other branch of the government, and it will be a bad precedent to establish, that the one may be taken with impunity, while the other must be accounted for by the delivery to justice of those who destroy it.

I would respectfully recommend that Congress be requested to pass an act conferring brevets upon officers conspicuous for gallantry in Indian wars. Of all wars in which our troops have been engaged, these are, as I have before had occasion to remark, the most dangerous, the most thankless, and the most trying. Certainly it is not asking too much to seek for the simple justice of a recognition which brings with it neither increase of rank nor pay, and has no value whatever beyond the gratification afforded the worthy recipient and the emulation it will surely excite among his comrades and associates.

It has been the custom for some years to award medals of honor to private soldiers distinguished for gallantry in these same campaigns. Why should the meager honor of a brevet be withheld from the officers who have commanded them?

With the great improvement in arms in the hands of the savages, the perils of conflicts with them have immensely increased since the close of the rebellion, as our ghastly list of killed and wounded officers and soldiers will certify, and besides losses in killed and wounded, we must take into account the great numbers of strong men who have become prematurely old from the exposure, privations, and trials of the service. I don't believe that any force in the world has ever been called upon to do so much, in the ratio of its effective strength as has the little handful of men on the frontier, we call the Regular Army.

I earnestly hope that this subject may receive the attention it deserves.

The reports of the chiefs of the staff bureaus, giving full accounts of the operations of their respective departments during the past year, are hereto annexed, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

During the operations against the Utes last fall and winter, and especially in those immediately following the outbreak, I was obliged to call upon all the officers on duty at my headquarters for much severe and continued labor. To all these demands I received cheerful and intelligent responses, for which my sincerest thanks are due.

To this list should be added the names of Captains Furey, in charge

of the Q. M. depot, Omaha; Gilliss and Nash, Q. M. and A. C. S. at Cheyenne depot, and Lieutenants Weir and Davis (Fifth Cavalry), in charge of the ordnance depot at same point. Lieutenant Weir has since been killed by the Utes, and in his death the service has experienced the loss of a brave, bright, and honorable soldier.

The alacrity and enthusiasm with which the troops of this department met the severe demands upon them during the past fall and winter are entitled to my grateful recognition, and should be a source of pride to the whole Army.

The promptness, energy, and intelligence with which the managers and officials of the Union Pacific Railroad have co-operated with the military service in pushing troops and material to the front during the Ute war, and at all other times since I have been in command of this department, have been of the greatest value in contributing to the success of all movements inaugurated, and are deserving of the sincerest commendation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

TO THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A.,
Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

8.—REPORT OF COL. W. B. ROYALL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Ft. Omaha, Nebraska, August 30, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report, the result of my inspection in the Department of the Platte during the past fiscal year.

I have visited every post in the department once, the more important posts twice, and, when emergencies required, any post needing my presence. I have inspected property appertaining to posts and companies, disposing of the same as my judgment dictated. I have inspected disbursing officer's accounts, or had other responsible officers inspect them when it was impracticable to do so myself, quarterly.

The troops of this department, or the greater part of them, during the past year have had severe frontier service. In October, 1879, they were hurried off from their posts without adequate winter equipment, to White River, Colorado, to take part in the campaign against the Utes. The last of these troops returning in July, 1880, they were compelled to hut themselves as best they could near White River. These hardships were endured without a murmur. The rough forage for the animals was provided by the troops cutting willows and dragging them in on their backs. Two hundred and forty-six public animals perished from the severity of the climate, it being impossible to provide proper shelter and forage. Communication with the command was very difficult, owing to the deep snows, and many officers and men were seriously frost-bitten. I mention these as some of the hardships which troops on the frontier are called upon to endure in the government service, which requires as much fortitude and heroism as to go into battle.

The discipline of the command has been good; the men seem satisfied and have been generally better taken care of; as an evidence of this there have been fewer desertions. It is my observation that where men

are properly cared for, more particularly well fed and their comfort looked after, there is little or no grumbling.

The public property seems to be looked after more diligently and more conscientiously than in years past; in the cavalry commands there is yet room for improvement.

The quarters for officers and troops in the dept. are generally good. At many of the posts considerable repairing is required; floors of soldiers' barracks should be improved by laying hard pine or other hard-wood floors. The stoves and cooking-ranges furnished are excellent; being made of wrought iron, they are very durable.

I would recommend that the cooking-ranges be supplied with an additional plate or sheet, which could be placed in the range by the post blacksmith when those parts most exposed to the fire become burnt out. I also recommend that an expert stove-maker be sent once a year to all important posts to repair or put in order those stoves requiring it. Great saving to the government would be the result. When a range or stove is out of order now, it is presented for condemnation and is sold for little or nothing; whereas the renewal of certain parts at a small outlay would make it serviceable, but lacking the skilled labor and material to work with it is impossible to have this done.

The number of fur gauntlets and caps condemned and destroyed by me annually compels me to recommend that these articles be dispensed with, and, instead, a cheap, serviceable cap of plush and a good buck-skin mitten lined with lamb's wool be furnished and issued to the men, and that the clothing account be increased to cover it. The felt boot should be dispensed with entirely, as they render the feet delicate from want of air, and the change from them to the ordinary soldier's boot causes colds and disease.

The arctic overshoe is, in my opinion, more healthy and is sufficient protection from any exposure to which a man may be subjected.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. ROYALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel 3d Cavalry,
A. A. Inspector General.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Department of the Platte.

9.—REPORT OF GENERAL JOHN POPE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kas., September 22, 1880.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs in this department for the past year:

At the date of my last report everything was practically quiet in the department, as had been the case for the five previous years, but almost immediately after that report was forwarded, serious difficulties with the Indians of Colorado and New Mexico occurred, and they have not yet been wholly settled.

THE UTES.

On the 10th of September, 1879, a disturbance, which had been brewing for a long time at the White River Agency, began to assume such

threatening proportions that Agent Meeker, of the White River Agency, applied for troops to protect his agency and its employés. I sent the only company within reach of the place (Captain Dodge's, of the 9th Cavalry), as requested, neither the agent nor the military authorities anticipating that the Indians would commit open outrage and murder. At the same time a considerable force was sent there from the line of the Union Pacific Railroad in the Department of the Platte, the nearest point to the agency from any of the railroads. This force from the Department of the Platte, under command of Major Thornburgh, 4th Infantry, was waylaid and attacked when near the agency on the 29th of September, and Major Thornburgh killed and a number of his command killed and wounded, the agency itself being forcibly seized by the Indians about the same time, the agent (Mr. Meeker) and his employés murdered, and the women captured and outraged by the Indians. The command of Major Thornburgh was driven back to its wagon train, and there took up a defensive position in rifle-pits and other hastily constructed shelter. All the horses and mules of the command were killed and the troops besieged in their defenses until the arrival of Colonel Merritt, 5th Cavalry, with a large force, on the 5th of October. The gallant conduct of Captain Dodge and the rapid and successful march of Colonel Merritt have already been reported, and are too well known to render any further details necessary.

Colonel Merritt advanced at once on the Indians, who rapidly retreated south to the fastnesses of the Roan Mountains and the Grand River. Merritt's advance was suspended by orders from Washington, it was understood at the request of the Interior Department, and to enable that department to open negotiations with these Indians. These negotiations were accordingly begun, and have lasted almost without intermission up to this date. It is understood that a large majority of the Utes have signed the agreement which has been submitted to them as the final result of these negotiations, and it is probable that open hostilities will be over for the time.

A large force of cavalry and infantry was concentrated at Fort Garland as rapidly as possible, immediately after the open outbreak at White River, under the command of Colonel Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry, but was held at Garland for the same reasons, as I understand, that halted Merritt's command at White River. In May, as soon as the mountain passes were free from snow, the force under Mackenzie advanced to the Uncompahgre River, and has since been employed in scouting the country and keeping the peace between the Indians and the prospectors for mines as far as was necessary, and, at the same time, examining the country in detail for the site of a military post which it was designed to build somewhere in that section. There being no appropriation to build such a post, and the region where it was proposed to build it being barren and bleak, and with no grass or timber suitable to build a post or to furnish forage of any kind for animals, there will be left six miles below the Uncompahgre (Los Pinos Agency), and at the only point in that whole region suitable even for a cantonment, five companies of infantry, numbering two hundred and fifty men, in cantonment for the winter.

The rest of the troops of Mackenzie's command will be drawn in to posts along the railroads, where they can be housed and supplied at the least expense, and at the same time be in position to be thrown rapidly to the front again in case of need, which, however, is not anticipated this winter or spring. There has been no trouble or unpleasantness of any kind with the Indians since Mackenzie entered the Uncompahgre

country, a result which can be largely attributed to the Ute chief Ouray, whose recent death may be regarded as a public misfortune of serious significance to Southwestern Colorado.

The explorations of the country along the Uncompahgre and Gunnison Rivers have been a great disappointment to every one, and will, I have no doubt, be a serious one to those who expected great development of valuable mines and agricultural lands. It is a poor country, with little timber and less grass, and, so far as I can learn, well-nigh worthless either for mines or agriculture. This statement especially refers to the section lying southwest of the Gunnison River. I do not speak from personal knowledge, but from the reports of officers who have been exploring the country during the summer. Whether it will be judicious or necessary to establish a large post anywhere in that region can best be determined by what may occur during the next year, but it is proper to say that the support and supply of a large military post will require unusually large expenditure, which ought not, in my opinion, to be incurred without imperative necessity.

By the 10th of October the force under Mackenzie (except what is to be left at the cantonment on the Uncompahgre) will be on the march for Garland. No trouble need be anticipated, I think, this winter.

The force under Merritt, which, as heretofore stated, had been halted at White River, remained there in camp until November, 1879, when the cavalry of the command, excepting four companies of the Fifth Cavalry, which remained there until the latter part of March following, was withdrawn to its stations in the Department of the Platte. These cavalry companies, together with parts of the Fourth, Seventh, Ninth, and Fourteenth Regiments of Infantry, hutted and sheltered themselves as well as they could for the winter, and there remained until relieved by the Sixth Infantry on the 7th of July, 1880. The winters of that high region are very bitter, and the troops, imperfectly sheltered, were exposed to severe hardships. They bore them, as the troops do bear such hardships, with fortitude and patience, and deserve credit and consideration for it. No Indians approached their cantonments, and their only enemy was the weather, which made communication with them difficult and well-nigh impracticable, except on snow-shoes, from November until May. The Sixth Infantry replaced these troops, as above stated, in July, 1880, and six companies of that regiment will winter there, having, however, been supplied with the necessary material for shelters which will be comparatively comfortable, and they will remain until the developments of the next year enable us to determine whether it will be necessary or judicious to establish a permanent post in that part of Colorado.

A line of posts beginning at White River on the north, by a route nearly south through Uncompahgre, La Plata, and Wingate to Bayard, in Southern New Mexico, will, no doubt, be the extreme western line of posts that will ever be built in this country. Forts Bayard and Wingate are already built. An appropriation has been made for Fort Lewis, on the La Plata, and cantonments are being built on the Uncompahgre and White Rivers, which may be replaced by permanent posts. This line of military posts begins to reach the settlements of Utah and Arizona and the extreme points occupied by the military forces advancing from the west, so that with the line through Colorado and New Mexico the military system of defense south of the 40th parallel would appear to be completed.

To sum up briefly the situation in the Ute country, I may say, as my own opinion, that with the present military arrangements and the pro-

visions of the agreement with these Indians, which it is understood they have generally signed, there will certainly be no trouble this winter, nor, under any circumstances, until late in the spring, and there is no likelihood of any trouble with these Indians in the future should it turn out, as I believe it will, that there is no agricultural district of sufficient value to attract white emigration anywhere in the region reserved for the Indians by the last agreement with them, nor any mineral lands in the same section of sufficient richness to draw off miners and mining settlements from the mineral districts east of the Gunnison River. Peace with the Utes depends largely upon the barrenness, both in an agricultural and a mining view, of the lands occupied by these Indians, and it is to be hoped, in the interest of security for the Indian and peace for the country, that this condition of barrenness may be confirmed by subsequent examination. With the assistance rendered him by the government the Indian will be able to live to his satisfaction on these lands, and, what is equally important, the whites will probably not be tempted to intrude on them.

THE NAVAJOS.

This tribe is by far the largest and most formidable, in a military sense, of the Indian tribes of New Mexico or Colorado. They could probably muster two thousand fighting men. They are to an extent civilized, that is, they own large herds and cultivate the soil, besides manufacturing blankets which are much valued, both by whites and Indians of that tribe, as well as others, and command a ready sale at good prices. If properly managed and judiciously treated, there is no danger of an outbreak among them, but security against this danger largely depends upon proper selection of an agent for them, and discreet and fair treatment of the Indians.

We barely escaped an open rupture with this tribe during the past spring on account of the bitter hostility of the Indians to their agent, and his absurd and injudicious efforts to control them in their amusements by withholding supplies unless they conformed to his ideas about spending Sunday and observing other religious requirements which he deemed essential to a healthy religious life. Indeed, the situation became so critical that I was obliged to send Colonel Buell, by forced marches, with all the military force in Southern Colorado, to Fort Wingate, and by my own order to displace the agent and substitute Captain Bennett, Ninth Cavalry, for him. The judicious and firm attitude of Colonel Buell, together with the assumption of the duties of Indian agent by Captain Bennett, whom the Indians knew well and confided in, restored peace among the Indians, though not until two white men had been killed. We were at one time on the point of having the Navajos join the Apaches in war, a war which would have taxed the military power of the government severely to bring to a successful conclusion.

My action in placing Captain Bennett in charge of these Indians was subsequently sustained by the authorities in Washington, and so long as he remains in that position I do not anticipate trouble, but I must beg in every interest that, if he is to be relieved, some person known to the Navajos, and in whom they have confidence, be appointed in his place. To send any stranger to the Indians, and especially a person without knowledge of and experience with them, would be a most unfortunate and calamitous act, which should never be done. The garrison at Wingate is at present five companies of the Thirteenth Infantry and two companies of the Ninth Cavalry, but there are only quarters at the

post for two cavalry and two infantry companies, which, in my opinion, is too small a force for a point so important and so likely to be dangerous. Quarters for at least three more infantry companies should be built there, and I shall forward estimates therefor at once.

THE APACHES.

The history of our relations with this, or rather with *these* tribes, and especially with the band of Victoria, is too long to give in any sufficient detail in this report. I submit therefore, for the details, the reports of Colonel Hatch, commanding the District of New Mexico, and of the subordinate officers serving against these Indians.

The general history of our troubles with them is practically as follows:

On the 4th of September, 1879, Victoria, with about sixty warriors, attacked the herders of Company E, Ninth Cavalry, whilst on herd with the horses of that company at Ojo Caliente, N. Mex. The herders, eight in number, were killed and wounded, and the horses, about forty-six in number, driven off. Of course there must have been more or less carelessness on the part of Captain Hooker, Ninth Cavalry, who was in command of the company at the time, but it may be said that the horses were being herded in sight of the post, and that the outbreak of the Indians was wholly unexpected. Major Morrow, Ninth Cavalry, in command in Southern New Mexico, immediately started in pursuit with all the forces he could collect. He followed up the Indians, having several fights with them. The Indians fled to the mountains north and west of Ojo Caliente, and, closely pressed by the troops, scattered, breaking up into small bands, and killing some of the Mexican sheep-herders, who were scattered all over the country. The drought for eighteen months in New Mexico had forced the herders to scatter their herds widely in ever direction through the mountains to find either water or grass for them. Usually these herders have been on friendly terms with the Indians, who have not hitherto molested them. The small bands of Indians were thus able to supply themselves with provisions from the herds of sheep which they found everywhere in the mountains. The pursuit was kept up by Major Morrow with unabated persistence and vigor, but, though many skirmishes occurred, no decisive fight with the Indians could be forced. The service, in such a country and under such circumstances, was extremely hard both upon men and animals, and Major Morrow and his command are entitled to the highest consideration for the determined and persistent manner in which they met and surmounted the difficulties of the pursuit, difficulties due to the utter desolation of the country, and not to the prowess of the Indians. Finally, Colonel Hatch, who had been all winter at the Uncompahgre Ute Agency as one of the commissioners appointed by the government to negotiate with the Utes, returned to his headquarters at Santa Fé on the 10th of January, 1880. He proceeded at once to the field in Southern New Mexico, where all the companies of his regiment had been sent. In addition to this force, he had been strengthened by two companies of the Sixth Cavalry and two companies of Indian scouts from Arizona. He reorganized this force for operations against Victoria, who had by this time been joined by about one hundred Indians belonging to Old Mexico, and by fifty or sixty warriors of the Mescalero Indians from their reservation near Fort Stanton.

Hatch's force when he began his movement against Victoria, who was then in the San Mateo Mountains, as reported by himself under date of

larch 12, numbered four hundred cavalry, sixty infantry, and seventy-ve Indian scouts. By consent of the Interior Department, I ordered im to move on the Mescalero Agency, so as to be there by April 12, nd arranged with General Ord that Colonel Grierson, Tenth Cavalry, hould meet there on that day, so as to surround and dismount and dis-rm the Mescaleros, who had been giving all the assistance in their ower to Victoria's band, and half of whose warriors were then in the ield with Victoria. Hatch drove Victoria across the Rio Grande into he San Andrez Mountains, where he had a severe fight with them, in hich Captain Carroll, Ninth Cavalry, was badly wounded, together ith seven of his men. The Indians broke and fled, and many of their orses and some property were captured. Hatch then moved to the escalero Agency, where Grierson arrived on the date fixed, and there ismounted and disarmed the Mescaleros found at their agency. A art of these Indians broke away, and in the pursuit of them fourteen ndians were killed. (See Hatch's report, herewith inclosed, for a de-ailed account of this affair.) Hatch then recrossed the Rio Grande and gain began the pursuit of Victoria's band, re-enforced by Mescaleros and exican Indians, as above stated. The campaign was simply a chase fter the Indians from one range of mountains to another, with frequent kirmishes, but no decisive fight.

The troops from the Department of Arizona gave every assistance, nd took their part in the pursuit and skirmishes, greatly to their credit nd our advantage. I desire here to express to General Willcox, com-nanding the Department of Arizona, my acknowledgments for his rompt and cordial aid, and to the troops from that department who endered us such valuable service. I have already expressed my thanks o General Willcox and his troops by official letter direct to him, and hall always remember with pleasure and satisfaction our obligations to im and them.

The report of Colonel Hatch represents about one hundred Indians illed in this pursuit, among them a son of Victoria himself. The pur-uit was so close and persistent that the Indians were finally driven out f the mountains one after another, and retreated into Mexico, where, nder orders from Washington, we were prohibited from pursuing them. An application to cross the line and follow up the Indians was rejected y the Mexican Government.

The Indians soon began to depredate in Mexico, and even extended heir operations as far south as the vicinity of Chihuahua itself. A Mex-can force was organized and sent against them, and several indecisive skirmishes were had with them.

Colonel Grierson was left on the frontier between Quitman and the Guadalupe Mountains, on watch for the return of these Indians, and on the 4th of August, 1880, they recrossed the Rio Grande near Eagle Springs, in the Department of Texas, about one hundred miles below the town of El Paso, captured a stage on the route from that town to San Antonio, killed several persons, and tore down the telegraph wires on that line for some distance. Grierson followed and attacked them, and drove them again across the river into Mexico. The Indians re-crossed again above Eagle Springs, and were again met by Grierson, who drove them back into Mexico with severe loss to them. Since that time they have remained in Mexico, committing depredations from time to time.

Immediately after their retreat into Mexico before Hatch's forces, I concentrated in the field near old Fort Cummings, in Southern New Mexico, the nearest water to the Mexican line, nine companies of cav-

alry and six of infantry, under Colonel Buell, Fifteenth Infantry, and at Knight's Ranch, west of Cummings, two cavalry companies and one infantry company, the whole force being under Buell's command for field operations. In addition to this force, two companies of Indian scouts, numbering eighty-five men, were assigned to Buell, and were posted along the Mexican line to give the earliest information of any attempt of the Indians to recross into New Mexico. The force under Buell for active field operations numbered something over seven hundred men.

The enlisted men of the Ninth Cavalry whose horses were broken down during Hatch's pursuit of the Indians, in number two hundred and eighty men, were posted in detachments of ten men each at all the exposed ranches and settlements in Southern New Mexico, in rear of Buell's force, between which and the Mexican line there are no settlements nor ranches. Buell is thus left with his whole command for active operations in the field, and being a very energetic, active officer, I expect good results from his operations. To crush out these Indians finally it will be necessary to have authority to pursue and hunt them down wherever they go—whether within our own limits or in Mexico—and I think arrangements now on foot will enable us to accomplish this object.

This outbreak of Victoria and the severe campaign against him, still in progress, involving the loss of many of our men and the murder by Indians of about seventy persons, mainly Mexican herders (see report of inspector of the department), were due to the determined purpose of the Interior Department to effect the removal of the band to the San Carlos Agency in Arizona. There is already a large number of Indians collected at that agency, mainly Indians of Arizona.

Victoria and his band have always bitterly objected to being placed there, one of the reasons given by him being the hostility of many of the Indians of the agency. He always asserted his willingness to live peacefully with his people at the Warm Springs (Ojo Caliente) Agency, and, so far as I am informed, gave no trouble to any one whilst there. I do not know the reasons of the Interior Department for insisting upon the removal to San Carlos Agency, but certainly they should be cogent to justify the great trouble and severe losses occasioned by the attempts to coerce the removal. The present is the fourth time within five years that Victoria's band has broken out. Three times they have been brought in and turned over by the military to the Indian Bureau authorities. Both Victoria and his band are resolved to die rather than go to the San Carlos Agency, and there is no doubt it will be necessary to kill or capture the whole tribe before present military operations can be closed successfully. The capture is not very probable, but the killing (cruel as it will be) can, I suppose, be done in time.

I am trying to separate the Mescaleros from Victoria, and yet hope to do so, but there is not the slightest prospect that Victoria or his band will ever surrender under any circumstances. He and others of his band are understood to be indicted for murder in the courts in New Mexico, and they are well aware of it and prefer being shot in battle to being hung. It is proper to represent this state of facts, that the work still before the troops in New Mexico may be clearly understood and prosecuted to the end if the authorities in Washington so desire and direct. Although I entertain strong convictions on the merits of the controversy which has resulted in this Indian war, I do not consider it my duty to express them in this report, but I think it would be well for the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain what were the engagements entered into and the promises made by the agents of that department

from the time of General Howard's mission to this band of Apaches down to the late outbreak. It is probable that much would be developed by such investigation to extenuate at least the feeling, if not the conduct, of the tribe.

Meantime the military forces, under the present condition of affairs, have only to continue the pursuit and, if possible, the capture of the band. The difficulty of hunting down and destroying or capturing these Indians lies rather in their weakness than in their strength or warlike capacity, but is found especially in the desolate character of the country in which operations against them must be carried on. The whole region is mountainous and barren beyond the conception of those who have not seen it, with few places where water can be found, and (after eighteen months of drought in New Mexico) was actually destitute of grass or any other food for horses When closely pursued the Indians scatter like partridges through the mountains, and the pursuit becomes the hunting down of individual Indians instead of open warfare. At times the Indians unite against detachments of troops engaged in hunting them down, and give battle for a short time if in sufficient numbers, but scatter again as soon as troops are strong enough to beat them. It has been the hardship of pursuit in such a country, the breaking down of horses, and finally of men, and not success of the Indians in battle, which has protracted this pursuit of Victoria so long. The near refuge in Mexico, swiftly and easily attained, together with the refusal of that government to permit our troops to pursue south of the boundary line, has still further embarrassed military operations, and will probably continue to do so unless the joint movement from both sides of the line shall prove more successful than I venture to hope.

The force of Indians with Victoria is certainly less than two hundred men. The last heard of them indicated that they were in the Candelaria Mountains of old Mexico, west of Fort Quitman.

I append hereto the report of Maj. J. J. Coppinger, inspector of this department, who was sent to Southern New Mexico to examine into all the facts connected with the campaign against the Apaches. It will be found of interest, and, in justice to all concerned, should be fully considered.

It is to be hoped that the movements against this band of Indians now in progress will prove as successful as is expected. It will probably be a week before definite news from the troops concerned can be received.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The condition of affairs in the Indian Territory remains practically as it was at the date of my last year's report.

The situation there is complicated by the fact that we have not only to secure safety against any Indian outbreaks or raids upon the settlements of Texas and Kansas, but also to protect the Territory against the invasion of white emigrants and settlers who seem determined to possess such part of it as they consider open to pre-emption claims.

In so far as the Indians are concerned, there has been but one troublesome and, at one time, dangerous affair, and that was due, as usual, to a dispute about food. On the 16th of August the Southern Cheyennes made claims upon Indian Agent Miles for back rations which they asserted were due them, but which the agent refused to assent to. The Indians, about 300 men in number, became violent, and threatened to kill Miles and sack his agency. Indeed, they pulled him off his horse and compelled him to give them the order for rations which he had refused.

Subsequently, they dragged him out of his office, and but for the presence and influence of Captain Randall, Twenty-third Infantry, commanding Fort Reno, would probably have killed him. Captain Randall marched a large part of his command to the point where the Indians were assembled and insisted on their keeping the peace and submitting to the orders of Agent Miles. At one time the situation was very critical, and but for the judicious and firm attitude and conduct of Captain Randall and the resolute presence of his command, it is more than likely that serious hostilities would have been begun by the Indians. Too much commendation cannot be bestowed on Captain Randall for his prompt and most judicious action, and for the respect for and confidence in himself with which he has impressed the Indians near his post. The effect of this faith in him was as great in keeping the peace as the presence of a military force prepared for action. Little Chief, of the Northern Cheyennes, rendered most efficient service to Captain Randall, not only in restraining his own people, but in siding cordially and openly with the military authorities. I desire to bring to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior the admirable behavior of "Little Chief," and venture to express the hope that his painful longing to go back to the north, which he honestly believes to be his right, may be considered favorably by the Interior Department. Certainly his conduct on this occasion merits very great consideration.

This trouble about food has always been, and will continue to be, in constantly increasing proportions, the source of trouble with the Indians, and I would most respectfully recommend to the Secretary of the Interior that he forbid the Indian agents to punish or seek to control the action of the Indians by withholding provisions from them. Certainly some better and less exasperating method than this can be found to compel the Indians to work in the field, send their children to school, or do other things that the Indian Bureau may consider for the benefit of the Indian.

As there is generally a large number of Indians always in the vicinity of Indian agencies, and the storehouses of the agencies practically at their mercy, and as also the withholding of food in a country where there is no game means simple starvation, and must of necessity be a hazardous as well as exasperating recourse, it seems to be very injudicious to resort to it except in the last extremity. Certainly, such a method ought not to be adopted to enforce every small requirement of the bureau, which time and persuasion would, no doubt, induce the Indians in time to conform to.

With the other tribes in the Indian Territory there has been no trouble, and I see no more reason now than in the past few years to anticipate any. Nevertheless, if resort is to be had on all occasions to deprivation of food, it is certain that Forts Reno and Sill ought to be largely reenforced, and I especially recommend that Fort Reno be enlarged to accommodate at least four cavalry and two infantry companies. It now holds two cavalry and two infantry companies, and I ask authority to build quarters for two more cavalry companies with as little delay as possible. It has been my practice to re-enforce its garrison in the summer by sending an additional cavalry force to encamp in the vicinity, but it is better to strengthen the permanent garrison as above recommended. The return of the troops who have been for the last year in the Ute country will enable me, at any time during the winter, to concentrate a sufficient cavalry force at any point in the Indian Territory to meet emergencies, but as the cavalry companies will probably return to the Ute country

in the spring, this security against danger in the Territory can only be depended on in winter and early spring.

In consequence of rumors, more or less reliable, concerning the intrusion of whites into the Indian Territory, with a view to locating and settling lands therein, which, it is claimed, are unsurveyed public lands subject to pre-emption under the laws, the President of the United States issued his proclamation forbidding such intrusion on the 12th of February, 1880, and the military forces in this department were ordered to execute it. Troops in sufficient numbers were accordingly stationed along the northern line of the Territory, with orders to turn back any parties of white men who might attempt to enter the Territory for purposes of settlement, and conduct them to the Kansas line. In case the same parties, or members of the same parties, entered the Territory with the same purpose a second time, they were to be arrested and held in custody by the military authorities until orders for their disposal were received from Washington. Subsequently, the military authorities of this department were ordered to turn over persons thus arrested to the United States marshal at Fort Smith, Ark., for trial before the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, in which is included the Indian Territory.

The troops at Fort Reno, Indian Territory, were also instructed to patrol constantly that district of the Indian Territory known as the Oklahoma District, which, as above stated, is claimed to be public land and subject to settlement as is any other unsurveyed public land in the United States.

Under this proclamation and order, Captain Payne, a citizen of Kansas, with a party of about twenty persons, was arrested in the Indian Territory, where he had gone, according to his own statement, to take up lands and settle. He and such of the other members of his party as had entered the Territory a second time were turned over to the United States marshal at Fort Smith, and were released on giving bail to appear for trial at the next session of the court. It is certain that Captain Payne and his followers fully believe in their right to make such settlement in the Oklahoma District, and they appear, and I doubt not are, anxious to test the question in the United States courts. Whether or not they will re-enter the Territory pending the trial of their case before the United States court cannot now be said, but probably they will do so. Under the President's proclamation and the orders made in conformity thereto it will be necessary to rearrest them and repeat the same process. It is very desirable, therefore, that the question of their right to settle in the Indian Territory be passed upon as soon as practicable, and I trust that the United States court will settle the matter at its next session.

MILITARY POSTS AND CANTONMENTS.

In consequence of the outbreak of the White River Utes and the threatened trouble with other tribes of that nation, military cantonments have been established on White River, adjacent to that agency; on the Uncompahgre River, adjacent to Ouray's Agency, and on La Plata River in Southwest Colorado, adjacent to the reservation of the Southern Utes. The first two will be retained as cantonments merely, and possibly the necessity of keeping them up will disappear by spring. I think it probable that it may be judicious to keep a cavalry force at or in the vicinity of both places during the summer months for a year or two and that it will not be found necessary to convert either into a permanent post, but it cannot be positively determined at present.

The cantonment on the La Plata River is established on the site of a permanent post for which an appropriation has already been made by Congress. The name of the post, given by the Secretary of War, is Fort Lewis. Although the appropriation was made eighteen months ago, the unsettled condition of affairs with the Utes, with whom negotiations were going on, made it injudicious to determine the exact site for the post until this summer. The present agreement with these Indians has enabled us to locate the post where it will best accommodate the present situation, and I accordingly went myself to Southwestern Colorado during the summer and selected a site for Fort Lewis on the La Plata. All roads from the south and east in that section of country either cross the river at the site selected or follow up the valley of the stream to that point. It is in a fine grazing country, and immediately adjacent to abundant water and timber. It fulfills, in my opinion, every necessary condition for a post in that part of Colorado, and interposes completely between the Southern Utes and the settlements of Colorado.

Its present garrison consists of five companies of the Thirteenth Infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Crofton, one company being mounted. A cantonment for this force has been begun on the proposed site of the post, and will be completed before December 1. The buildings of the cantonment will be utilized for the permanent post, lumber for which will be gotten out and seasoned this winter, and the construction of the post begun in the early spring.

The post of Fort Bliss, opposite El Paso, Mexico, for which an appropriation of $40,000 was made, it has been found impracticable to build by contract for anything like the sum appropriated, the lowest bid in answer to proposals being about $160,000. It has been determined, therefore, to purchase the necessary material for the post, and build it by the labor of troops. A beginning has been made by this method, but the continuous field service demanded from the troops in the difficulties with the Apaches, yet unsettled, has delayed, and will probably delay for some time yet, rapid progress upon it. It will, however, be prosecuted with all vigor as soon as the necessary force returns from the field.

The other posts in the department are in reasonably fair order, but, as a matter of course, they all need more or less repair, as they do every year. The establishment of these cantonments has occasioned such large expenditures that, unless they are met from the construction fund of the War Department, our allotment for barracks and quarters for this fiscal year will be wholly inadequate to make repairs absolutely needed at all the posts. I trust that we shall not be limited to this insufficient allotment. If we are, the troops must suffer to some extent, and the posts themselves fall into such condition that twice the amount next year will not be sufficient to repair damages.

The abandonment of many of the small posts, and their consolidation with much larger posts, I have recommended so often that I content myself now with saying that every year which passes more and more makes apparent the good policy, in every view, of dispensing with the small posts, and concentrating troops in large garrisons. Economy and efficiency of the military forces in this department would be greatly promoted by such a system, and I again respectfully invite attention to my previous recommendations on this subject.

The administrative duties of the department have been most efficiently and satisfactorily performed by the respective chiefs of the staff departments at these headquarters. The troops are well supplied, and the service is in as good condition as could be expected or desired. I wish here to express my entire satisfaction with these chiefs of departments,

and think it but justice that attention should be invited to them by name, as follows: Lieut. Col. J. D. Bingham, chief quartermaster; Maj. George Bell, chief commissary; Maj. E. R. Platt, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. D. G. Swaim, judge-advocate; Maj. D. L. Magruder, medical director; Capt. E. H. Ruffner, chief engineer officer; Lieut. D. M. Taylor, chief ordnance officer; Capt. W. M. Dunn, jr., A. D. C.; and Capt. W. J. Volkmar, A. D. C.

It is my duty, as it is my pleasure, to invite the special attention of the authorities to the meritorious and gallant conduct of Col. Edward Hatch, commanding the District of New Mexico, and to Maj. A. P. Morrow, Ninth Cavalry, and the officers and soldiers under their command, in the difficult and trying campaign against the Southern Apaches. Everything that men could do they did, and it is little to say that their services in the field were marked by unusual hardships and difficulties. Their duties were performed with zeal and intelligence, and they are worthy of all consideration.

I will, in a separate report, present the names of the officers and men who deserve especial mention, and shall ask the government to make some suitable recognition of their services.

The transfer of regiments and the changes in the stations of troops, now going on in this department, as inaugurated by orders since the date of this report, will be duly reported when they are completed. It is hoped that by next spring it will be practicable to transfer the Fifteenth Infantry with some other regiment. It has been stationed in New Mexico for twelve years, and a change would no doubt be satisfactory as well as profitable to the regiment. Such change has been in contemplation for some years, but the circumstances have not seemed to make it practicable before next spring.

I transmit, inclosed, a field return of troops serving in this department.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., Commanding.

Col. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Military Division of the Missouri,
Chicago, Illinois.

10.—REPORT OF COL. EDWARD HATCH.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 5, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows: Leaving Santa Fé on the 15th of February, 1880, I proceeded to the field of active operations in Southern New Mexico. Arriving at Fort Craig on February 19, learned that Major Morrow, Ninth Cavalry, who had with him all the troops for field duty, was on his return from the Mescalero Reservation, where he had followed the hostile Indians after a succession of engagements, and that he was moving towards Ojo Caliente, being actually out of rations. I proceeded to Ojo Caliente on the 22d February; there found Morrow's command, and entirely unfit for service, having lost nearly all his horses from casualties, exposure, and want of forage, the country not furnishing grass, which was due generally to a very dry season, and country

overrun with sheep. I found it necessary to at once order Major Morrow's command to its post to be refitted. On the 26th February, Captain Parker with Companies I and K, Ninth Cavalry, arrived at Ojo Caliente with horses for E Company, Ninth Cavalry, which was at that place, nearly dismounted. I at once organized these companies into a battalion of three companies, under Captain Hooker, Ninth Cavalry, who immediately took the field, scouting the country. L Company, Ninth Cavalry not being broken down, was left in camp on the head of the Animas River to scout that region. As it was necessary to give my personal attention to refit the troops of Fort Bayard, I proceeded to that post, arriving on March 1. It was impossible to operate against the Indians owing to the condition of the cavalry of that post. I therefore ordered Captain Beyer, Ninth Cavalry, with all dismounted men of the garrison there, to establish a camp in the exposed region near Hillsborough, and scout the rough country in that vicinity with dismounted men.

The term of service of the Apache scouts was also up. It became necessary to enlist others as trailers, and in the place of the twelve Navajo scouts who had become demoralized from loss of some of their men and also through fear of the hostiles, finally deserting on the trail and going to Fort Wingate, where they were disarmed.

March 16, Lieutenants Gatewood of the Sixth Cavalry, and Mills of the Twelfth Infantry, with scouts and 85 men of the Sixth Cavalry, arrived from Arizona, scouts numbering 43. I at once pushed them forward towards Hillsborough. About 20 miles from Cummings they struck a raiding party of Mescaleros, 23 in number. The Indians succeeded in reaching the mountains of the Black Range, dropping their stolen stock which had all nearly been taken from people in the neighborhood, and were returned.

Captain McLellan, Sixth Cavalry, who had arrived from Arizona, was placed in command of the troops from that department, and, with L Company, Ninth Cavalry, instructed to go through the Black Range and scout the San Mateo Mountains, where "Victoria" was reported in force.

Lieutenant Maney, Fifteenth Infantry, arrived at Fort Bayard with his newly-enlisted scouts on the 24th of March. He was rapidly put in order for the field. Leaving Bayard on the same day, I rapidly proceeded to the troops in the field and the San Mateo Mountains to concentrate with Major Morrow's command for the movement on the Mescalero Reservation to disarm and dismount those Indians, under instructions received from department headquarters, copy inclosed and marked A. The scouting up to this time had developed the fact that the Indians were concentrating, evidently for determined resistance, at a very strong position in the San Andreas Mountains, Victoria having gathered two hundred warriors at this place, and from which his raiding parties had been sent during the month. As this point was in the route to the Mescalero Reservation by a detour of seventy-five miles, it was important to strike a blow for the effect it would have upon the Mescalero Indians. Nearly every Mescalero warrior was with Victoria, under the head chief "Cabalero." There was also a possibility of throwing troops enough round his position to capture or even destroy it.

Major Morrow, with his command, was brought up to Palomas and there met train of supplies—boots, shoes, clothing, and rations—which he was greatly in need of. McLellan was brought down to the same point from the San Mateo Mountains, where he was scouting. Hooker, Ninth Cavalry, with one hundred men, was sent by Anaya Springs to

go through the pass of the northern point of the San Andreas, and came down on the east side of those mountains. Carroll, Ninth Cavalry, with scouts and one hundred men, had been ordered to come up from Fort Stanton to Embryo Cañon, to attack, when hearing the principal attack, which I had decided to make from the west side of the mountains, and for this purpose brought up Morrow's command on April 4 to the Aleman.

Unfortunately the water at this place is obtained from a well of great depth, brought to the surface by means of a force pump, which broke down when needed. Knowing we would not find water for the animals in Embryo Cañon, 35 miles distant, it was of the greatest importance they should be watered, and with a scant allowance moved out McLellan and the Indian scouts at dark, and as the command could obtain water during the night and morning sent them forward by companies as rapidly as watered. McLellan arrived, with the Indians, his command of the Sixth Cavalry, and detachment of the Ninth Cavalry, at daylight on the morning of April 8. Coming over the first range of mountains, he discovered Captain Carroll, surrounded by Indians, within a semicircle upon hills of a higher range. Carroll was then fighting. The hostiles had thrown up rifle pits on the crest of this range, covering three-fourths of a circle around Carroll's command, where nature had not furnished them a shelter; they had left their rifle pits and were moving down the ravines in strong bands with the intention undoubtedly of destroying Carroll. There was no time to be lost, and McLellan, realizing this, at once charged with his entire force, taking the hostiles by surprise, driving them back, and keeping up a very heavy fire as they retreated up the cañons. Captain Carroll, who had been seriously wounded, gave up the command to Lieutenant Cusack, Ninth Cavalry, who at once charged, with his command, and claims that he inflicted great damage upon the Indians. The command came up gradually during the day. The Indians at dark had been driven into their works on the upper range and beyond, when the command fell back for the little water that could be obtained by scooping out small holes in the sand. Before daylight in the morning the scouts were pushed forward discovering the Indians in force, when the command moved forward throwing the scouts to the rear of the hostiles, who fled. The command was then brought back to the horses and mounted and obliged to go out by the Embryo Cañon. It was not well on the trail until nearly dark when it was discovered the hostiles were in large number and nearly all going towards the Mescalero Agency. The command marched until half past two o'clock the following morning over the gypsum beds known as the White Sands, and at daylight moved up to water near Tulerosa. Learning that the Indians were gathering near the agency, I remained at Tulerosa until the morning of the 12th of April, the day on which Colonel Grierson was to close up from the east and south, when the command coming from various points came into the agency together within an hour of the time assigned. Colonel Grierson reported he had followed trails from near the Texas line, surprised one small camp, killing one Comanche Indian, capturing three women, two of whom were Mescaleros, the Mescalero bucks in camp escaping, and one Mexican boy, a captive taken by these Indians near the Presidio del Norte, Texas.

There were about 400 Indians at the agency, mostly women and children, when the troops arrived. The principal Indians were sent for on the morning of the 14th, and instructed to move the Indians into camp, which was selected for them near the agency buildings, as the heap chief "Cabalero" was on the war-path with most of the warriors. "Naut-

zilla," who had most influence, agreed with "San Juan" and Griego and Roman, subchiefs that they should be disarmed and dismounted. Captain Steelhammer, Fifteenth Infantry, with sixty men, were deployed in rear of the camp; five companies of the Tenth Cavalry, so disposed that it seemed impossible for them to escape; Maney and Gatewood's scouts a mile to the left and rear; Morrow had been sent with his command to the right and rear of, and in the event of an attempt to break out by Alamo Cañon. The disarming commenced with the sixty-five warriors, and had reached to the number of ten, when all made a desperate break. To have opened fire upon them would have been to have killed many women and children, and we were obliged to let the men by the women and children. The Indians first opened fire when making a dash up the hills. The troops charged them, when nearly all returned, but some forty, of whom 14 were killed and one surrendered. The Indians were then taken to the corral and held as prisoners.

I had sent Captain Purrington with three companies the morning before to the Rio Grande, to watch "Victoria" and follow up a large party who were going that way. He reports he came up in sight of the Indians at the river, but does not explain satisfactorily why he did not follow and attack, stating that he was obliged to go down the river to Palomas, where his wagons had preceded him.

As soon as the Indians were prisoners within the corral, I ordered Morrow, with his command, to scout south towards Dog Cañon, for escaped Indians and camps reported there. In this scout Morrow killed three Indians, one a subchief. Gatewood and Maney, with their scouts and detachments of the Sixth and Ninth Cavalry, were sent through the White Mountains, meeting me the next night at Tulerosa. Learning trails were again leading to San Andreas Mountains, I marched with the Indian scouts to San Nicholas Springs, leaving orders for Morrow's command to follow me, which came up the following night. Grierson, remaining until the 1st of May on the reservation, decided me in the belief that the Indians would not return in that direction if driven out of San Andreas Mountains, but would cross the Rio Grande, and I sent the cavalry through San Augustine Pass, to cross the Rio Grande near Colorado. Taking, myself, the Indian scouts and Captain McLellan's company, marched directly north through the San Andreas Mountains. Finding the trails all leading west, crossed the river at San José; then moved in their direction in the San Mateo Mountains. Here was surprised to learn that the order sent me at Cummings, with information that the San Carlos police companies would report to me at Ojo Caliente, was revoked, and that the police, with families, were held at San Carlos. It is needless to say that had they been sent me the Indians would never have gone west, and the depredations committed upon herders and in the San Francisco Valley could not have occurred. I had depended upon their assistance; worse than this, at the time I wanted more troops to follow up these Indians and secure the country in the rear, I was ordered to send the troops from Arizona back to that department. They were furnished by General Willcox without any order to do so, and I could not detain them under any necessity, as his own Territory was threatened. With my own column followed the trail through the San Mateo Mountains, south into the Mimbres, thence west to the Mogollons. It seemed probable, as the Indians were so strong, they would make a stand in the Mogollons, where the cañons are deep and the mountains so exceedingly rough, without moving with great caution, a command is liable to be destroyed. Leaving Ojo Caliente with 214 men, I reduced the command, on reaching the San Francisco River by leaving the dismounted men and broken-down horses, to 120

men, continuing the pursuit into Arizona; thence north, crossing the tributaries of the San Francisco, when the Indians again turned east. Moved part of my command north to Rito Quemado, the movement being necessary to threaten the Navajoes and drive them back to their reservation. On reaching old Fort Tulerosa, where the Indians had attacked the ranches two days before, and were driven off by a detachment of the Ninth Cavalry, and leaving there, as it was impossible to overtake the hostiles, broken down as my stock was, I at once pushed forward, with the Indian scouts and a few men, ordering the command to follow as rapidly as possible. There was a possibility of pushing my scouts forward to the head of the Animas or Palomas River, where, I believe, the hostiles were going, and might succeed in ambushing them, which was a success, as will be seen by inclosed copy of report of H. K. Parker, chief of scouts, marked "B," though on arriving at Ojo Caliente on the 25th, after a hard night's march, Parker came off the trail he had been ordered to take, saying he was worn out, and it was with great difficulty that I forced him to the point. The scouts and officers reported that the Indians suffered severely at San Andreas. No attention was paid by me to examining the ground of the action, as I was rapidly hurrying away from it in pursuit of the Indians, who were on the jump.

The singular condition of the country, I believe, deserves remark. With few exceptions the people evince apathy, and in some cases exhibit cowardice. The sheep herders and owners, to purchase immunity for themselves and flocks, have, without the slightest resistance, turned over their arms, and in many instances I have reason to believe the herders have been armed with improved arms and loaded with ammunition, for the express purpose and with the understanding they are to be given to the Indians. This applies to the herders at Palomas, Canada Alamosa, and vicinity. Cattle and horses have been allowed to run loose without an effort to round them up and prevent the Indians from taking them. Quantities of ammunition have been sold in the towns of Silver City, Los Crucas, and Messilla, without a question being asked as to its destination. One thousand stand of fire-arms were issued to the governor of New Mexico for the purpose of raising the same number of militia to protect exposed localities. Little has been done to protect themselves. Flocks of sheep during the last year have been driven to remote places in the mountains by their owners who knew the Indians were on the war path, and that they were furnishing food for them. In the town of Canada Alamosa Indians have openly visited it in daylight, purchased ammunition, received information, and even left their wounded to be nursed and cared for. Victorio himself lived with a Mexican ten days, which was known to other parties, and not a creature reported it to a force of troops camped within twenty-five miles of the rendezvous. Nearly all the water-holes and springs have been taken possession of, and in many instances the government has to pay exorbitant prices for grain in order to obtain water, or even for the water itself.

This is believed to be contrary to the laws of New Mexico. I speak of the above to show that in some localities the people themselves have increased the difficulties of this Indian war.

When Victorio was joined by the Mescaleros and Comanches they paid no attention to his policy of allowing them (the people) to live with their flocks unmolested; killed them whenever they came in their way.

The Indians have undoubtedly committed many depredations, but not to the extent advertised by the newspapers.

The troops have worked hard to put an end to the war, and certainly do not deserve the abuse so lavishly expended upon them.

I am confident that nearly all the warriors of the Mescalero tribe were engaged in the hostilities recounted, and this is also the opinion of all the officers who were there. Nearly all the hostiles fled to the reservation.

Unofficially it was reported to me that from twenty to thirty Indians were killed at San Andreas. I saw personally but three; the fighting there covered a good deal of ground. The fighting on the reservation was done by detachments under command of Major Morrow, Lieutenants Gatewood and Maney, Captains Kennedy, Lebo, and Steelhammer. I have not received official confirmation of the number of Indians killed. In most of the reports they reported thirty. The pursuit and skirmishing covered four or five days.

General Grierson's report, copy inclosed, marked* C, shows that after he left me, he found camps also.

Morrow came up the day following the attack of the scouts, taking up the pursuit, when the Indians broke in some three parties, the largest crossing at Fort Cummings, all going toward Mexico. Some of Morrow's troops struck the hostiles' rear guard on the 30th, killing three, wounding others; some of those who escaped wounded have since been found dead.

During the operations the troops have captured 1,000 animals, many of which have been turned over to their owners, the worthless killed, many used to replace our own pack-mules lost from hard service or killed in action, and, as is usual, some have been given to our Indian scouts.

Our troops followed the hostiles to Mexico, where they were obliged to halt, not being allowed to pursue them across the line, by virtue of orders from our government.

I have respectfully to bring to the notice of the department commander the names of the following officers who distinguished themselves for gallantry and soldierly bearing in the fight of April 7, 1880, with hostile Indians in the San Andreas Mountains, viz:

Capt. Curwen B. McLellan and Second Lieut. Chas. B. Gatewood, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieut. S. C. Mills, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieut. J. A. Maney, Fifteenth Infantry; Capt. Henry Carroll, Ninth Calvary, (wounded twice); First Lieut. Patrick Cusack, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieut. John Conline, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieut. M. B. Hughes, Ninth Cavalry; Second Lieut. C. W. Taylor, Ninth Cavalry,

I take great pleasure in mentioning the able and cheerful manner in which the battalion commanders performed their arduous duties and aided me throughout the campaign, and particularly Maj. A. P. Morrow, Ninth Cavalry.

Please also find inclosed Major Morrow's reports of operations, dated June 27 and May 1, 1880, and Lieutenant Cusack's report of the movements of the Second Battalion, dated July 4, 1880.

In order not to delay this report, it is forwarded without Captain Hooker's report. Captain Hooker has been directed to render it with the least practicable delay, and as soon as received will be forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel Ninth Cavalry, Commanding.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

*Not received in Adjutant General's Office.

A.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., February 24, 1880.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
District of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. M.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, for your information and action, copy of letter from the Secretary of the Interior, in which that officer consents to the adoption of all the suggestions of General Pope in regard to the disposition to be made of captured hostile Indians, and also as to the dismounting and disarming of the Mescalero Indians.

In transmitting this paper, I am directed by the department commander to say that all Indian prisoners captured are to be disarmed at once and sent to the nearest post, where they can be securely guarded; report to be made of the action taken.

It is the intention of the department commander to remove all prisoners captured from Victorio to some remote point in the department, where they will be put to hard labor, with the exception of Victorio himself and such of his party as can be proved to have been guilty of murder, or attempt at murder, during the late raids. These last will, as soon as captured or surrendered, be securely ironed and sent to Fort Union, or such other distant point as is suitable, when they will be subject to trial by the civil authorities for the crimes referred to.

The dismounting and disarming the Mescalero Indians is a matter very essential to the quiet of your district, and, if thoroughly done, will effectually put an end to the complaints which have been so frequent of late of raids by these Indians into Texas and Mexico.

The department commander is very desirous that when the matter is attempted that it be done in such a manner and by such a force as to prevent the possibility of failure. It is impossible for the department commander to determine whether it would be better to defer it entirely until you have finally disposed of Victorio and his band, or to leave a small force to watch Victorio, concentrate all other troops you can from Southwestern New Mexico, complete the work at the agency, and then resume operations against Victorio. This question is one which is left to your discretion, but I cannot impress too strongly upon you the necessity that when the disarming and dismounting is done, it be done thoroughly, and in the presence of such a force as will make opposition hopeless and futile.

It is thought that Victorio once disposed of, or perhaps before, you can concentrate sufficient force to do this; but if, in your opinion, you cannot then the department commander, having in view the importance, not to say necessity, of doing the work thoroughly and once for all, will overcome his natural dislike to ask for aid from another department, and will take measures to be assisted for this purpose by troops from the department of Texas.

It is understood here that the present location of the Mescalero Agency is not well adapted to even the partial subsistence of the Indians by their own labor. If that be so, you are authorized, after the dismounting and disarming has been done, to move the agency to some more desirable point, preferably to that near Fort Stanton, from which it was removed.

In order to make the work of disarming, &c., as general and complete as possible, it is suggested that care be taken to effect the concentration of the troops necessary for the purpose with as little alarm to the Indians as possible, and to keep the purpose of the concentration a profound secret until the proper moment arrives to do the work.

Measures should be taken, too, to secure the presence of all the Indians at the time and scene of the operations.

Should you desire to confer with the department commander on this subject, he will meet you at Santa Fé or at Albuquerque at any time you may fix.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. PLATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

B.

OJO CALIENTE, N. MEX.,
May 26, 1880.

General HATCH,
Fort Craig, N. Mex.:

SIR: I am just in from Black Range or head of Palomas River. After taking up trail on the 21st I located Victorio's camp on the 23d, and jumped him on the 24th at

daybreak. For fear things may reach you wrong I will give you a correct account of fight. On 23d, about 10 a. m., I located their camp. I then moved off of trail and stopped in rear of his camp. From there sent out scouts, two and three at a time, to learn the lay of the camp and the best way to jump it. At sunset they returned and pronounced camp favorable to jump. I sent 20 scouts entirely around their camp and 30 in rear. I then took 10 scouts on opposite side, that leaving only the way they came in for their escape, which I knew an Indian would not do—take back trail. We creeped all night and daylight found us in fifty yards of his camp. The 30 scouts in rear of camp opened on them at daybreak, killing several men, women, and children; the men ran and left their guns, a great many of them. They ran up in the direction I was in. When near enough to fire, we fired a volley into them. This turned them back towards 20 scouts up the cañon. They fired on them, and they turned back to where they were fired on at first. They then intrenched themselves while we fired on them. The firing was kept up by scouts all the while, though hostiles would make squaws stand the fire while they intrenched. They got in a very small place between two large rocks, and women and children were killed at point of rocks, while *men*, those that could get intrenched could not be got out and only put squaws out to be killed by scouts. We fought all after getting in, there was, I presume, 30 men in there and about 8 or 10 squaws. They day, our ammunition giving out. We left for want of water, after killing about 30 men and women and children, and capturing 74 head of stock.

Victorio was there and talked to scouts all day. Scouts say he was shot in the leg. This I only have their word for, but the former I saw and know to be correct, and can vouch for. There is other things concerning fight which I fail to mention, as I leave this evening to overtake Major Morrow's command, as I understand he has gone to follow me; however, we gained a complete victory, killing several and losing no scouts.

Yours, respectfully,

H. K. PARKER,
Chief of Scouts.

None of our scouts were hurt.

H. K. P.

11.—REPORT OF MAJ. A. P. MORROW, COMMANDING FIRST BATTALION, NEW MEXICAN TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION, NEW MEXICO TROOPS,
In the Field, Canada Alamosa, N. Mex., May 1, 1880.

SIR: For the information of the district commander I have the honor to render the following report, in compliance with Special Field Orders No. 22, headquarters District New Mexico, April 15, 1880. I left the Mascalero Agency, proceeded via the head of La Luz Cañon, across and down the Alamo Cañon to its mouth, from there to Tulerosa, N. Mex. My command consisted of Company L, Ninth Cavalry, Company L, Sixth Cavalry, the third battalion, New Mexico troops, the gun detachment, and the Indian scouts under Lieutenant Mills. Between the head of the Rio Fresenal and the Rio Alamo, Lieutenant Mills with his Indians attacked a small party of Mescaleros, killed them all, and captured twenty-odd head of stock. Lieutenant Mills's action is worthy of notice.

At the mouth of the Alamo Cañon I was joined by Lieutenant Cusack, commanding second battalion, New Mexico troops, in the field. The command moved from there to Tulerosa, N. Mex., and by White Water to San Nicholas Springs. I left there on the 24th ultimo in compliance with Special Field Order No. 25, headquarters District New Mexico, April 23, 1880, and proceeded to San Augustine Springs; hearing there that the Rio Grande was not fordable at the San Diego crossing, I marched to Dona Ana, N. Mex., with the intention of crossing the river at the ferry at Lea's Station, near old Fort Selden. I however sent that evening Lieutenant Finley with a detachment to test the San Diego crossing for wagons, and received his report that the river was fordable.

Owing to the sandy road a short march was deemed best, and I camped on the 26th ultimo near old Fort Selden. I ordered the third battalion to proceed the next morning across the river at the San Diego crossing, to scout the country about the head of the Cuchillo Negro. Moving on to Ojo Caliente the second battalion was ordered by same route to Palomas to there await orders from the district commander.

In person I proceeded with Company L, Ninth Cavalry, and gun detachment, via Aleman and Fort McRea, to this point.

Lieutenant Valois was ordered to accompany the second and third battalions as far as Palomas, from there to proceed to Ojo Caliente, N. Mex.

On the 14th of April, 1880, Companies B, H, and M, Ninth Cavalry, first battalion, were detached, in compliance with letter of instructions from the district commander. The report of the commanding officer, Captain Purington, is herewith inclosed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. MORROW,
Major, Ninth Cavalry,
Commanding First Battalion New Mexico Troops, in the Field.

To the ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Troops in the Field.

CANADA ALAMOSA, N. MEX., *May* 1, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following operations of the Companies B, H, and M, detached from first battalion and under my command. We left the Mescalero Agency April 14, 1880, and marched to Tulerosa. On the 15th went to Water Hole, six miles from Tulerosa; on the 16th to Mal Pins Spring; on the 17th made Dry Camp, in San Andreas Mountains. On the 18th, Captain Rucker, with B Company and M Company, went to Toussoint's ranch. I remained at Jo De Miller with Company H, as the six-mule team was too much exhausted to go farther. On the 19th joined Captain Rucker at Toussoint's, at 9.15 a. m., and soon after took up a fresh Indian trail and followed it through the mountains to the river. Could distinctly see the dust made by the Indians about seven or eight miles towards the San Mateo Mountains. Having no pack mules or rations, was obliged to return to Fort McRea, where I had sent the teams, arriving there about dark. On the 20th, marched to Palomas, where we remained three days. It was reported that Ojo Caliente was cut off from communication with the river by the Indians. I at once took the available men of the command, with the three wagons, and went to Ojo Caliente, arriving there about 2 a. m. on the 26th; drew thirty days' rations for the command, and had some needful repairs to the transportation made, and left for San José April 28, and arrived there April 29, and reported to General Hatch. Returned to this point on the 30th, and reported to the battalion commander.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

GEO. A. PURINGTON,
Captain, Ninth Cavalry.

ADJUTANT FIRST BATTALION,
New Mexico Troops, in the Field.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION, NEW MEXICO TROOPS,
Fort Bayard, N. Mex., June 27, 1880.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
District of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

SIR: In obedience to telegraphic order from your headquarters, dated Santa Fé, June 21, requiring written report of operations of the battalion under my command for the months of March, April, and May, 1880, I have the honor to submit the following, together with field-notes taken by Lieutenants Schaeffer and Emmett, and a report from the commanding officer of each company composing the battalion, except those belonging to the Department of Arizona.

My last report, dated Ojo Caliente, February 22, 1880, gave a history of the opera-

tions of the battalion up to that date, and this report commences on the 1st of March, 1880, at ——— *en route* to Fort Bayard, N. Mex., for recuperation, the battalion having been in the field continuously since the 29th of September, 1879.

The Indian scouts remained at Ojo Caliente for temporary duty with the second battalion. Company C, Ninth Cavalry, remained at Camp French. Company L, Ninth Cavalry, stationed on the Animas at Chase's ranch. Companies B and M returned to Bayard, where I arrived on the 2d of March, accompanied by the district commander. Company L, Sixth Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Touey, reported for duty, and I ordered him to McEver's ranch, to take temporary station. On the ——— Captain McLellan and Lieutenant Mills reported with a company of San Carlos Indian scouts, and were ordered to scout the west side of the Rio Grande and the San Mateo Mountains.

By the 29th of March my battalion was in good condition for the field, and in obedience to orders from the district commander, I moved out on that date, the command consisting of Companies H, L, and M, Ninth Cavalry, numbering about twenty-five men each. Lieutenant Maney, with sixty-three San Carlos Indian scouts, and Lieutenant Humphrey, with Hotchkiss gun and detachment of ten men of the Fifteenth Infantry, marched via Hot Springs and Camp French, N. Mex., to Palomas, where I arrived on the 2d of April, and was joined by Gatewood and Mills with their scouts, and McLellan, with Company L, Sixth Cavalry. General Hatch joined me here on the 3d, and ordered me to move the command to Alleman, on the Journada del Muerto, with a view to striking the Indians in the San Andres Mountains simultaneously with the second battalion, which was advancing from the east. I accordingly moved on Sunday, the 4th, and arrived at Aleman on the 5th, where we were delayed during the 6th, awaiting the arrival of Burgess's train. On the evening of the 7th all of the Indian scouts and Captain McLellan's company were ordered to make a night march and endeavor to strike the hostiles at daybreak; the balance of the command was to follow at daybreak, but owing to the breaking of the pump we were delayed until about 1 o'clock p. m., when we started, accompanied by the district commander. We arrived at the Membrillo Cañon about sundown and there found the second battalion, and learned that a fight had occurred, in which *one* hostile was left dead on the field, and Captain Carroll, with seven of his men, were wounded; our Indian scouts, and McLellan's company, coming into the action just in time to relieve the second battalion from a tight place and to thoroughly stampede the Indians.

The next day, April 9, our scouts having reported that Indians were still in the mountains, General Hatch took the whole command, dismounted, up the mountain indicated, but it proved to be only a small party left to watch our movements; the main trail fled down into the plain at the foot of mountain range and scattered, some going towards San Augustine, others towards the Oscura Mountains, and still others towards the Mescalero Agency.

My battalion moved by way of White Sand Hills to Tularosa, and thence to the Mescalero Agency, where I arrived on the 12th. Found General Grierson's command of the Tenth Cavalry here; remained in camp all day of the 13th. On the 14th, in obedience to orders from the district commander, ordered Purington, with H, M, and B Companies, back to Palomas to guard the river. The rest of the battalion remained in camp until the 16th, when, under instructions from the district commander, I ordered Lieutenant Gatewood, with his Indians, to move at 2 o'clock a. m. and attack all Indians found in the mountains. I moved with the command and Mills's Indians at 8 o'clock a. m., intending to scout the heads of the Alamo, Fresnal, La Luce, and Dog Cañons, where hostile camps were supposed to be. Camped at head of La Luce, and courier came from the general with information that the Indians had broken, and were probably running my way. Sent Mills out at once with his Indians to watch for them, and held the command ready to jump them should they appear.

The next morning I moved out to Alamo Cañon, and Lieutenant Mills struck a small party of Indians going towards the San Andreas Mountains, killed three, and captured all of their stock—twenty head. I then scouted through Alamo and Dog Cañons and returned to Tularosa, where I was joined by Lieutenant Cusack with the second battalion. I here received orders to follow the general, by way of White Sands, to San Nicholas Spring, in the San Andreas Mountains. Arrived at the spring on the 21st, where I found General Hatch and the Indian scouts. Remained all day the 22d and 23d in camp awaiting the report of our scouts, who were out scouring the San Andreas range.

On the 24th I moved with the cavalry (*leaving all* of the Indians and L Company, Sixth Cavalry, with General Hatch at Saint Nicholas) to San Augustine Springs, with orders to go to the Rio Grande. On the 27th I sent Hooker and Cusack, with their companies, over the river at San Diego Ford, and with L Company and the gun detachment moved up to Alleman, with a view to joining General Hatch at San José. Crossed the river at McReaford on the 29th, and received orders to go to Canada Alamosa, instead of San José; arrived there next day (30th), and was joined by Purington with the three companies which left the battalion at the Mescalero Agency.

McLellan and Gatewood also were here encamped, but they were *en route* to Arizona, having been relieved from duty with the first battalion and in the district. Remained in camp on the 1st May, awaiting report of Indian scouts who were scouting the San Mateo Mountains. On the 2d May moved to Ojo Caliente. On the 3d sent the Indians to Shaw's ranch, in Alamo Cañon, to take up trail. I followed on the 4th with the companies of the Ninth composing the first battalion, and came up with the scouts in Sherman's Cienaga, on the hostile trail. Followed the trail, and on the 7th, when encamped on the Gileta River, was joined by General Hatch and the third battalion. Our Indians in the mean time had picked up seventeen horses and mules. On the 8th my battalion moved at 4 a. m., and followed the trail in a westerly direction, through the Mogollon Mountains, and on the 9th reached Cooney's mining camp, near mouth of Mineral Creek.

On the 10th, Indians were sent out to thoroughly scout the mountains in vicinity and to take up trail, and on the 11th we moved to McKeller's ranch, and awaited the report of the Indians. On the 12th sent Captain Purington with H Company and all dismounted men and worn-out horses to "Parson" Williams's ranch on the San Francisco River. On the 14th we overtook Captain Tupper's company, Sixth Cavalry, in camp on the trail on Pueblo Creek. He joined General Hatch's command, and we followed the trail northeast all day, and the next day camped on the Frisco River. May 16th Tupper and Blocksom left us and returned to Camp Thomas, Arizona Territory. We kept on the trail; found that several Mexicans had been killed at the ranch of Los Lontes and vicinity. Sent Parker out on the trail with directions to follow it, whilst the cavalry would keep on his left flank. We found that the trail led down Apache Creek to the Tularosa road, across the road into the Tularosa Mountains, heard that the detachment stationed at Kelly's ranch had had a skirmish the day before; the cavalry moved to that point and left the scouts to follow the trail. We took up the trail at Kelly's and followed to Patterson's Cienaga on the road to Ojo Caliente; the trail seemed to be going in that direction or towards the San Mateo Mountains; and as the command was entirely out of rations and the stock all broken down, the general ordered me to take the road to Ojo Caliente, where I arrived with the battalion Saturday, May 22. General Hatch told me that Parker, with the Indian scouts, had gone into Ojo Caliente and was there when he arrived, but that he had ordered him out immediately to stick to the trail, and keep along with the hostiles and harass them until the troops could come up, and if an opportunity offered to jump them.

May 24th, while encamped at Canada Alamosa, news came from Parker, chief of scouts, that he had jumped the Indian camp and killed about thirty. I moved with the battalion, via Cuchillo Negro and Palomas, to Camp French, and sent the guide, Valentine, out to communicate with Parker; found that he had *come in on my trail and was following me up.* Battalion reached Camp French on the 30th and pushed through on the trail to Fort Cummings, arriving there May 31, one day behind the Indians who were making all haste for Mexico. Sent Lieutenant Maney to follow up trail; he followed to the Mexican line, and returned to Fort Cummings, where the battalion is now lying in camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. MORROW,
Major, Ninth Cavalry, Commanding.

12.—REPORT OF LIEUT. PATRICK CUSACK, SECOND BATTALION NEW MEXICO TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BATTALION NEW MEXICO TROOPS,
In the field, South Fork, N. Mex., July 4, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the movements, &c., of the Second Battalion New Mexico troops (Ninth Cavalry), for June, 1880, and to inclose the company reports of A, D, F, and G, Ninth Cavalry, Second Battalion, for the same period.

June 1 the battalion was at Ojo de Anayo, N. Mex., and, in compliance with orders, moved to Aleman, N. Mex., where it arrived June 3.

From June 4 to 8, inclusive, the companies of the battalion were on picket and outpost duty, nine miles southeast from Aleman, watching the principal trail from the Rio Grande to the San Andreas Mountains; on the 9th water gave out at Aleman, and in compliance with orders

the battalion moved to Davies Ranch, San Augustine Pass, arriving June 12.

On June 13 the battalion was ordered to watch for Victorio on the Mescalero Indian Reservation, it having been reported that he was crossing the Rio Grande below Quitman. In compliance with these orders the battalion moved to the head of the Penāsco River, a short distance below the southern boundary of the reservation, via Whitewater, Tularosa, Agency, Elk Spa, Silver Spring Cienaga, and James's ranch, arriving June 19, and on the 20 h the battalion went up Penāsco Cañon to the main divide of the Sacramento Mountains, examining all trails, and finding no fresh Indian signs returned to James's ranch June 23.

June 25 the battalion started on a scout through the Sacramento Range, via Agua Chiquito Cañon, across the divide to Sacramento River, Head of Dog, Alamo, and La Luz Cañons, and down the latter to La Luz, and thence to Tularosa and the Indian agency, arriving at the latter place June 28, where the battalion was ordered to proceed and await orders.

On June 29 the battalion went to Fort Stanton to draw rations, and returned immediately to the Indian agency, where it is now (July 4) in camp awaiting orders. No fresh Indian signs were seen during the month.

The battalion marched in the month of June 501 miles.

I am, very respectfully,

PATK. CUSACK,
First Lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry,
Commanding Second Battalion New Mexico troops.

To the ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
District of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.

13.—SPECIAL REPORT OF MAJ. J. J. COPPINGER, ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

SANTA FÉ, N. MEX., *July* 26, 1880.

SIR: In accordance with instructions of the general commanding the department, I have the honor to submit the following report concerning statements made by Mr. S. M. Ashenfelter in letter of June 4, 1880 (copy inclosed).

On June 28 I left Santa Fé, proceeded to Socorro, Craig, Polomas, Hillsborough, Silver City, Mesilla, &c., and made careful inquiry amongst citizens and soldiers, in order to arrive at a true understanding of the status of affairs complained of.

Concerning these complaints, my opinion is Mr. Ashenfelter's first statement as to the breaking out of Victorio's band is in the main correct. His estimate of the strength of the band, "from 500 to 800," is, I think, largely overdrawn. Probably 250 warriors is nearer the number.

His statement that "about 200 of the people of Southern New Mexico have been killed" appears also much overdrawn. I applied to the mayor of Silver City for a nominal list of citizens murdered by Indians. He failed to furnish it.

The statement that General Hatch misrepresented the situation, "described victories which have never been achieved, and has made reports which are untruthful throughout," I believe to be utterly incorrect in

fact and in spirit. General Hatch has done his work faithfully and earnestly, as a good soldier should.

Mr. Ashenfelter's information that the road between Silver City and Rio Grande Valley, 105 miles, was so dangerous that "mail communication had been suspended" is not sustained by fact. One mail buckboard was taken by the Indians, but the postmaster at Silver City informs me that his mail was dispatched regularly every day.

One ox-train was captured by Victorio near Slocum's, on October 13, 1879. I know of no other train struck in Victorio's *terrain.*

Mr. Ashenfelter's apprehension that "the entire available force of the Navajoe Nation would take the field," "at least 3000 additional warriors," has happily not been realized—the Navajoes are at peace. His desire for additional troops in Southern New Mexico is approved; they have been sent there.

In conclusion, I have only to state that since Victorio left the Mescalero Agency last September he has undoubtedly killed many Mexicans, herders, and other citizens (see list inclosed, marked A); that he has had range after range of mountains, difficult to penetrate, with gorges easy to defend, to retreat to; that he has displayed great skill in taking advantage of positions easy to hold and hard to carry. But, notwithstanding such advantages, he has been severely punished by our troops, and driven from position after position across the line to seek refuge in Mexico.

To accomplish this, the troops have had to undergo great privations. Short of food and short of water, marching on foot, when their horses, reduced to skeletons, could no longer carry them. General Hatch himself, on foot at the head of his worn-out men, pressing them forward, encouraging them by word and by example. It was no easy task. General Hatch deserves the warm gratitude of the citizens of New Mexico for the way he accomplished it. Without doubt, when recuperated in Mexico, Victorio may return. The present disposition of troops to attend to him seems to me all that is needed on the west of the Rio Grande.

For further information, see letter of General Hatch, marked B, with inclosures.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, yours,

J. J. COPPINGER,
Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Missouri,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

[Inclosure A.]

List of citizens killed by hostile Apaches during Victorio's outbreak.

No.	Name, &c.	Date.
3	Mexican herders of Manuel Vigilo, killed near Ojo Caliente	Apr. 27, 1880
6	José Sanchez, Mal Charez, and four herders, killed near head of Rio Gilitfe	Apr. 28, 1880
3	Wilcox, Chick, and Cooney, miners, killed in the Mogollon	Apr. 29, 1880
1	American, name unknown, killed during attack on James Kelher's house	Apr. 29, 1880
2	Miguel Pacheco and family, killed on San Francisco River	May 2, 1880
5	G. Matta and family, killed on San Francisco River	May 2, 1880
6	Two Mexican women and four children, in attack on Las Lentes	May 4, 1880
2	Mexican herders of Louis Baca	May 2, 1880
1	Green Wortley, killed at La-ma-Parsa	Jan. —, 1880
2	David Chandler and Will Jones, killed in action at Lloyd's ranch	Oct. 13, 1879

List of citizens killed by hostile Apaches during Victorio's outbreak—Continued.

No.	Name, &c.	Date.
4	A. Sanchoz, N. Baragan, F. Beltran, and one other, name unknown, killed in action near Lloyd's ranch	Oct. 13, 1879
11	Mexicans, names unknown, killed near Slocum's ranch, train captured	Oct. 13, 1879
1	American, name unknown, found about 30 miles south of Cummings	Dec. —, 1879
2	S. I. Lyons and Sam Chambers, killed in Cook's Cañon	May 29, 1880
3	Vijil and two Mexicans, names unknown, killed in Cook's Cañon	May 29, 1880
2	Perfeto Martinez and one Mexican, name unknown, killed near Gila	May 15, 1880
3	Fras Pacheco, Louis Silva, and a boy, killed near Kelly's ranch	May 15, 1880
6	Steve Hanlon, Thomas Hughes, Thornton, Preissier, Green, and Dr. William, killed in action at McEver's ranch	Sept. 10, 1879
2	Refugia Arvies and José Morena, killed at Arroyo Seco	Sept. 10, 1879
2	Jack Hagan and Hunt, killed in action in Black range	Sept. 17, 1879
1	Samuel Smith, killed by Mescaleros at Pato Spring	Apr. 15, 1880
1	I. Chavez, killed in action at McEver's ranch	Sept. 10, 1879
1	William Smith, killed by Mescaleros near Blazer's Mill	Mar. 15, 1880
3	Vincento Luna, M. Sanchez, and another, name unknown, killed near La Luz	Mar. —, 1880
73	Total killed.	

Americans	20
New Mexicans	53
Total	73

I cannot vouch for the correctness of the above list. It is made up mainly from the most reliable information I could obtain from citizens. The dates given are approximate, not always accurate. I am informed the mayor of Silver City claims that a larger number of men have been killed, but fails to furnish a nominal list, though I requested one.

J. J. COPPINGER,
Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

[Inclosure B.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., June 26, 1880.

SIR: Referring to Mr. S. M. Ashenfelter's letter of June 4, 1880, to the honorable Secretary of War, I have the honor to state the first paragraph of his letter, relating to the breaking out of Victorio's band, and his being joined by young braves from other tribes, is substantially correct, except the number; 500 to 600 I considered somewhat overestimated.

The officer responsible for the outbreak was brought to trial and dismissed the service, and is now dead.

Referring to the paragraph giving the number of people killed in Southern New Mexico, I think it overestimated, although a large number of people have been killed.

In reference to that paragraph which alludes to my having misrepresented the situation here, I would state that it is entirely false in each and every particular. To refute these allegations in detail, I would state that I have reported every engagement as reported to me by those in immediate command, up to the time I took the field in person, and to substantiate this I would respectfully refer to my letter of February 14, 1880, to assistant adjutant-general Department of the Missouri, and its inclosures. My telegraphic reports since I took the field show that I have never claimed to have participated in a single Indian fight, notwithstanding which I was present and did take part in the fight in the San Andreas Mountains, being the only one in which the main body of my command was engaged. My special Field Order No. 18 (copy inclosed) shows that I planned each and every part of that engagement. I personally superintended and directed all of the operations at the Mescalero Agency which was a decided success, only about thirty of the Indians present escaping, and their destruction would have necessitated the wholesale slaughter of women and children.

My telegraphic dispatches from time to time while in the field, and which are on file at department headquarters, show that I have underestimated the number of Indians killed, as subsequent events have proven—see my dispatch of April 16 (copy inclosed) as an instance.

My telegraphic dispatches are the only reports made since my report of February 14,

1880, and I have in every instance only given the best obtainable information from personal observation, and reports received from both officers and reliable citizens, and I have only claimed that in every instance where the troops have struck the Indians they have driven them, and, so far as my personal observation goes, it has invariably been the case. That the situation was a very trying one is only too true, and none have pictured it more strongly than I have.

To show that I appreciated and fully represented the gravity of the situation, I would refer to my telegrams of May 14, 17, 21, 22, and 26, of 1880 (copies inclosed).

In reference to the statement that "travel and mail communication had been suspended between the Rio Grande Valley and Silver City," I would state that travel and mail communication has not been suspended, and so far as I know only one buckboard has been attacked.

Relative to that paragraph respecting an outbreak of the Navajos, I at once took such steps to prevent this as I could with the available troops at my command. Mr. Ashenfelter states that "the people of Southern New Mexico feel that additional troops are required in that section of country." I would state that I have repeatedly asked for more troops—see my telegrams to department headquarters of May 21 and April 27—and when those that were temporarily given me were taken from my command it crippled me and seriously interfered with plans already made.

I had an order for the San Carlos Indian police to report to me, and they were intended for that portion of the country where the most danger has occurred and the herders were killed, but for some reason unknown to me the San Carlos police never reported to me as ordered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel Ninth Cavalry, Commanding.

To Maj. J. J. COPPINGER,
Tenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General,
Department of the Missouri, Santa Fé, N. Mex.

[Inclosure C—telegram received.]

MESCALERO AGENCY, APRIL 16, 1880,
Via Mesilla, April 18, 1880.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Santa Fé:

(Repeat to department headquarters.)

I have had no reports of number of Indians killed at San Andreas. Personally know of only three. The scouts report 20, not verified by an officer. The fighting was over some three miles of ground. The troops were withdrawn for want of water in the evening, resuming the fight in the morning, when the Indians broke hurriedly for the Mescalero Reservation. Captain Carroll's report is not in. He had killed twenty-five horses and mules, from account received.

HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

Official copy:

JOHN S. LOUD,
Captain, Ninth Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure D—telegram received.]

ALEMAN, N. M., *April* 27, 1880.

LOUD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General:

(Repeat to Department Headquarters.)

The order from General Willcox to return all scouts of his department renders it important that the Indian companies asked for be enlisted for service immediately. It is economy, as well as policy. If they cannot be enlisted advise taking them up as guides, packers, &c.

HATCH, *Colonel.*

OJO CALIENTE, MAY 21, 1880,
Via Craig, May 23, 1880.

LOUD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé.

(Repeat to Department Missouri.)

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Department Missouri,*
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Arrived here with Indian scouts. Scouts on trail few miles south. Command will follow to-morrow; now one day behind. After pursuit into Arizona, over Mogollan and Arizona Mountains, animals so weak from want of grass and hard marching must take trail on foot. Our horses are too fine for this work. The hostiles' trail is covered with dead animals, dying from exhaustion or killed. Am disappointed in not forcing a fight. Pushed men and animals to the utmost, leaving detachment of broken-down animals and men to come up slowly. If the militia of the Territory could guard the settlements, leaving us to scout, it would render efficient service. There is no prospect of its being called out. Additional troops are therefore required. These Indians should be utterly destroyed. They are now gaining strength. The country covered with herders and miners has doubled in the last two years. To do this effectually ten additional companies of infantry are required, and 200 Indians, not too many to hunt them out of the mountains. A few months would end the matter forever, and is absolutely necessary. In the mean time no action will be spared with the force present.

HATCH, *Colonel.*

Official copy:

JOHN S. LOUD,
Captain, Ninth Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure E.]

[No place given] MAY 14, 1880,
Via Silver City, May 20, 1880.

LOUD, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:*

Have followed Indian trail to Arizona, but the Indians have doubled back, and are now in New Mexico. Trail is about 24 hours old, but my stock is nearly worn out, and am afraid I can't overtake them. The Indians are leaving great deal of broken-down stock on trail, also killing some. Will be in neighborhood of old Fort Tuleros in three or four days, probably.

HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

TULEROSA, MAY 17, 1880,
Via Craig, May 19, 1880.

LOUD, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Have just arrived here. Stock so broken down can no longer pursue rapidly, hence Victorio may escape me. He is nearly dismounted. Has 200 or more warriors. His trail is covered with dead animals. Leads this morning into the Mogollon Mountains. It is possible he is going east. My Indian scouts have pushed forward, and will reach the San Mateo, probably, as soon as he will, and may have the effect of checking him. I am now entirely out of rations. Shall leave my broken-down animals with guard and go on with most of command dismounted. The trails in the Mogollon and in Arizona are fearfully rough. There is no grass in the country, and no forage to be obtained. Some light skirmishing with detachment here. Captive escaped from Victorio reports he has Comanches with him, and talks of going east as far as Mescalero Agency.

You can telegraph the above to department headquarters.

HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

OJO CALIENTE, MAY 21, 1880.
Via Craig, May 23, 1880,

LOUD, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:*

Arrived this morning, after most of a night's march. Joined here by Indian scouts who left Victorio's trail a few miles south. Have put them again on the trail, and am forced to wait for the command, which is from one to two days behind, moving as rapidly as the stock—which is very weak—can move. The sheep have destroyed all the grass, and there is scarcely any water in the country. I shall be forced to take the field nearly dismounted, leaving the horses for recuperation. The hostiles have traveled rapidly, and if not in the Black Range have crossed the river this morning. Victorio will undoubtedly do much damage, as the people do not seem inclined to make any resistance. The command have now marched one thousand miles since tak-

ing the field, and over rough country, which has reduced the animals. The troops are doing all that men and animals can do. It will require more troops at once if it is determined to put down the Indians this season. Victorio has left large number of animals on the trail, dead from exhaustion, or killed.

HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

OJO CALIENTE, MAY 22, 1880,
Via Fort Craig, May 23, 1880.

LOUD, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

(Repeat to department headquarters.)

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Department of the Missouri,*
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Dispatches referring to Tenth Cavalry received. If that regiment and Indian scouts cannot be obtained, I can use most of my force to guard important points, but cannot prosecute a vigorous campaign, which General Sherman refers in his telegram should be made. Do you wish the troops merely used to guard exposed places, and not pursue the hostiles in the mountains? In the event of not obtaining additional troops a small force cannot go there with safety.

HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT CRAIG, N. MEX., *May* 26, 1880,

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Santa Fé, N. Mex.:*

(Repeat to department headquarters.)

The refusal to grant Indian scouts will postpone settling Indian troubles. As they cannot be enlisted, can permission be granted to hire fifty as guides and trailers, at fifteen dollars per month? Experience certainly advises obtaining them in some manner. Troops cannot find Apaches in the mountains without incurring great risk and expense. To be successful they must be pursued in Indian way, keeping the troops off the trail, and Indians are best adapted for this service Since the attack on the San Carlos Agency, where a number were killed, the best Indians on that reservation are anxious to go out. I also consider it important to encourage the enmity between the tribes.

HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

Official copies:

JOHN S. LOUD,
Captain, Ninth Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure F.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO,
In the field Alemen,, N. Mex., April 5, 1880.

[Special Field Orders, No. 18.]

1. The first battalion, New Mexico troops, will march in the following order: Captnia McLellan, with his own company, L, with detachments of Sixth Cavalry, and all Indian Scouts, will move to San Andreas on the evening of the 6th instant, as soon as it is dark enough to conceal the movement. He will report to the battalion commander for instructions.

2. All companies of the Ninth Cavalry present with the battalion, will move on the morning of the 7th instant, directly to the San Andreas, under direction of the battalion commander.

3. The battalion will be rationed for ten days from the 5th instant. Owing to the condition of the pack animals, the command will move as light as practicable, sending on train the supplies not required for the following ten days. This train will meet the command at Tularosa on the 11th instant.

4. The headquarters of the district commander will be for the present with the First battalion, New Mexico troops.

5. Under letter of instructions of April 4, 1880, from this office, the third battalion, New Mexico troops, under command of Capt. A. E. Hooker, Ninth Cavalry, will move

on the 6th instant, from Annaya Springs to Malpais Springs, and cover west side of San Andreas Mountains.

6. Under letter of instructions of March 31, 1880, from this office, the second battalion, New Mexico troops, under command of Capt. Henry Carroll, Ninth Cavalry, will move on the 4th instant, up the east side of the San Andreas Mountains.

By command of Colonel Hatch:

THOMAS C. DAVENPORT,
First Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, in the field.

14.—REPORT OF GENERAL E. O. C. ORD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, Tex., October 1, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting my annual report, with abstracts and documents marked A to M, inclusive.

A.—Roster of Troops, indicating posts, subposts, &c., and their garrisons.

Of the thirteen sub-posts, or camps, eight are in the District of the Pecos, and three are in the District of the Bravo. Their object, in addition to keeping the Indians from water and controlling their movements, is to protect the ranches, settlements, mines, railroad surveying parties, and mail routes, against Indians and other marauders; and, at the same time, to gain a full knowledge of the vast region embraced within the limits of the two districts.

To prevent the return to Texas of Victorio and his band, and raids from other reservation Indians, the troops from several of the subposts are guarding the Rio Grande, with scouts and patrols at the crossings.

In the region referred to, there have been eight murders by marauders during the year; during the previous year there were three.

B.—Movement of troops.

The First Infantry has joined my command, relieving the Twenty-fifth after it had served ten years in Texas.

The headquarters, and Companies A, E, G, I, and K, of the First, are now distributed, for field service, to distant points in the District of the Bravo.

The headquarters, and Companies A, B, C, G, H, I, and K, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, at the date of my last report stationed at Forts Ringgold and Duncan, were, in May and June, removed to Forts Davis, Stockton, and Concho. This regiment, after eleven years' service in Texas, is now under orders for the Department of the Missouri.

The changes of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Regiments will, doubtless, be of great service to the officers and enlisted men thereof, some of whom are depressed, if not demoralized, by so long a service in the wilderness.

C.—Statement of expeditions and scouts, and the distance marched, total, 49,513 miles—an increase over that in last report of 9,413 miles. The increased activity of the troops is thus indicated, but the amount of exposure, and character of the hardships endured, can only be appreciated by those familiar with the country.

I invite especial attention to reports—copies herewith, marked F and G, respectively—from Colonel (Brevet Major-General) Grierson, Tenth Cavalry, commanding district of the Pecos: One, of the expedition to the Mescalero Agency, New Mexico, to assist in disarming the Mescalero-Apaches; the other, of a short, sharp, and successful campaign against Victorio and his band, who were pursued to and driven across

the Rio Grande with considerable loss. The details and results of both are valuable, and I trust that the services of the troops engaged will meet with that recognition which such earnest and zealous efforts in the line of duty deserve. They are entitled to more than commendation.

D.—Abstract of persons killed, wounded, &c., by Indians and others since October 1, 1879. It shows three less than during the previous year. It is to be hoped that, next year, with the good will and co-operation of the authorities across the Rio Grande, no report of killed, &c., will be necessary.

E.—Report, by the Judge-Advocate, of trials by courts-martial since October 1, 1879, from which it will be seen that the number of desertions has increased; that deserters have, generally, been bad soldiers, and that desertion and other offenses increase under the influence of demoralizing localities. Last year a regiment arrived from the lake region, and was distributed to established posts, where they were comfortable; no desertions. This year one arrived from Dakota, and was ordered into the field, on an extreme and desolate frontier; there were twenty-nine desertions forthwith. These recreant soldiers had, evidently, enlisted to have an easy time.

The comparative number of offenses committed at the several posts is conclusive evi lence of the influence of location over the habits and discipline of the enlisted men, and of some of the officers. This in view, some general system would seem advisable, under which regiments could take their turns at stations where they would improve under the influence of location and some rest.

In this connection I beg to invite attention to the long and severe service of the Tenth Cavalry, in the field and at remote frontier stations, in this department. Is it not time that it should have relief by a change to some more favored district of country?

NEW MILITARY ROAD.

A new road has been made by the troops from the mouth of Devil's River, crossing near the mouth of the Rio Pecos, westward to the southern base of the Chenati Mountains, with a branch from the cantonment of Pena Colorado to Fort Davis. This road has reduced the distance to Fort Davis from San Antonio to about 390 miles.

The new district of the Bravo includes the road to the Chenati region and the country to the south of it as far as the Rio Bravo. Col. W. R. Shafter, First Infantry, an officer of experience and energy, has been assigned to the command. With the approval of the proper authorities it is proposed to erect two new posts, at least, in this district, with such necessary subposts or cantonments as will protect the miners and stock-raisers now moving into the district from marauding savages who reside or may take refuge in the deserts and mountains of Mexico to the south of it.

It is to be hoped that similar measures will be taken by the Mexican authorities to occupy and develop their adjoining extensive and unexplored country, so that it cannot be occupied by the savages to the detriment, in both the United States and Mexico, of frontier settlers.

It is believed that if the Mexican Government would subdue or drive from its territory the Apaches, and make a thorough exploration of that portion of Chihuahua and Coahuila to which I have referred, it would, besides insuring protection to its own settled borders, result in the addition to its habitable territory of valuable mineral and pastoral lands.

NEW POSTS.

One special surveying party under Captain Livermore, Corps of Engineers, chief engineer officer of the department, is now out with the view of obtaining sufficient information of the region embraced in the districts of the Pecos and Bravo to secure proper locations for the military posts, for which an appropriation of $200,000 has been made by the act of Congress approved April 16, 1880. Lieutenant Smither, adjutant Tenth Cavalry, is in charge of another near where the line of the Texas Pacific Railroad enters the Staked Plains, with view to an additional site in that vicinity.

Full reports from these officers have not yet been received; as soon as they shall have been, and submitted for the action of superior authority, directions relative to locations will be given, titles secured, and the work of construction commenced. If the same interest could be taken in the examination of titles at Washington as, in regard to the subject, is taken in Texas, it would hasten the result.

RAILROADS.

The rapid progress of the Southern Pacific; Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio; Texas and Pacific; International and Great Northern; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé; Texas Central; Corpus Christi and Rio Grande, and other roads, is bringing the almost unknown regions of Texas and Mexico into notice. In Western Texas the scouting parties of troops, driving the Indians before them, are closely followed, and, when the danger is not too imminent, preceded by the surveyors locating railroad routes. One gallant gentleman, General Byrne, reported as employed by the Texas and Pacific Company, fell a victim to his enterprise and devotion to duty—having recently been surprised and killed in the Rio Grande Valley by one of the advance parties of Victorio's raiders.

That some half a dozen parties of railroad surveyors are competing with each other as to which shall get its survey through the dangerous district of this department the soonest, and secure the best route, is not the least important of the reasons for keeping troops out summer and winter.

The country along the border of the Rio Bravo, below the mouth of Devil's River, is also attracting the attention of railroad companies now pushing surveys and locating lines to the Rio Grande, in anticipation of being able to connect with the system of railroads now in progress in Mexico.

I believe that I am only carrying out the views of my superiors in cooperating with these enterprises. Every railroad is not only a rapid civilizer but a sure protector to the frontier penetrated by it.

The sight of a locomotive whirling along its train is such a "*big medicine*" for the savages that they wilt under its influence; and, instead of continuing to steal horses and other stock, they camp along the road, too proud to get an occasional ride on the platform.

FORT BROWN, TEXAS.

Through a careful and protracted inspection of Fort Brown and the works completed there by the Engineer Department, under Major Mansfield, for the protection of the river bank, I have satisfied myself that with proper precautions there need be no further apprehension of that post being washed away by the river. I found the river had been at

high stage for about two months, and with banks full the total force of its immense flow of waters had (by jetties on the Mexican side), been sent all that time squarely against the bank where the mattrasses were laid without weakening or disturbing them. There was one point, below the lower end of the mattrasses, which, perhaps, might have been cut through, but for the prompt sinking of the hull of the old and condemned steamboat Bravo, which, being firmly moored to the shore, acted as a jetty and deflected the current; nor were the mattrasses disturbed by the waves and overflow during the great storm of August 12.

The concessions by the Mexican Government to the Matamoras and Monterey Railroad Company will, I am assured, insure the prompt completion of that road, and this will make Brownsville a very important town on the frontier. The rural population of the valley on this side is large, almost entirely Mexican, and the lawless elements thereof accustomed to respect only military force.

Generals Canales and Trevino have, during the last two years, maintained good order along their side of the river, but only by the aid of a strong force; and with a similar population on our side, if we expect to keep order, we must use similar means. Hence, I am satisfied that a strong force should be maintained at or near Brownsville and Ringgold, with subposts at Edinburg and Santa Maria, so as to keep up a system of patrols; and there being now at Fort Brown, erected at much expense, the needful barracks and quarters—a large, well-arranged, and inclosed post in fine shape, and no longer likely to be washed away—I earnestly recommend that the temporary storehouses, lately blown down, be replaced; that the reserve be purchased, if it can be done, at the price appropriated by Congress; and then that the barracks, quarters, and storehouses be put in good order.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

In the report, H, of the chief quartermaster, I beg attention to his remarks relative to bids and contracts for regular supplies—particularly forage—and to supplying, under stated circumstances, small portable houses.

On account of the large number of subposts and camps occupied by the troops, there has been a large expenditure of canvas. The life of a tent, exposed to Texas storms, is from eight to ten months. Wood, I think, will prove more economical.

The other recommendations of the chief quartermaster are in the interest of economy.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The report, K, of the chief commissary of subsistence, contains some interesting information.

In regard to that which specially concerns officers stationed on the frontier—the amount collected principally from them by the Subsistence Department to reimburse the government on account of wastage and cost of transportation of supplies—I have to state that in this department it is, for the year, as reported by the chief commissary of subsistence, $10,699. A careful examination into the proceedings of all boards of survey, upon loss and damage to supplies provided for sale, has shown that the total wastage was about $1,200. As part of these stores were afterwards sold, it is fair to assume that the loss to the Subsistence Department was less than 1 per centum of the cost of the goods, while the repayment to that department is 10 per centum, mainly by the

officers on the frontier; those in cities seldom buying from the department.

I take it for granted that these facts have never been brought to the notice of the Subsistence Department or it would have taken measures to secure the repeal of a law awarding a fund to that department, to nine-tenths of which it is not fairly entitled—a law which bears unequally upon officers and men.

I may here remark that it is hardly fair relative to potatoes, an article so necessary in the field to prevent scurvy, for the department to insist upon the troops paying for all that may be lost or wasted on the road, in addition to the extra charge of 10 per centum, provided by law, for such wastage.

The small amount of actual wastage, and the large amount of sales, as well as personal inspections by the department commander, and inspectors of the food supplied to troops, has, in my opinion, shown that, probably, there has never been an army better fed, or more regularly provided, than the force in Texas; for which the Subsistence Department, with the Quartermaster's, is entitled to a fair share of credit.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The report, L, of the medical director, affords a list of diseases to which the enlisted men are liable; also an interesting comparison between the white and colored troops as to the cases of diseases which have occurred among them.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The report, M, of the chief paymaster, embraces a synopsis of receipts and disbursements. His recommendations are of importance; that relative to the collections from enlisted men for the support of the Soldier's Home is suggestive. The total annual sum of $37,500 thus collected is in addition to fines, penalties, forfeitures, &c.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

ABSTRACT A.

ROSTER OF TROOPS SERVING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, COMMANDED BY BRIG. GEN. E. O. C. ORD, UNITED STATES ARMY.—HEADQUARTERS, SAN ANTONIO, TEX. OCTOBER 1, 1880.

TROOPS.

Cavalry, Eighth and Tenth Regiments; artillery, four batteries of the Second Regiment; infantry, First, Twentieth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-fourth Regiments.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Capt. H. G. Brown, Twelfth Infantry, Aide-de-Camp. (On detached service; member of board of officers of Saint Louis and Kansas City, Mo., to inspect horses and mules for the department.)

First Lieut. J. C. Ord, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

Second Lieut. W. T. Howard, Second Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Maj. Thomas M. Vincent, Adjutant-General's Department, Adjutant-General.
Lieut. Col. J. S. Mason, Fourth Infantry, Inspector-General.
Second Lieut. W. T. Howard, Second Artillery, Judge-Advocate.
Maj. Benj. C. Card, Quartermaster's Department, Chief Quartermaster.
Capt. C. B. Penrose, Subsistence Department, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Depot and Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, San Antonio, Tex.
Surgeon J. R. Smith, Medical Department, Medical Director.
Maj. C. M. Terrell, Pay Department, Chief Paymaster.
Capt. W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer Officer. (On detached service; commanding expedition to survey and explore country west of the Pecos, with the view to locating permanent posts.)
Capt. F. H. Phipps, Ordnance Department, Chief Ordnance Officer, and commanding San Antonio Arsenal.
First Lieut. Alfred M. Raphall, Eleventh Infantry, on special duty at department headquarters. (Absent on special service.)

Officers of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical and Pay Departments, and Post Chaplains.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Benjamin C. Card, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster, San Antonio, Texas.
Maj. Edward D. Baker, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster, San Antonio, Texas.
Capt. Theodore J. Eckerson, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, Chief and Disbursing Quartermaster District of the Rio Grande, Shipping and Receiving Quartermaster at Brazos Santiago and Point Isabel, and in charge of National Cemetery at Brownsville.
Capt. A. E. Miltimore, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, Post Quartermaster, Fort McIntosh, Texas.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. C. B. Penrose, Commissary of Subsistence, Chief, Purchasing, and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, San Antonio, Texas.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. J. R. Smith, Major, Medical Director.
Surg. Anthony Heger, Major, Fort Clark.
Surg. J. C. G. Happersett, Major, Fort Ringgold.
Surg. W. E. Waters, Major, Fort McKavett.
Assist. Surg. H. E. Brown, Captain, Fort Duncan.
Assist. Surg. M. K. Taylor, Captain, San Antonio. (On detached service; member of General Court Martial at Fort Clark).
Assist. Surg. Frank Meacham, Captain, Fort Brown.
Assist. Surg. Passmore Middleton, Captain, San Antonio.
Assist. Surg. J. B. Girard, Captain, Fort Davis.
Assist. Surg. J. H. T. King, Captain, Fort McIntosh.
Assist. Surg. Ezra Woodruff, Captain, Fort Stockton.
Assist. Surg. Valery Havard, Captain, cantonment at Faver's ranche, Chenati Mountains.
Assist. Surg. J. L. Powell, First Lieutenant, Fort Griffin.
Assist. Surg. W. F. Carter, First Lieutenant, Fort Concho.
Assist. Surg. W. C. Gorgas, First Lieutenant, Fort Clark.
Acting Assist. Surg. J. B. Baggett, San Diego.
Acting Assist. Surg. A. L. Buffington, Fort Ringgold.
Acting Assist. Surg. Moses Cooper, Fort Clark.
Acting Assist. Surg. J. A. Wolf, camp at mouth of Pecos River.
Acting Assist. Surg. M. F. Price, Fort Stockton.
Acting Assist. Surg. S. L. S. Smith, Fort Concho.
Acting Assist. Surg. J. R. Harmer, San Felipe.
Acting Assist. Surg. T. B. Davis, Corpus Christi.
Acting Assist. Surg. E. McLoon, camp at Mayer's Spring.
Acting Assist. Surg. J. S. McLain, Fort Clark.
Acting Assist. Surg. A. J. Wolff, Fort Brown.
Acting Assist. Surg. W. C. Henderson, Fort Concho.
Acting Assist. Surg. S. M. Finley, Pena, Colorado.
Acting Assist. Surg. L. S. Duval, Fort Stockton.

Acting Assist. Surg. B. F. Kingsley, Fort Davis.
Acting Assist. Surg. J. L. Mulford, Fort Concho.
Acting Assist. Surg. C. K. Gregg, Fort Concho.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. C. M. Terrell, Paymaster, Chief Paymaster, San Antonio.
Maj. C. I. Wilson, Paymaster, Fort Concho. (Temporarily at San Antonio.)
Maj. J. R. Wasson, Paymaster, San Antonio.
Maj. G. F. Robinson, Paymaster, San Antonio. (Temporarily.)
Maj. F. S. Dodge, Paymaster, San Antonio.

POST CHAPLAINS.

E. B. Tuttle, Fort Duncan (on sick leave). B. L. Baldridge, Fort Stockton.
G. W. Dunbar, Fort Concho (on leave of absence). M. C. Blaine, Fort Clark.

District of the Rio Grande, commanded by Col. E. S. Otis, 20th Infantry. Headquarters, Fort Brown, Tex.

[Officers who have an asterisk (*) prefixed to their names are again accounted for under "Memoranda."]

Posts.	Officers.	Troops.
Fort Brown, Tex.....	Col. E. S. Otis, commanding	Headquarters 20th Infantry.
	*Lieut. Col. L. C. Hunt.....	Do.
	Maj. C. R. Layton	Do.
	First Lieut. J. B. Rodman, Adjutant, Acting Asst. Adjutant General District of the Rio Grande..	Do.
	First Lieut. T. W. Lord, R. Q. M., A. A. Q. M.....	Do.
	Lieut. Col. N. B. Sweitzer, 8th Cavalry.	
	Capt. T. J. Eckerson, Quartermaster's Departm't, Chief and Disbursing Quartermaster District of the Rio Grande.	
	Asst. Surgeon Frank Meacham, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.	
	Acting Asst. Surgeon A. J. Wolff.	
	Capt. J. H. Mahnken	Company I, 8th Cavalry.
	*First Lieut. E. E. Wood.....	Do.
	Second Lieut. C. M. O'Connor	Do.
	*Capt. W. McK. Dunn, jr	Battery E, 2d Artillery.
	First Lieut. A. C. Taylor.....	Do.
	*First Lieut. Barnet Wager	Do.
	*Second Lieut. E. D. Hoyle	Do.
	Capt. C. A. Woodruff.....	Battery G, 2d Artillery.
	*First Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne	Do.
	*First Lieut. E. S. Curtis.....	Do.
	Second Lieut. E. H. Catlin	Do.
	*Capt. J. H. Patterson.....	Company A, 20th Infantry.
	First Lieut. Herbert Cushman.....	Do.
	*Second Lieut. Palmer Tilton.....	Do.
	Capt. J. C. Bates	Company B, 20th Infantry.
	First Lieut. W. H. Hamner	Do.
	Second Lieut. J. A. Irons.....	Do.
	Capt. C. O. Bradley.....	Company D, 20th Infantry.
	First Lieut. J. F. Huston, A. C. S	Do
	*Second Lieut. H. S. Foster.....	Do.
	Capt. W. S. McCaskey	Company G, 20th Infantry.
	First Lieut. J. A. Manley.....	Do.
	Second Lieut. J. C. Dent	Do.
	Capt. Loyd Wheaton.....	Company I, 20th Infantry.
	First Lieut. W. R. Maize.....	Do
	Second Lieut. H. B. Moon	Do.
	*Capt. A. A. Harbach	Company K, 20th Infantry.
	*First Lieut. W. H. Low, jr	Do.
	Second Lieut. —— ——	Do.
Fort McIntosh, Tex..	Maj. S. S. Sumner, 8th Cavalry, commanding.	
	Asst. Surgeon J. H. T. King, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.	
	Capt. A. E. Miltimore, Quartermaster's Department, A. Q. M., and superintending building of new quarters.	
	Capt. A. P. Caraher	Company F, 8th Cavalry.
	*First Lieut. F. E. Phelps	Do.
	Second Lieut. J. W. Pinder.....	Do.

District of the Rio Grande—Continued.

sts.	Officers.	Troops.
tosh, Tex.	Capt. J. M. Thompson	Company D, 24th Infantry.
	First Lieut. J. R. Pierce, A. C. S.	Do.
	Second Lieut. A. M. Palmer	Do.
	*Capt. J. W. Clous	Company E, 24th Infantry.
	First Lieut. H. F. Leggett	Do.
	Second Lieut. —— ——	Do.
	Capt. C. C. Hood	Company F, 24th Infantry.
	First Lieut. M. C. Wessells	Do.
	Second Lieut. J. J. Brereton	Do.
old, Tex ..	*Col. T. H. Neill	Headquarters† 8th Cavalry.
	Maj. D. R. Clendenin, commanding	Do.
	First Lieut. A. G. Hennisee, Adjutant	Do.
	*First Lieut. O. B. Boyd, R. Q. M.	Do.
	Asst. Surgeon J. C. G. Happersett, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.	
	Acting Asst. Surgeon A. L. Buffington.	
	*Capt. E. G. Fechet	Company G, 8th Cavalry.
	First Lieut. Edmund Luff	Do.
	*Second Lieut. Q. O'M. Gillmore	Do.
	Capt. W. N. Tisdall	Company C, 1st Infantry.
	*First Lieut. F. M. Lynde	Do.
	Second Lieut. F. de L. Carrington, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S	Do.
	Capt. D. F. Callinan	Company D, 1st Infantry.
	First Lieut. James Humbert	Do.
	Second Lieut. B. S. Wever	Do.
	Capt. Allen Smith	Company F, 1st Infantry.
	*First Lieut. D. M. Scott	Do.
	*Second Lieut. C. G. Starr	Do.
Tex.....	Capt. A. B. Kauffman, commanding	Company E, 8th Cavalry.
	*First Lieut. H. S. Weeks	Do.
	*Second Lieut. H. F. Kendall	Do.
	Acting Asst. Surgeon J. B. Baggett, Post Surgeon. (Second Lieut. G. E. Pond, 8th Cavalry, attached to post as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.)	

† Under orders to Fort Clark, Tex.

f the Nueces, commanded by Col. D. S. Stanley, 22d Infantry. Headquarters, Fort Clark, Tex.

sts.	Officers.	Troops.
, Tex.....	Col. D. S. Stanley, commanding	Headquarters 22d Infantry.
	First Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, Adjutant, Acting Asst. Adjutant-General District of the Nueces.	Do.
	First Lieut. O. M. Smith, R. Q. M. and A. C. S	Do.
	Maj. J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cavalry.	
	Surgeon Anthony Heger, Post Surgeon.	
	Assistant Surgeon W. C. Gorgas.	
	*Acting Asst. Surgeon J. S. McLain.	
	Acting Asst. Surgeon Moses Cooper.	
	Chaplain M. C. Blaine, Post Chaplain.	
	Capt. A. B. Wells	Company A,† 8th Cavalry.
	First Lieut. J. B. Hickey	Do.
	Second Lieut. John Guest, jr	Do.
	*Capt. J. D. Stevenson	Company B, 8th Cavalry.
	*First Lieut. G. F. Foote	Do.
	Second Lieut. E. A. Ellis	Do.
	*Capt. G. W. Chilson	Company C, 8th Cavalry.
	First Lieut. H. W. Sprole	Do.
	Second Lieut. C. H. Lester	Do.
	Capt. J. F. Randlett	Company D, 8th Cavalry.
	First Lieut. S. W. Fountain	Do.
	Second Lieut. J. H. King	Do.
	*Capt. H. J. Farnsworth	Company H, 8th Cavalry.
	*First Lieut. R. A. Williams	Do.
	*Second Lieut. G. E. Pond	Do.
	*Capt. J. H. Coster	Company K,‡ 8th Cavalry.
	First Lieut. J. W. Pullman	Do.
	Second Lieut. W. A. Shunk	Do.

† On temporary duty at Fort Duncan.
‡ Escorting surveying expedition under Capt. W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers.

District of the Nueces—Continued.

Posts.	Officers.	Troops.
Fort Clark, Tex	Capt. L. T. Morris	Company L, 8th Cavalry.
	*First Lieut. E. A. Godwin	Do.
	Second Lieut. W. J. Elliott	Do.
	Capt. John I. Rodgers	Light Battery L, 2d Artillery.
	*First Lieut. G. S. Grimes	Do.
	*First Lieut. N. Wolfe	Do.
	Second Lieut. V. H. Bridgman	Do.
	Capt. R. M. Taylor	Company C, 20th Infantry.
	*First Lieut. Alexander Wishart	Do.
	Second Lieut. J. S. Rodgers	Do.
	Capt. William Fletcher	Company E, 20th Infantry.
	*First Lieut. H. W. Howgate	Do.
	Second Lieut. F. D. Sharp	Do.
	*Capt. J. N. Coe	Company H, 20th Infantry.
	First Lieut. Alfred Reynolds	Do.
	*Second Lieut. G. L. Rousseau	Do.
	*Capt. William Conway	Company D, 22d Infantry.
	*First Lieut. E. W. Casey	Do.
	*Second Lieut. J. L. Ballance	Do.
	*Capt. A. H. Goodloe	Company F, 22d Infantry.
	First Lieut. C. C. Cusick	Do.
	Second Lieut. J. R. Chapman	Do.
	*Capt. D. C. Poole	Company H, 22d Infantry.
	First Lieut. W. H. Kell	Do.
	*Second Lieut. A. C. Sharpe	Do.
	*Capt. Mott Hooton	Company K, 22d Infantry.
	First Lieut. W. J. Campbell	Do.
	*Second Lieut. F. B. Jones	Do.
	First Lieut. O. B. Boyd, R. Q. M. 8th Cavalry, attached as A. A. Q. M.	
Fort Duncan, Tex	Lieut. Col. A. J. Dallas, 22d Infantry, command'g.	
	Capt. J. S. McNaught	Company F, 20th Infantry.
	First Lieut. Paul Harwood, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.	Do.
	Second Lieut. H. A. Greene	Do.
	Asst. Surgeon H. E. Brown, Post Surgeon.	
	*Chaplain E. B. Tuttle, Post Chaplain.	
San Felipe, Tex	Capt. S. B. M. Young, commanding	Company M, 8th Cavalry.
	First Lieut. J. M. Ropes, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.	Do.
	Second Lieut. J. A. Johnston	Do.
	Acting Assistant Surgeon J. R. Harmer, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.	

District of the Pecos, commanded by Col. B. H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry. Headquarters at Fort Concho, Tex.

Posts.	Officers.	Troops.
Fort Concho, Tex	*Col. B. H. Grierson, commanding	Headquarters 10th Cavalry.
	*Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade	Do.
	*Maj. G. W. Schofield	Do.
	*Maj. Anson Mills	Do.
	First Lieut. R. G. Smither, Adjutant, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General District of the Pecos	Do.
	First Lieut. W. Davis, Jr., R. Q. M., A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S	Do.
	Chaplain F. H. Weaver	Do.
	Asst. Surgeon W. F. Carter, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.	
	*Acting Asst. Surgeon S. L. S. Smith.	
	*Acting Asst. Surgeon W. C. Henderson.	
	*Acting Asst. Surgeon J. L. Mulford.	
	*Acting Asst. Surgeon C. K. Gregg.	
	*Chaplain G. W. Dunbar, Post Chaplain.	
	Capt. Nicholas Nolan	Company A, 10th Cavalry.
	*First Lieut. C. E. Nordstrom	Do.
	Second Lieut. H. O. Flipper	Do.

District of the Pecos—Continued.

Posts.	Officers.	Troops.
ıcho, Tex....	Capt. A. S. B. Keyes	Company D, 10th Cavalry.
	First Lieut. C. R. Ward	Do.
	Second Lieut. C. H. Grierson	Do.
	Capt. J. M. Kelley	Company E, 10th Cavalry.†
	First Lieut. L. P. Hunt	Do.
	*Second Lieut. G. H. Evans	Do.
	Capt. W. B. Kennedy	Company F, 10th Cavalry.†
	*First Lieut. J. T. Morrison	Do.
	Second Lieut. J. W. Watson	Do.
	*Capt. P. H. Lee	Company G, 10th Cavalry.†
	*First Lieut. S. R. Colladay	Do.
	Second Lieut. P. E. Trippe	Do.
	Capt. T. A. Baldwin	Company I, 10th Cavalry.†
	*First Lieut. R. H. Pratt	Do.
	Second Lieut. J. S. Jouett	Do.
	Capt. S. T. Norvell	Company M, 10th Cavalry.†
	First Lieut. C. E. Cooper	Do.
	Second Lieut. M. F. Eggleston	Do.
	Capt. Lewis Johnson	Company G, 24th Infantry.
	*First Lieut. J. L. Bullis	Do.
	Second Lieut. B. W. Leavell	Do.
	*Capt. J. N. Morgan	Company K, 24th Infantry.†
	First Lieut. F. H. Mills	Do.
	Second Lieut. William Black	Do.
ris, Tex	*Col. J. H. Potter	Headquarters, 24th Infantry.
	Lieut. Col. J. E. Yard, commanding	Do.
	First Lieut. W. H. W. James, Adjutant	Do.
	*First Lieut. J. I. Kane, R. Q. M	Do.
	*Chaplain J. C. Laverty	Do.
	Asst. Surgeon J. B. Girard, Post Surgeon.	
	*Acting Asst. Surgeon B. F. Kingsley.	
	Capt. F. M. Crandal	Company A, 24th Infantry.
	First Lieut. Henry Wygant	Do.
	Second Lieut. —— ——	Do.
	Capt. J. B. Nixon	Company B, 24th Infantry.
	*First Lieut. J. S. Marsteller	Do.
	Second Lieut. James Brett	Do.
	*Capt. B. M. Custer	Company C, 24th Infantry.
	First Lieut. C. J. Crane	Do.
	Second Lieut. —— ——	Do.
	*Capt. J. C. Gilmore	Company H, 24th Infantry.†
	*First Lieut. J. L. Clem	Do.
	Second Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr	Do.
	Capt. C. D. Viele	Company C, 10th Cavalry.†
	First Lieut. W. H. Beck	Do.
	Second Lieut. Leighton Finley	Do.
	Capt. L. H. Carpenter	Company H, 10th Cavalry.†
	*First Lieut. W. R. Harmon	Do.
	Second Lieut. C. G. Ayres	Do.
	*Capt. T. C. Lebo	Company K, 10th Cavalry.†
	First Lieut. S. L. Woodward, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of Post	Do.
	Second Lieut. R. D. Read, Jr	Do.
ckton, Tex ..	Maj. R. F. O'Beirne, 24th Infantry, commanding.	
	Asst. Surgeon Ezra Woodruff, Post Surgeon.	
	*Acting Asst. Surgeon L. S. Duval.	
	Capt. Thomas J. Spencer	Company B, 10th Cavalry.†
	*First Lieut. T. W. Jones	Do.
	*Second Lieut. John Bigelow, jr	Do.
	*Capt G. A. Armes	Company L, 10th Cavalry.†
	First Lieut. M. M. Maxon	Do.
	*Second Lieut. Calvin Esterly	Do.
	*Capt. A. C. Markley	Company I, 24th Infantry.
	First Lieut. A. A. Augur	Do.
	Second Lieut. H. L. Ripley	Do.
	Second Lieut. G. H. Evans, 10th Cav., attached as A. A. Q. M and A. C. S.	
ffin, Tex.....	Capt. J. B. Irvine, commanding	Company A, 22d Infantry.
	*First Lieut. G. S. L. Ward	Do.
	Second Lieut. R. N. Getty, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S	Do.
	Asst. Surgeon J. L. Powell, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.	

† In the field in the District of the Pecos.

District of the Bravo, commanded by Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st Infantry. Headquarters ——, cantonment at Faver's Ranche, Chenati Mountains.

Posts.	Officers.	Troops.
Cantonment at Faver's Ranch, Tex.	Col. W. R. Shafter, commanding	Headquarters 1st Infantry.
	First Lieut. Louis Wilhelmi, Adjutant, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General	Do.
	Second Lieut. L. H. Strother, R. Q. M	Do.
	Asst. Surgeon Valery Havard.	
	Capt. F. E. Pierce	Company G, 1st Infantry.
	First Lieut. R. G. Armstrong	Do.
	Second Lieut. Thomas Connolly	Do.
	Capt. T. M. Tolman	Company H, 1st Infantry.
	First Lieut. F. H. Edmunds, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.	Do.
	*Second Lieut. J. S. Pettit	Do.
Camp at Mayer's Spring, Tex.	Capt. R. G. Heiner	Company A, 1st Infantry.
	*First Lieut. J. J. O'Connell	Do.
	Second Lieut. N. P. Phister, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.	Do.
	Acting Asst. Surgeon E. McLoon.	
Camp at mouth of Pecos River, Tex.	*Capt. John Hamilton	Company E, 1st Infantry.
	*First Lieut. H. T. Reed	Do.
	Second Lieut. C. B. Vogdes	Do.
	Captain Fergus Walker	Company I, 1st Infantry.
	First Lieut. M. P. Maus	Do.
	*Second Lieut. T. H. Barry	Do.
	Acting Asst. Surgeon J. A. Wolf.	
	Second Lieut. C. G. Starr, 1st Infantry, attached as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.	
Camp at Pena Colorado, Tex.	Capt. Kinzie Bates	Company K, 1st Infantry.
	*First Lieut. Matthew Markland	Do.
	Second Lieut. L. P. Brant, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.	Do.
	*Acting Asst. Surgeon S. M. Finley.	

Independent Posts.

Posts.	Officers.	Troops.
Fort McKavett, Tex.	Maj. A. L. Hough, 22d Infantry, commanding.	
	Surgeon W. E. Waters, U. S A., Post Surgeon.	
	*Capt. John Hartley	Company B, 22d Infantry.
	First Lieut. B. C. Lockwood	Do.
	Second Lieut. E. O. C. Ord, jr	Do.
	Capt. P. M. Thorne	Company C, 22d Infantry.
	*First Lieut. J. McA. Webster	Do.
	Second Lieut. Theodore Mosher, jr	Do.
	Capt. C. W. Miner	Company G, 22d Infantry.
	*First Lieut. F. L. Davies	Do.
	Second Lieut. M. C. Martin, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.	Do.
	Capt. Francis Clarke	Company I, 22d Infantry.
	First Lieut. J. M. Gore	Do.
	Second Lieut. J. J. Crittenden	Do.
San Antonio, Tex.	Col. W. R. Shafter	Headquarters† 1st Infantry.
	*Lieut. Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel	Do.
	*Maj. H. M. Lazelle	Do.
	First Lieut. Louis Wilhelmi, adjutant	Do.
	Second Lieut. L. H. Strother, R. Q. M	Do.
	Asst. Surgeon P. Middleton, Post Surgeon.	
	Capt. R. G. Heiner	Company A,† 1st Infantry.
	*First Lieut. J. J. O'Connell	Do.
	Second Lieut. N. P. Phister	Do.
	*Capt. W. E. Daugherty	Company B, 1st Infantry.
	*First Lieut. C. A. Booth	Do.
	Second Lieut. J. S. Mason, jr	Do.
	*Capt. John Hamilton	Company E,† 1st Infantry.
	*First Lieut. H. T. Reed	Do.
	Second Lieut. C. B. Vogdes	Do.

Independent Posts—Continued.

Posts.	Officers.	Troops.
San Antonio, Tex....	Capt. F. E. Pierce	Company G,† 1st Infantry.
	First Lieut. R. G. Armstrong	Do.
	Second Lieut. Thomas Connolly	Do.
	Capt. T. M. Tolman	Company H,† 1st Infantry.
	First Lieut. F. H. Edmunds	Do.
	*Second Lieut. J. S. Pettit	Do.
	Capt. Fergus Walker	Company I,† 1st Infantry.
	First Lieut. M. P. Maus	Do.
	*Second Lieut. Thomas H. Barry	Do.
	Capt. Kinzie Bates	Company K,† 1st Infantry.
	*First Lieut. Matthew Markland	Do.
	Second Lieut. L. P. Brant	Do.
	*Capt. C. J. Dickey	Company E, 22d Infantry.
	First Lieut. W. W. Daugherty, commanding	Do.
	Second Lieut. A. F. Hewitt	Do.
Camp near Corpus Christi.	Capt. E. B. Williston, commanding	Battery F, 2d Artillery.
	First Lieut. W. P. Vose, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.	Do.
	First Lieut. J. H. Gifford	Do.
	*Second Lieut. W. T. Howard	Do.
	Acting Asst. Surgeon T. B. Davis, Post Surgeon.	

† In the field in the District of the Bravo.

Sub-Posts.

Santa Maria, Tex.—Detachment of Co. I, 8th Cavalry	District of the Rio Grande.
Edinburg, Tex.—Detachment of Co. G, 8th Cavalry	Do.
Grierson's Springs, Tex.—Co. K, 24th Infantry	District of the Pecos.
Camp Charlotte, Tex.—Detachments of Cos. M, 10th Cavalry, and K, 24th Infantry.	Do.
Guadalupe Mountains, Tex.—Cos. F and L, 10th Cavalry	Do.
Eagle Springs, Tex.—Cos. H, 24th Infantry, and I, 10th Cavalry	Do.
On the Rio Grande, near Fort Quitman, Tex.—Cos. A and E, 10th Cavalry.	Do.
Head of North Concho, Tex.—Detachment of Co. M, 10th Cavalry	Do.
Ojo Caliente, Tex.—Cos. B, H, and K, 10th Cavalry	Do.
Eagle Mountains, Tex.—Cos. C and G, 10th Cavalry	Do.
Faver's Ranch, Chenati Mountains, Tex.—Cos. G and H, 1st Infantry	District of the Bravo.
Mayer's Spring, Tex.—Co. A, 1st Infantry	Do.
Mouth of Pecos River, Tex.—Cos. E and I, 1st Infantry	Do.

MEMORANDA.

Col. T. H. Neil, 8th Cavalry, Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, per General Orders No. 61, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

Col. B. H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry, commanding troops in the field operating against Victorio's band of hostile Indians.

Col. J. H. Potter, 24th Infantry, Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C., since July 1, 1877, per Special Orders No. 60, series of 1877, Headquarters of the Army.

Lieut. Col. L. C. Hunt, 20th Infantry, on recruiting service at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, per General Orders No. 61, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, 10th Cavalry, on recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, per General Orders No. 43, series of 1878, Headquarters of the Army.

Lieut. Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel, 1st Infantry, on recruiting service at David's Island, New York Harbor, per General Orders No. 61, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

Maj. G. W. Schofield, 10th Cavalry, at Fort Clark, Texas, member of General Court-Martial, per Special Orders No. 179, current series, from these headquarters.

Maj. Anson Mills, 10th Cavalry, on leave of absence for 7 days since August 26, 1880, per Special Orders No. 82, Headquarters Fort Concho, Texas, current series; extended 4 months, per Special Orders No. 195, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

Maj. H. M. Lazelle, 1st Infantry, at West Point, New York, commandant of cadets, since May 26, 1879, per Special Orders No. 119, series of 1879, Headquarters of the Army.

Capt. W. McK. Dunn, jr., 2nd Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. John Pope, commanding Department of the Missouri.

Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Infantry, detailed on recruiting service, per Special Orders No. 39, current series, Headquarters 20th Infantry.

Capt. A. A. Harbach, 20th Infantry, on General Recruiting Service at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, since October 1, 1878, per Special Orders No. 22, series of 1878, Headquarters 20th Infantry.

Capt. J. W. Clous, 24th Infantry, on duty at San Antonio, Texas, as Recruiting Officer, per Special Orders No. 5, series of 1878, from these headquarters. Temporarily absent at Fort Clark, Texas, Judge Advocate of General Court-Martial.

Capt. E. G. Fechet, 8th Cavalry, in arrest, undergoing sentence of General Court-Martial, per General Court-Martial Orders No. 40, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

Capt. J. D. Stevenson, 8th Cavalry, at Saint Louis, Missouri, member of board of officers to inspect mules for the Department of Texas, since September 7, 1880, per Special Orders No. 182, current series, from these headquarters.

Capt. G. W. Chilson, 8th Cavalry, with division team at Creedmoor, N. Y., since July 19, 1880, per Special Orders, 143, current series, from these headquarters.

Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, 8th Cavalry, on General Recruiting Service at Buffalo, N. Y., since October 1, 1878, per Special Orders No. 37, series of 1878, headquarters 8th Cavalry.

Capt. J. H. Coster, 8th Cavalry, found incapacitated for active service by a retiring board, and granted leave of absence until further orders, per Special Orders No. 282, series of 1879, Headquarters of the Army.

Capt. J. N. Coe, 20th Infantry, on leave of absence from May 25 to June 25, 1880, and since July 25, 1880, for 6 months, per Special Orders No. 70, current series, Headquarters of the Army. Address Lincoln House, Worcester, Mass.

Capt. William Conway, 22nd Infantry, on General Recruiting Service at David's Island, New York Harbor, since September 25, 1878, per Special Orders No. 5, series of 1878, Headquarters 22nd Infantry.

Capt. A. H. Goodloe, 22nd Infantry, absent sick since August 18, 1876, per Special Orders No. 72, current series, Headquarters of the Army. Address 56, Winder street Detroit, Michigan. Under orders to join.

Capt. D. C. Poole, 22nd Infantry, detailed on recruiting service per Special Orders No. 18, current series, Headquarters 22nd Infantry.

Capt. Mott Hooton, 22nd Infantry, on leave of absence for 2 months since July 1, 1880, per Special Orders No. 54, Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, current series; extended 1 year per Special Orders No. 152, current series, Headquarters of the Army; further extended 2 months per Special Orders No. 164, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

Capt. P. L. Lee, 10th Cavalry, in arrest, undergoing sentence of a General Court-Martial since January 1, 1880, per General Court-Martial Orders No. 71, series of 1879, Headquarters of the Army.

Capt. J. N. Morgan, 24th Infantry, on leave of absence for 6 months since April 1, 1880, per Special Orders No. 45, current series, Headquarters of the Army; authorized to delay joining his company until new station shall have been designated, per letter from Adjutant General's Office, dated September 10, 1880. Address Quincy, Illinois.

Capt. B. M. Custer, 24th Infantry, on leave of absence for 1 month since May 31, 1880, per Special Orders No. 98, current series, from these headquarters; extended 5 months per Special Orders No. 132, current series, Headquarters of the Army. Address Southwest corner of 44th and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. J. C. Gilmore, 24th Infantry, detailed for recruiting service per Special Orders No. —, current series, Headquarters 24th Infantry.

Capt. T. C. Lebo, 10th Cavalry, detailed on recruiting service per Special Orders No. 17, current series, Headquarters 10th Cavalry.

Capt. G. A. Armes, 10th Cavalry, at Fort McKavett, Texas, undergoing sentence of General Court-Martial, per General Court-Martial Orders No. 36, current series, Headquarters of the Army, and letter from Adjutant-General's Office, of July 10, 1880.

Capt. A. C. Markley, 24th Infantry, on General Recruiting Service at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, since October 1, 1878, per Special Orders No. 26, series of 1878, Headquarters 24th Infantry.

Capt. John Hartley, 22nd Infantry, at Washington, D. C., in connection with publication of official records of the rebellion, since March 6, 1880, per Special Orders No. 42, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

Capt. W. E. Daugherty, 1st Infantry, acting Indian agent at Crow Creek and Lower Brule agencies, D. T., per Special Orders No. 30, series of 1878, Headquarters Department of Dakota.

Capt. John Hamilton, 1st Infantry, on leave of absence for 7 days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, since August 20, 1880, per Special Orders No. 30, Battalion 1st Infantry, current series; extended 1 month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, per Special Orders No. 170, current series, from these headquarters; further extended 2 months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, per Special Orders No. 186, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

Capt. C. J. Dickey, 22nd Infantry, on detached service, member of General Court-

Martial at Fort Clark, Texas, per Special Orders No. 179, current series, from these headquarters.

Chaplain E. B. Tuttle, U. S. Army, on leave of absence for 1 year since April 1, 1876, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond sea, per Special Orders No. 68, series of 1876, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office; extended 6 months per Special Orders No. 63, series of 1877, Headquarters of the Army; extended 1 year per Special Orders No. 234, Headquarters of the Army, series of 1877; further extended 1 year from October 30, 1878, per Special Orders No. 235, series of 1878, Headquarters of the Army; still further extended 1 year per Special Orders No. 274, series of 1879, Headquarters of the Army. Address corner 105th street and 10th Avenue, New York City.

Chaplain G. W. Dunbar, U. S. Army, on leave of absence for 5 months since June 8, 1880, per Special Orders No. 89, current series, Headquarters of the Army. Address Moravia, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

Chaplain J. C. Laverty, 24th Infantry, on leave of absence for 1 month since June 2, 1880, per Special Orders No. 93, current series, from these headquarters; extended 3 months per Special Orders No. 122, current series, Headquarters of the Army; further extended to November 1, 1880, per Special Orders No. 196, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

First Lieut. E. E. Wood, 8th Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General J. M. Schofield, commanding Department of West Point, per Special Orders No. 151, series of 1879, Headquarters of the Army.

First. Lieut. Barnet Wager, 2nd Artillery, absent sick, on surgeon's certificate of disability, until October 31, 1880, per letter from Adjutant-General's Office, dated September 1, 1880.

First. Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne, 2nd Artillery, on special duty as Acting Signal Officer at Washington, D. C., per Special Orders No. 303, series of 1877, Headquarters of the Army.

First Lieut. E. S. Curtis, 2nd Artillery, at Santa Maria, Texas, commanding detachment, since July 29, 1880, per Orders No. 129, current series, Headquarters Fort Brown.

First. Lieut. W. H. Low, jr., 20th Infantry, on leave of absence for 1 year since June 21, 1880, per Special Orders No. 136, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

First Lieut. F. E. Phelps, 8th Cavalry, on leave of absence for 6 months since September 22, 1880, per Special Orders No. 177, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

First Lieut. O. B. Boyd, 8th Cavalry, at Fort Clark, Texas, acting post quartermaster since August 27, 1880, per Special Orders No. 163, current series, Headquarters Fort Clark.

First Lieut. F. M. Lynde, 1st Infantry, absent sick, on surgeon's certificate, since September 5, 1877. Address No. 125, West Biddle street, Baltimore, Md.

First Lieut. D. M. Scott, 1st Infantry, commanding detachment at Edinburg, Texas.

First Lieut. H. S. Weeks, 8th Cavalry, at Fort Union, New Mexico, on temporary duty with the 9th Cavalry. Has been before Retiring Board.

First Lieut. G. F. Foote, 8th Cavalry, detailed on recruiting service per Orders No. 26, current series, Headquarters 8th Cavalry.

First Lieut. R. A. Williams, 8th Cavalry, on leave of absence for 6 months since May 24, 1880, per Special Orders No. 175, series of 1879, Headquarters of the Army; extended 3 months per Special Orders No. 157, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

First Lieut. E. A. Godwin, 8th Cavalry, on special duty commanding Co. H, 8th Cavalry, per Special Orders No. 171, current series, Headquarters Fort Clark.

First Lieut. G. S. Grimes, 2nd Artillery, at Bismark, Dakota Territory, in charge of military telegraph line, per Special Orders No. 215, series of 1878, Headquarters of the Army.

First Lieut. N. Wolfe, 2nd Artillery, absent sick, on surgeon's certificate of disability, for 3 months, since July 26, 1880, per Special Orders No. 141, current series, from these headquarters. Address Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.

First Lieut. Alexander Wishart, 20th Infantry, in arrest, undergoing sentence of General Court-Martial per General Court-Martial Orders No. 31, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

First Lieut. H. W. Howgate, 20th Infantry, on duty as Acting Signal Officer at Washington, D. C., since April 18, 1868, per Special Orders No. 93, series of 1868, Headquarters of the Army.

First Lieut. E. W. Casey, 22nd Infantry, at U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., since June 28, 1880, per Special Orders No. 99, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

First Lieut. C. E. Nordstrom, 10th Cavalry, on detached service commanding Pueblo Indian scouts, per Special Orders No. 28, current series, Headquarters District of the Pecos.

First Lieut. J. T. Morrison, 10th Cavalry, on General Recruiting Service at Balti-

more, Md., since October 1, 1878, per Special Orders No. 32, series of 1878, Headquarters 10th Cavalry.

First Lieut. S. R. Colladay, 10th Cavalry, at Fort Stockton, Texas, sick since August 6, 1880, from wounds received in action with Indians July 30, 1880.

First Lieut. R. H. Pratt, 10th Cavalry, at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, in connection with the subject of Indian education, per Special Orders No. 194, series of 1879, Headquarters of the Army.

First Lieut. J. L. Bullis, 24th Infantry, on detached service at Fort Clark, Texas, commanding Seminole Negro-Indian scouts, per Special Orders No. 39, series of 1875, from these headquarters.

First Lieut. J. I. Kane, 24th Infantry, on leave of absence for 6 months since June , 1880, per Special Orders No. 79, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

First Lieut. J. S. Marsteller, 24th Infantry, on leave of absence for 7 days since September 17, 1880, per Special Orders No. 60, current series, Headquarters Fort Davis; extended 1 month per Special Orders No. 196, current series, from these headquarters.

First Lieut. J. L. Clem, 24th Infantry, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Galesville University, Galesville, Wisconsin, per Special Orders No. 93, series of 1879, Headquarters of the Army.

First Lieut. W. R. Harmon, 10th Cavalry, found incapacitated for active service by a Retiring Board, and granted leave of absence until further orders per Special Orders No. 115, series of 1879, Headquarters of the Army. Address Lebanon, Ohio.

First Lieut. T. W. Jones, 10th Cavalry, temporarily commanding Co. G, 10th Cavalry, per Special Orders No. 32, current series, Headquarters District of the Pecos.

First Lieut. G. S. L. Ward, 22nd Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Hancock, commanding Military Division of the Atlantic.

First Lieut. J. McA. Webster, 22nd Infantry, on leave of absence for 4 months since July 24, 1880, per Special Orders No. 103, current series, Headquarters of the Army. Address Mackinac, Michigan.

First Lieut. F. L. Davies, 22nd Infantry, resignation accepted to take effect November 30, 1880, and granted leave of absence to that date per Special Orders No. 173, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

First. Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, 1st Infantry, at San Antonio, Texas, commanding Co. B, 1st Infantry, per Special Orders No. 5, current series, Headquarters Post of San Antonio.

First Lieut. C. A. Booth, 1st Infantry, under orders to join his station.

First Lieut. H. T. Reed, 1st Infantry, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Illinois Normal University, Carbondale, Illinois, per Special Orders No. 155, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

First Lieut. Matthew Markland, 1st Infantry, detailed on recruiting service per Special Orders No. 33, current series, Headquarters 1st Infantry.

Second Lieut. E. D. Hoyle, 2nd Artillery, on leave of absence for 1 year, on surgeon's certificate of disability since June 1, 1880, per Special Orders No. 119, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

Second Lieut. Palmer Tilton, 20th Infantry, on leave of absence for 1 month, on surgeon's certificate, since July 15, 1878, per Special Orders No. 138, series of 1878, from these headquarters; from leave of absence to absent sick, on his own certificate, since July 31, 1878; granted leave of absence for six months, on surgeon's certificate, from March 1, 1879, with permission to go beyond the sea, per Special Orders No. 73, series of 1879, Headquarters of the Army; from leave of absence to absent sick, on his own certificate, from September 1, 1879, to May 1, 1880; on leave of absence for 6 months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to cross the sea, since May 1, 1880, per Special Orders No. 92, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

Second Lieut. H. S. Foster, 20th Infantry, on detached service at Corpus Christi, Texas, with Battery F, 2nd Artillery, per Special Orders No. 85, current series, from these headquarters.

Second Lieut. Q. O'M. Gillmore, 8th Cavalry, at U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., per Special Orders No. 99, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

Second Lieut. C. G. Starr, 1st Infantry, on detached service with Co. E, 1st Infantry, at mouth of Pecos River, District of the Bravo, per Special Orders No. 138, current series, from these headquarters.

Second Lieut. H. F. Kendall, 8th Cavalry, on leave of absence for 1 month since September 6, 1880, per Special Orders No. 173, current series, from these headquarters.

Second Lieut. G. E. Pond, 8th Cavalry, at San Diego, Texas, since April 16, 1878, Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence of post.

Second Lieut. G. L. Rousseau, 20th Infantry, in hands of civil authorities at Brackettsville, Texas, since July 15, 1880—awaiting sentence of General Court-Martial.

Second Lieut. J. I. Ballance, 22nd Infantry, on leave of absence for 3 months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, since August 5, 1880, per Special Orders No. 164, current series, Headquarters of the Army. Address Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Second Lieut. A. C. Sharp, 22nd Infantry, on detached service at Fort Griffin, Texas, on duty with Co. A, 22nd Infantry, since April 23, 1880, per Special Orders No. 67, current series, from these headquarters.

Second Lieut. F. B. Jones, 22nd Infantry, commanding Co. D, 22d Infantry, per Special Orders No. 143, current series, Headquarters Fort Clark.

Second Lieut. G. H. Evans, 10th Cavalry, on special duty at Fort Stockton, Texas, Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence of post.

Second Lieut. John Bigelow, jr., 10th Cavalry, at U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, per Special Orders No. 264, series of 1879, Headquarters of the Army.

Second Lieut. Calvin Esterly, 10th Cavalry, on leave of absence for 1 month per Special Orders No. 111, current series, from these headquarters; extended 3 months per Special Orders No. 172, current series, Headquarters of the Army. (Date of departure on leave not yet ascertained.)

Second Lieut. J. S. Pettit, 1st Infantry, at U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., per Special Orders No. 99, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

Second Lieut. T. H. Barry, 1st Infantry, under orders to join his station.

Second Lieut. W. T. Howard, 2nd Artillery, at San Antonio, Texas, Acting Judge Advocate of the Department since October 30, 1878, per General Orders No. 13, series of 1878, from these headquarters, and Aide-de-Camp to Commanding General since November 1, 1879.

Acting Assist. Surg. J. S. McLain, U. S. Army, on duty with troops in the field in the District of the Nueces.

Acting Assist. Surg. S. L. S. Smith, U. S. Army, on duty with troops in the field in the District of the Pecos.

Acting Assist. Surg. W. C. Henderson, U. S. Army, on duty with troops in the field in the District of the Pecos.

Acting Assist. Surg. C. K. Gregg, U. S. Army, on duty with troops in the field in the District of thePecos.

Acting Assist. Surg. J. L. Mulford, U. S. Army, on duty with troops in the field in the district of the Pecos.

Acting Assist. Surg. B. F. Kingsley, U. S. Army, on duty with troops in the field in the district of the Pecos.

Acting Assist. Surg. L. S. Duval, U. S. Army, temporarily on duty at Pena Colorado.

Acting Assist. Surg. S. M. Finley, U S. Army, on duty with troops in the field in the District of the Pecos.

Stations of troops by companies.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

Headquarters, Fort Ringgold, Tex.*

Company.	Station.	Company.	Station.
Company A†	Fort Clark, Tex.	Company G	Fort Ringgold, Tex.
Company B	Do.	Company H	Fort Clark, Tex.
Company C	Do.	Company I	Fort Brown, Tex.
Company D	Do.	Company K‡	Fort Clark, Tex.
Company E	San Diego, Tex.	Company L	Do.
Company F	Fort McIntosh, Tex.	Company M	San Felipe, Tex.

TENTH CAVALRY.

Headquarters, Fort Concho, Tex.

Company.	Station.	Company.	Station.
Company A§	Fort Concho, Tex.	Company G§	Fort Concho, Tex.
Company B§	Fort Stockton, Tex.	Company H§	Fort Davis, Tex.
Company C§	Fort Davis, Tex.	Company I§	Fort Concho, Tex.
Company D	Fort Concho, Tex.	Company K§	Fort Davis, Tex.
Company E§	Do.	Company L§	Fort Stockton, Tex.
Company F§	Do.	Company M§	Fort Concho, Tex.

* Under orders to Fort Clark, Tex.
† On temporary duty at Fort Duncan, Tex.
‡ Escorting surveying expedition under Captain Livermore.
§ In the field in the district of the Pecos.

SECOND ARTILLERY.

Battery.	Station.	Battery.	Station.
Battery E	Fort Brown, Tex.	Battery G	Fort Brown, Tex.
Battery F	Corpus Christi, Tex.	Battery L.....	Fort Clark, Tex.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.‖

Company.	Station.	Company.	Station.
Company A‖	San Antonio, Tex.	Company F.....	Fort Ringgold, Tex.
Company B.....	Do.	Company G*.....	San Antonio, Tex.
Company C.....	Fort Ringgold, Tex.	Company H*	Do.
Company D.....	Do.	Company I*	Do.
Company E‖	San Antonio, Tex.	Company K*	Do.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

Headquarters, Fort Brown, Tex.

Company.	Station.	Company.	Station.
Company A	Fort Brown, Tex.	Company F.....	Fort Duncan, Tex.
Company B.....	Do.	Company G.....	Fort Brown, Tex.
Company C.....	Fort Clark, Tex.	Company H	Fort Clark, Tex.
Company D.....	Fort Brown, Tex.	Company I	Fort Brown, Tex.
Company E.....	Fort Clark, Tex.	Company K	Do.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Headquarters, Fort Clark, Tex.

Company.	Station.	Company.	Station.
Company A.....	Fort Griffin, Tex.	Company F.....	Fort Clark, Tex.
Company B.....	Fort McKavett, Tex.	Company G.....	Fort McKavett, Tex.
Company C.....	Do.	Company H	Fort Clark, Tex.
Company D.....	Fort Clark, Tex.	Company I	Fort McKavett, Tex.
Company E.....	San Antonio, Tex.	Company K	Fort Clark, Tex.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Headquarters, Fort Davis, Tex.

Company.	Station.	Company.	Station.
Company A.....	Fort Davis, Tex.	Company F.....	Fort McIntosh, Tex.
Company B.....	Do.	Company G.....	Fort Concho, Tex.
Company C.....	Do.	Company H†.....	Fort Davis, Tex.
Company D.....	Fort McIntosh, Tex.	Company I	Fort Stockton, Tex.
Company E.....	Do.	Company K†.....	Fort Concho, Tex.

* In the field in the district of the Bravo.
† In the field in the district of the Pecos.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, Tex., October 1, 1880.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT B.—MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.*

Company, &c.	Station.	From—	To—	Remarks.
Headquarters and band.	Fort Clark	Sept. 30, 1879	Oct. 9, 1879	Left Fort Clark, Tex., en route to Department of Missouri, October 9, 1879.
Company A	do	do	Oct. 6, 1879	Left Fort Clark, Tex., en route to Department of Missouri, October 6, 1879.
Company D	do	do	Oct. 9, 1879	Left Fort Clark, Tex., en route to Department of Missouri, October 9, 1879.
Company E	Fort Duncan	do	do	Left Fort Clark, Tex. (being at the time on temporary duty at that post), en route to Department of Missouri, October 9, 1879.
Company K	Fort Clark	do	Oct. 6, 1879	Left Fort Clark, Tex., en route to Department of Missouri, October 6, 1879.
Company L	do	do	do	Do.
Company M	do	do	Oct. 9, 1879	Left Fort Clark, Tex., en route to Department of Missouri, October 9, 1879.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Company, &c.	Station.	From—	To—	Remarks.
Headquarters and band.	Fort Ringgold	Sept. 30, 1879	Sept. 30, 1880	No change of station during the year.
Company A	Fort Clark	do	do	No change of station during the year. (Company is on temporary duty at Fort Duncan, Tex., since April 5, 1880.)
Company B	do	do	do	No change of station during the year. (Company was on temporary duty at Fort Duncan, Tex., from September 2, 1879, to April 9, 1880.)
Company C.	Fort Brown	do	Oct. 16, 1879	Left Fort Brown, Tex., October 16, 1879, per Special Orders No. 215, Department of Texas, 1879, and arrived at Fort Clark, Tex., November 7, 1879.
	En route	Oct. 16, 1879	Nov. 7, 1879	
	Fort Clark	Nov. 7, 1879	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.
Company D.	Fort Brown	Sept. 30, 1879	Oct. 16, 1879	Left Fort Brown, Tex., October 16, 1879, per Special Orders No. 215, Department of Texas, 1879, and arrived at Fort Clark, Tex., November 7, 1879.
	En route	Oct. 16, 1879	Nov. 7, 1879	
	Fort Clark	Nov. 7, 1879	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.
Company E	San Diego	Sept. 30, 1879	do	No change of station during the year.
Company F	Fort McIntosh	do	do	Do.
Company G	Fort Ringgold	do	do	Do.
Company H.	do	do	Oct. 23, 1879	Left Fort Ringgold, Tex., October 23, 1879, per Special Orders No. 215, Department of Texas, 1879, and arrived at Fort Clark, Tex., November 7, 1879.
	En route	Oct. 23, 1879	Nov. 7, 1879	
	Fort Clark	Nov. 7, 1879	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.
Company I	Fort Brown	Sept. 30, 1879	do	No change of station during the year.
Company K.	San Felipe	do	Apr. 2, 1880	Left San Felipe, Tex., April 2, 1880, per Special Orders No. 6, District of Nueces, March 10, 1880, and arrived at Fort Clark same day.
	Fort Clark	April 2, 1880	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.
Company L.	Fort Brown	Sept. 30, 1879	Dec. 13, 1880	Left Fort Brown, Tex., December 13, 1879, per Special Orders No. 215, Department of Texas, 1879, and arrived at Fort Clark, Tex., January 4, 1880.
	En route	Dec. 13, 1879	Jan. 4, 1880	
	Fort Clark	Jan. 4, 1880	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.
Company M	do	Sept. 30, 1879	Mar. 31, 1880	Left Fort Clark, Tex., March 31, 1880, per Special Orders No. 6, District of Nueces, March 10, 1880, and arrived at San Felipe same day.
	San Felipe	Mar. 31, 1880	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.

*Transferred from the Department of Texas to Department of the Missouri, per telegraphic instructions from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, dated October 3, 1879, and Special Orders No. 216, Department of Texas, October 6, 1879.

TENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Company, &c.	Station.	From—	To—	Remarks.
Headquarters and band.	Fort Concho	Sept. 30, 1879	Sept. 30, 1880	No change of station during the year.
Company A...	....do	June 17, 1880	....do	Transferred from Department of Missouri to Department of Texas per Special Orders No. 109, Department of Missouri, 1880; arrived at Fort Concho, Tex., June 17, 1880—present station.
Company B...	Fort Stockton...	Sept. 30, 1879	....do	No change of station during the year.
Company C...	Fort Davis.....	....do	....do	Do.
Company D...	Fort Concho	...do	....do	Do.
Company E...	....do	....do	... do	Do.
Company F...	....do.....	....do	....do	Do.
Company G...	...do	June 17, 1880	....do	Transferred from Department of Missouri to Department of Texas per Special Orders No. 109, Department of Missouri, 1880; arrived at Fort Concho, Tex., June 17, 1880—present station.
Company H...	Fort Davis.....	Sept. 30, 1879	....do	No change of station during the year.
Company I ...	Fort Concho	June 17, 1880	....do	Transferred from Department of Missouri to Department of Texas per Special Orders No. 109, Department of Missouri, 1880; arrived at Fort Concho, Tex., June 17, 1880—present station.
Company K...	Fort Davis.....	Sept. 30, 1879	....do	No change of station during the year.
Company L...	Fort Stockton ..	....do	....do	Do.
Company M...	Fort Concho	....do	....do	Do.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Battery.	Station.	From—	To—	Remarks.
Battery E.....	San Antonio	Sept. 30, 1879	Nov. 19, 1879	Left San Antonio, Tex., November 19, 1879, per Special Orders No. 238, Department of Texas, 1879, and arrived at Fort Brown, Tex., December 6, 1879.
	En route.....	Nov. 19, 1879	Dec. 6, 1879	
	Fort Brown.....	Dec. 6, 1879	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.
Battery F.....	Fort Clark.....	Sept. 30, 1879	Feb. 26, 1880	On temporary duty at San Antonio, Tex., from February 26, 1880, to April 27, 1880, per Special Orders No. 41, Fort Clark, 1880.
	San Antonio	Feb. 26, 1880	Apr. 27, 1880	
	En route.....	Apr. 27, 1880	May 29, 1880	Left San Antonio April 27, 1880, per Special Orders No. 77, Department of Texas, 1880, and arrived at Corpus Christi May 29, 1880.
	Corpus Christi..	May 29, 1880	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.
Battery G.....	San Antonio	Sept. 30, 1879	Nov. 19, 1879	Left San Antonio, Tex., November 19, 1879, per Special Orders No. 238, Department of Texas, 1879, and arrived at Fort Brown December 6, 1879.
	En route.....	Nov. 19, 1879	Dec. 6, 1879	
	Fort Brown.....	Dec. 6, 1879	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.
Battery L.....	Fort Clark.....	Sept. 30, 1879	....do	No change of station during the year.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.*

Company, &c.	Station.	From—	To—	Remarks.
Headquarters and band.	San Antonio	June 8, 1880	Sept. 30, 1880	Arrived at San Antonio, Tex., June 8, 1880; on field service at Faver's ranche, Chenati Mountains, in the District of the Bravo, since August 4, 1880, per Special Orders No. 146, Department of Texas, July 22, 1880.
Company A	do	do	do	Arrived at San Antonio, Tex., June 8, 1880; on field service at Mayer's Spring, in the District of the Bravo, since August 4, 1880, per Special Orders No. 146, Department of Texas, July 22, 1880.
Company B	do	do	do	Arrived at San Antonio June 8, 1880.
Company C	Fort Ringgold	June 12, 1880	do	Arrived at Fort Ringgold June 12, 1880.
Company D	do	do	do	Do.
Company E	San Antonio	July 6, 1880	do	Arrived at San Antonio July 6, 1880; on field service at mouth of Pecos River, in the District of the Bravo, since August 4, 1880, per Special Orders No. 146, Department of Texas, July 22, 1880.
Company F	Fort Ringgold	June 12, 1880	Sept. 30, 1880	Arrived at Fort Ringgold June 12, 1880.
Company G	San Antonio	July 6, 1880	do	Arrived at San Antonio July 6, 1880. On field service at Faver's ranch, Chenati Mountains, in the District of the Bravo, since August 4, 1880, per Special Orders No. 146, Department of Texas, July 22, 1880.
Company H	do	June 8, 1880	do	Arrived at San Antonio June 8, 1880 On field service at Faver's ranch, Chenati Mountains, in the District of the Bravo, since August 4, 1880, per Special Orders No. 146, Department of Texas, July 22, 1880.
Company I	do	do	do	Arrived at San Antonio June 8, 1880. On field service at mouth of Pecos River, in the District of the Bravo, since August 4, 1880, per Special Orders No. 146, Department of Texas, July 22, 1880.
Company K	do	do	do	Arrived at San Antonio June 8, 1880. On field service at Pena Colorado, in the District of the Bravo, since August 4, 1880, per Special Orders No. 146, Department of Texas, July 22, 1880.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Company, &c.	Station.	From—	To—	Remarks.
Headquarters and band.	Fort Brown	Sept. 30, 1879	Sept. 30, 1880	No change of station during the year.
Company A	San Antonio	do	June 14, 1880	Left San Antonio June 14, 1880, per Special Orders No. 107, Department of Texas, 1880, and arrived at Fort Brown June 17, 1880.
	En route	June 14, 1880	June 17, 1880	
	Fort Brown	June 17, 1880	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.
Company B	do	Sept. 30, 1879	do	No change of station during the year.
Company C	Fort Clark	do	do	Do.
Company D	Fort Brown	do	do	Do.
Company E	Fort Clark	do	do	Do.
Company F	do	do	Apr. 26, 1880	Left Fort Clark April 26, 1880, per Special Orders No. 75, Department of Texas, 1880, and arrived at Fort Duncan April 29, 1880.
	En route	Apr. 26, 1880	Apr. 29, 1880	
	Fort Duncan	Apr. 29, 1880	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.
Company G	Fort Brown	Sept. 30, 1879	do	No change of station during the year.
Company H	Fort Clark	do	do	Do.
Company I	Fort Brown	do	do	Do.
Company K	do	do	do	Do.

* Transferred from the Department of Dakota to the Department of Texas, per General Orders No. 25, Headquarters of the Army, April 23, 1880.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Company &c.	Station.	From—	To—	Remarks.
Headquarters and band.	Fort McKavett.	Sept. 30, 1879	Nov. 5, 1879	Left Fort McKavett November 5, 1879 per Special Orders No. 215, Department of Texas, and arrived at Fort Clark November 12, 1879.
	En route.....	Nov. 5, 1879	Nov. 12, 1879	
	Fort Clark.....	Nov. 12, 1879	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.
Company A...	Fort Griffin.....	Sept. 30, 1879	.....do	No change of station during the year.
Company B...	Fort McKavett.	.....do	.....do	Do.
Company C...	....do	.....do	.....do	Do.
Company D...	San Antonio	Jan. 31, 1880	Feb. 17, 1880	Transferred from Department of Missouri to Department of Texas, per General Orders No. 38, Headquarters of the Army, 1879; arrived at San Antonio January 31, 1880.
	En route.....	Feb. 17, 1880	Feb. 23, 1880	Left San Antonio February 17, 1880, per Special Orders No. 26, Department of Texas, 1880, and arrived at Fort Clark February 23, 1880.
	Fort Clark.....	Feb. 23, 1880	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.
Company E...	San Antonio	Jan. 31, 1880	.....do	Transferred from Department of Missouri to Department of Texas, per General Orders No. 38, Headquarters of the Army, 1879; arrived at San Antonio January 31, 1880; present station.
Company F...	San Antonio	Jan. 31, 1880	Feb. 17, 1880	Transferred from Department of Missouri to Department of Texas per General Orders No. 38, Headquarters of the Army, 1879; arrived at San Antonio January 31, 1880.
	En route.....	Feb. 17, 1880	Feb. 23, 1880	Left San Antonio February 17, 1880, per Special Orders No. 26, Department of Texas, 1880, and arrived at Fort Clark February 23, 1880.
	Fort Clark.....	Feb. 23, 1880	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.
Company G...	Fort McKavett.	Sept. 30, 1879	....do	No change of station during the year.
Company H...	....do	....do	Nov. 5, 1879	Left Fort McKavett November 5, 1879 per Special Orders No. 215, Department of Texas, 1879, and arrived at Fort Clark November 12, 1879.
	En route.....	Nov. 5, 1879	Nov. 12, 1879	
	Fort Clark.....	Nov. 12, 1879	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.
Company I....	Fort McKavett.	Sept. 30, 1879	....do	No change of station during the year.
Company K...	San Antonio	Jan. 31, 1880	Feb. 17, 1880	Transferred from Department of Missouri to Department of Texas per General Orders No. 38, Headquarters of the Army, 1879; arrived at San Antonio January 31, 1880.
	En route.....	Feb. 17, 1880	Feb. 23, 1880	Left San Antonio February 17, 1880, per Special Orders No. 26, Department of Texas, 1880, and arrived at Fort Clark February 23, 1880.
	Fort Clark.....	Feb. 23, 1880	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

pany, &c.	Station.	From—	To—	Remarks.
Quarters Band.	Fort Duncan	Sept. 30, 1879	Apr. 29, 1880	Left Fort Duncan April 29, 1880, per Special Orders No. 75, Department of Texas, 1880, and arrived at San Felipe May 5, 1880.
	En route	Apr. 29, 1880	May 5, 1880	
	San Felipe	May 5, 1880	June 3, 1880	Left San Felipe June 3, 1880, per Special Orders No. 93, Department of Texas, 1880, and arrived at Fort Davis June 18, 1880.
	En route	June 3, 1880	June 18, 1880	
	Fort Davis	June 18, 1880	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.
Company A	Fort Duncan	Sept. 30, 1879	May 24, 1880	Left Fort Duncan May 24, 1880, per Special Orders No. 93, Department of Texas, 1880, and arrived at Fort Davis June 18, 1880.
	En route	May 24, 1880	June 18, 1880	
	Fort Davis	June 18, 1880	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.
Company B	Fort Duncan	Sept. 30, 1879	May 24, 1880	Left Fort Duncan May 24, 1880, per Special Orders No. 93, Department of Texas, 1880, and arrived at Fort Davis June 18, 1880.
	En route	May 24, 1880	June 18, 1880	
	Fort Davis	June 18, 1880	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.
Company C	Fort Ringgold	Sept. 30, 1879	June 1, 1880	Left Fort Ringgold June 1, 1880, per Special Orders Nos. 93 and 137, Department of Texas, 1880, and arrived at Pena Colorado July 6, 1880.
	En route	June 1, 1880	July 6, 1880	
	Pena Colorado	July 6, 1880	Sept. 11, 1880	Left Pena Colorado September 11, 1880, per Special Orders No. 155, Department of Texas, 1880, and arrived at Fort Davis September 13, 1880.
	En route	Sept. 11, 1880	Sept. 13, 1880	
	Fort Davis	Sept. 13, 1880	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.
Company D	Fort McIntosh	Sept. 30, 1879	....do	No change of station during the year.
Company E	....do	....do	....do	Do.
Company F	Fort Duncan	....do	Apr. 13, 1880	Left Fort Duncan April 13, 1880, per Special Orders No. 63, Department of Texas, 1880, and arrived at Fort McIntosh April 18, 1880.
	En route	Apr. 13, 1880	Apr. 18, 1880	
	Fort McIntosh	Apr. 18, 1880	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.
Company G	Fort Ringgold	Sept. 30, 1879	June 1, 1880	Left Fort Ringgold June 1, 1880, per Special Orders No. 93, Department of Texas, 1880, and arrived at Fort Concho July 4, 1880.
	En route	June 1, 1880	July 4, 1880	
	Fort Concho	July 4, 1880	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.
Company H	Fort McIntosh	Sept. 30, 1879	Apr. 21, 1880	Left Fort McIntosh April 21, 1880, per Special Orders No. 63, Department of Texas, 1880, and Special Orders No. 61, Fort Duncan, 1880, and arrived at San Felipe May 5, 1880.
	En route	Apr. 21, 1880	May 5, 1880	
	San Felipe	May 5, 1880	June 3 1880	Left San Felipe June 3, 1880, per Special Orders No. 93, Department of Texas, 1880, and arrived at Fort Davis June 18, 1880.
	En route	June 3, 1880	June 18, 1880	
	Fort Davis	June 18, 1880	Sept. 30 1880	Present station.
Company I	Fort Ringgold	Sept. 30, 1879	June 1, 1880	Left Fort Ringgold June 1, 1880, per Special Orders Nos. 93 and 137, Department of Texas, 1880, and arrived at Fort Stockton July 9, 1880.
	En route	June 1, 1880	July 9, 1880	
	Fort Stockton	July 9, 1880	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.
Company K	Fort Ringgold	Sept. 30, 1879	June 1, 1880	Left Fort Ringgold June 1, 1880, per Special Orders No. 93, Department of Texas, 1880, and arrived at Fort Concho July 4, 1880.
	En route	June 1, 1880	July 4, 1880	
	Fort Concho	July 4, 1880	Sept. 30, 1880	Present station.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Company, &c.	Station.	From—	To—	Remarks.
Headquarters and band.	Fort Davis.....	Sept. 30, 1879	May 17, 1880	Left Fort Davis, en route to the Department of Dakota, May 17, 1880.
Company A...	Fort Concho	.....do	July 6, 1880	Left Fort Concho, en route to the Department of Dakota, July 6, 1880.
Company B...	Fort Stockton...	.....do	June 27, 1880	Left Fort Stockton, en route to the Department of Dakota, June 27, 1880.
Company C...	....do	.....do	Mar. 30, 1880	Company transferred to Pena Colorado March 30, 1880, by the establishment of the latter as a cantonment, per Special Orders No. 54, Department of Texas, 1880.
	Pena Colorado ..	Mar. 30, 1880	May 30, 1880	Left Pena Colorado, en route to the Department of Dakota, May 30, 1880.
Company D...	Fort Stockton...	Sept. 30, 1879	May 15, 1880	Left Fort Stockton, en route to the Department of Dakota, May 15, 1880.
Company E...	Fort Davis.....	.....do	May 17, 1880	Left Fort Davis, en route to the Department of Dakota, May 17, 1880.
Company F...	Fort Stockton...	.....do	Mar. 30, 1880	Company transferred to Pena Colorado March 30, 1880, by the establishment of the latter as a cantonment, per Special Orders No. 54, Department of Texas, 1880.
	Pena Colorado..	Mar. 30, 1880	July 7, 1880	Left Pena Colorado, en route to the Department of Dakota, July 7, 1880.
Company G...	Fort Concho	Sept. 30, 1879	July 6, 1880	Left Fort Concho, en route to the Department of Dakota, July 6, 1880.
Company H...	Fort Davis.....	.....do	June 24, 1880	Left Fort Davis, en route to the Department of Dakota, June 24, 1880.
Company I....	....do	.....do	May 17, 1880	Left Fort Davis, en route to the Department of Dakota, May 17, 1880.
Company K...	Fort Concho	.....do	June 3, 1880	Left Fort Concho, en route to the Department of Dakota, June 3, 1880.

*Transferred from the Department of Texas to the Department of Dakota, per General Orders No. 25, Headquarters of the Army, April 23, 1880, and General Orders No. 2, Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, April 28, 1880.

Recapitulation.

STRENGTH.

Regiments.	Date, &c.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Gain.	Loss.	Recruits required.	Serviceable horses.
Cavalry (headquarters companies).	August 31, 1879	24	351	375	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	August 31, 1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	.....	.....
avalry	August 31, 1879	43	787	830	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	August 31, 1880 (latest report received).	43	742	785	.....	45	58	722
valry (headquarters and mpanies).	August 31, 1879	33	579	612	.....	.....	.....	.....
valry	August 31, 1880 (latest report received).	44	753	797	185	.....	47	635
rtillery (four batteries)	August 31, 1879	16	172	188	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	August 31, 1880 (latest report received).	16	184	200	12	.....	.....	145
ntry	August 31, 1880 (latest report received).	35	415	450	450	.....	85	.....
h Infantry	August 31, 1879	34	438	472	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	August 31, 1880 (latest report received).	34	319	353	.....	119	181	.....
econd Infantry (heads and six companies).	August 31, 1879	22	349	371	.....	.....	.....	.....
econd Infantry	August 31, 1880 (latest report received).	35	424	459	88	.....	76	.....
ourth Infantry	August 31, 1879	33	476	509	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	August 31, 1880 (latest report received).	35	544	579	70	.....	.....	.....
ifth Infantry	August 31, 1879	32	407	439	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	August 31, 1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	439	.....	.....

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, Texas October 1, 1880.

ABSTRACT C.—TABULAR STATEMENT OF EXPEDITIONS AND SCOUTS AGAINST INDIANS, &c., MADE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

Post or station from which party was sent out.	Names of officers commanding forces sent out.	Troops which composed the command.	Strength of the command.				Date of—		Distance traveled, miles.	Remarks and results.
			Officers.	Enlisted men.	Indians.	Citizens.	Departure.	Return.		
Fort Brown	Second Lieut. C. M. O'Connor, Eighth Cavalry.	I, 8th Cavalry.	1	Detachment		....	Feb. 1, 1880	Mar. 31, 1880	302	By detachments, stationed at Santa Maria, in search of Indians or marauders. None seen.
	Second Lieut. J. A. Irons, Twentieth Infantry.	I, 8th Cavalry.	1	Detachment		....	Apr. 1, 1880	June 30, 1880	1,304	By detachments, stationed at Santa Maria, through adjacent country. No depredations of a serious nature reported, and no sign of marauders discovered.
Fort Clark	Sergt. E. F. Anderson, Company K, Fourth Cavalry.	K, 4th Cavalry	....	6	....	1	July 27, 1879	Aug. 7, 1879	275	From camp on east fork of the Nueces, in pursuit of Indians, reported as stealing stock near Camp Wood. Proceeded to Hatch's and Weber's ranches, where it was ascertained that horses had been stolen, and a cow killed, by Indians. Continued to Dobb's Run, where trail was found, and followed, until rations gave out. Indians were Apaches from Fort Stanton reservation.
	First Lieut. James Parker, Fourth Cavalry.	K, 4th Cavalry	1	15	....	1	July 25, 1879	July 27, 1879	58	On scout in pursuit of raiders, supposed to be Indians. Proceeded in northwest direction, from camp on Nueces, and struck the trail after going two miles; followed it and found two horses which had been shot with arrows. Trail was lost in a thick cedar brake; all efforts to recover it unavailing.
	Capt. W. A. Thompson, Fourth Cavalry.	A, 4th Cavalry	1	12	....	1	July 25, 1879	July 31, 1879	152	From camp on Pullian Creek, in pursuit of Indians reported as raiding in the lower valley of the Nueces. Proceeded to Kickapoo Springs, headwaters of Hackberry Creek, Painted Rock, headwaters of the Llano, &c. Found no trail, and no further report of Indians.
	Sergt. J. F. Fatherly, Company L, Fourth Cavalry.	L, 4th Cavalry	....	15	....	....	July 25, 1879	July 28, 1879	65	To, and in, Frio Cañon. No signs of Indians discovered.
	First Lieut. H. W. Sprole, Eighth Cavalry.	—, 8th Cavalry, and —, 20th Infantry.	1	25	....	3	Jan. 26, 1880	Feb. 28, 1880	550	Escorting Colonel Gray and party, of Southern Pacific Railroad, from point twenty miles east of Pecos River to Fort Davis.
	Capt. L. T. Morris, Eighth Cavalry.	L, 8th Cavalry	2	40	....	....	Mar. 9, 1880	Mar. 13, 1880	125	In pursuit of Indians reported in vicinity of Sycamore Creek. Found trail—four pony tracks—which was followed, with great difficulty, to near Devil's River, from which point pursuit was continued by Captain Randlett (Company D, 8th Cavalry). Eight Indians, believed to [illegible] Fort Stanton reservation, reported by

										leading in direction of the Rio Grande, but was lost near old Fort Davis road, and every effort to find it again proved a failure, owing to the country being cut up by roving stock. Indians believed to be Mescaleros; they crossed into Mexico.
	First Lieut. J. L. Bullis, Twenty-fourth Infantry.	Seminole Negro-Indian scouts.	1	46	....	1	Jan. 6, 1880	Apr. 27, 1880	2,500	Accompanying exploring and mining expedition fitted out by Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad, International and Great Northern Railroad, and Texas Pacific Railroad, through Chenati and other mountains, principally in Presidio County. Camp was established on Cibolo Creek, near the range, from which point escorts, to prospecting parties, were sent out almost daily. About one hundred silver-bearing lodes found, also copper, bismuth, and lead in vast quantities. Evidence also found that rich deposits of silver are in the Chenati, Van Horn, Eagle, and other mountain ranges; also in Bass's Cañon. On return trip, several Indian trails were found; were about two weeks old, made by about two hundred horses from Mexico. Trail crossed Rio Grande about fifty miles below San Carlos; not followed—sufficient rations not on hand.
	Capt. J. F. Randlett, Eighth Cavalry.	D, 8th Cavalry	1	30	....	....	June 7, 1880	June 18, 1880	221	From camp at Eagle's Nest, Tex., in consequence of Indian depredations reported as committed on old Davis road, near Beaver Lake. Proceeded to Johnston's Wells, Mayer's Spring, thence to the Pecos, up that stream to Richland Springs, and head of Independence Creek, thence to Tardie's ranch, and to camp. Scouting was thorough, but no evidence discovered of recent presence of Indians; and, from information received, the rumor of Indians having been seen near Beaver Lake not credited.
	Capt. J. F. Randlett, Eighth Cavalry.	D, 8th Cavalry	1	18	....	....	June 21, 1880	June 27, 1880	135	From camp at Eagle's Nest, between new Fort Davis road and the Rio Grande. Proceeded to Mayer's Spring, and then, crossing Rio Grande, to a point twenty-five miles southwest, for which the name Renconada is suggested; recrossed river and searched all cañons. No sign of Indians discovered.
Fort Concho	First Lieut. M. M. Maxon, Tenth Cavalry.	F, 10th Cavalry	1	49	....	1	Apr. 5, 1879	Sept. 10, 1879	2895	From camps at Grierson's Springs and Lancaster, to explore the country and protect settlements from depredations by Indians or other marauders. August 9th, an Indian trail was found and followed to a camp which appeared to have been recently and hurriedly abandoned. The pursuit was continued until stock was exhausted. Signs indicating presence of Indians frequently found, but character of country enabled them to secrete themselves successfully. In addition to regular scouting expeditions, a large distance was traveled by couriers and escorts, and working parties on roads and telegraph lines.

ABSTRACT C.—*Tabular statement of expeditions and scouts against Indians, &c., made in the Department of Texas, &c.*—Continued.

Post or station from which party was sent out.	Names of officers commanding forces sent out.	Troops which composed the command.	Strength of the command.				Date of—		Distance traveled, miles.	Remarks and results.
			Officers.	Enlisted men.	Indians.	Citizens.	Departure.	Return.		
Fort Concho...	First Lieut. Wallace Tear, Twenty-fifth Infantry.	G, 25th Infantry.	2	34	....	1	Aug. 18,	Nov. 27, 1879	812	While in field near Pena Colorado, including scouting parties sent out, and labor performed on new road from Fort Davis to Pena Colorado. No sign of Indians seen; country generally quiet.
	Capt. J. W. French, Twenty-fifth Infantry.	A, 25th Infantry.	2	28	....	1	Sept. 2, 9	Nov. 30, 1879	210	At Camp Charlotte, Texas, engaged in construction and repair of road from crossing of the Concho, five miles west of camp, to Pecos station.
	Capt. J. M. Kelley, Tenth Cavalry.	E, 10th Cavalry	3	62	....	....	Aug. 10, 1879	Dec. 6, 1879	1,730	At Camp Charlotte and Grierson's Springs, consisting of scouts, escorts, &c., and construction, without expense, of a grain storehouse, kitchen, mess-room, and telegraph office, at Grierson's Springs. No results of importance obtained; trails were occasionally found and followed, but no Indians seen. Occasional reports of stock-stealing received, but pursuit of thieves was unsuccessful, owing to the character of the country; trails lost on the hard, flinty rocks.
	Capt. A. S. B. Keyes, Tenth Cavalry.	D, and detachments of F and M, 10th Cavalry.	3	....	....	1	Aug. 1, 1879	Dec. 1, 1879	2,366	From supply camp on the North Concho, by exploring parties. A detachment, under Lieutenant Ward, Tenth Cavalry, in pursuit of Indians reported near Manning's ranche, found a trail and followed it across Colorado River to Champion Creek; finding a camp fire still burning, increased gait, but the Indians had evidently become aware of the approach of troops, as they scattered and doubled; subsequently learned that command had been within one and a half miles of them. Trail again recovered, and followed till stock was worn out, when it became necessary to abandon further pursuit. Other scouting parties not productive of any marked results; all trails found were followed as far as practicable, but no further sign of Indians discovered. The country was actively scouted in all directions, and a vigorous watch kept for thieves or marauders.
	Capt. J. W. French, Twenty-fifth Infantry.	A, 25th Infantry.	2	40	....	....	Mar. 10, 1880	May 31, 1880	2,107	At Camp Charlotte, Texas, consisting of work performed upon roads near camp and towards the North Concho; results being three miles of new road, widening of a big cut, making two new crossings of the Concho, and digging

	Col. B. H. Grierson, Tenth Cavalry.	D, E, F, K and L, 10th Cavalry, and detachment 25th Infantry.	15	265	....	....	Mar. 20, 1880	May 15, 1880	1,500	See report herewith—"F."
	Col. B. H. Grierson, Tenth Cavalry.	A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, and L, 10th Cavalry; A, B, H, and K, 24th Infantry; K, 8th Cavalry, and Pueblo Indian scouts.	26	489	17	6	June 28, 1880	Sept. 20, 1880	10,881	See report herewith—"G."
Fort Davis	Capt. C. D. Viele, Tenth Cavalry.	C, 10th Cavalry, and H, 25th Infantry.	2	47	....	2	Apr. 7, 1879	Aug. 2, 1879	2,143	From camp at Pine or Bull Springs, to explore country along the southern line of New Mexico, from the Corundas, west of the mountains, as far as Dug Springs, east of the Pecos River; the main object being to intercept any Indians raiding in that vicinity. First indications of Indians was found April 12th, when a party of two were discovered near Wild Horse Tanks, driving four animals to water. These were pursued by Lieutenant Safford, Tenth Cavalry, with a detachment, and the animals captured, the Indians escaping on foot, it being impossible to trail them over the rocky country. April 22 an old trail was found near Rattlesnake Springs, running up Rattlesnake Cañon and over the mountains to the Guadalupe Cañon, toward Fort Stanton reservation; trail being very old was not followed. Other scouting parties obtained no additional results. All valuable information relating to the character of the country and location of water holes duly reported to the district commander.
	Second Lieut. R. D. Read, jr., Tenth Cavalry.	H and K, 10th Cavalry.	1	12	....	....	July 14, 1879	July 19, 1879	139	In pursuit of a party of Indians who killed a Mexican woman, and stole stock from near Deutchhauer's ranch, in Limpia Cañon. Proceeded to the ranch, and finding trail, followed it out of the cañon and northwest over the mountains. The country being rough, the trail was very indistinct and followed with great difficulty; concluded therefore to endeavor to pick it in the open country and proceeded to old Pinery Cañon; failing to find trail again, abandoned further pursuit. Indians are believed to have been from the Fort Stanton reservation.
	Sergt. H. Fields, Company H, Twenty-fifth Infantry.	I, 20th Infantry; C and H, 10th Cavalry.	....	13	....	....	July 30, 1879	Dec. 1, 1879	665	From camp at Seven Springs, in search of Indians or raiders. No recent sign discovered; no information of any depredations.
	Capt. L. H. Carpenter, Tenth Cavalry.	H, 10th Cavalry.	2	53	....	....	Oct. 23, 1879	Nov. 30, 1879	581	To camp at Eagle Springs, and scouts therefrom, in consequence of report that a large force of Mescalero-Apaches were thought to be moving down Rio Grande, on Mexican side. An Indian trail was struck October 27 and followed

ABSTRACT C.—*Tabular statement of expeditions and scouts against Indians, &c., made in the Department of Texas, &c.*—Continued.

Post or station from which party was sent out.	Names of officers commanding forces sent out.	Troops which composed the command.	Strength of the command.				Date of—		Distance traveled, miles.	Remarks and results.
			Officers.	Enlisted men.	Indians.	Citizens.	Departure.	Return.		
										till satisfied that it was an old one, when it was abandoned. While at Eagle Springs received information that a band of two hundred Indians, after committing outrages and killing people near Mesilla, N. Mex., had crossed Rio Grande, and moved south into Chihuahua, Mexico, taking with them a large herd of animals stolen from New Mexico. A party of Mexicans, who had followed them, were ambuscaded and killed, and another party shared the same fate. A close watch for any indications of Indians was kept, but no further sign was discovered.
Fort Davis	Capt. T. C. Lebo, Tenth Cavalry.	K, 10th Cavalry.	1	36	....	2	July 22, 1879	Dec. 1, 1879	1,505	To camp at Manzanito Springs, at base of Guadalupe Mountains, scouting adjacent country. August 14, overseer of Marr's sheep ranch reported having been attacked by Indians near Guadalupe Springs; proceeded to investigate this case, but finding no trail or sign of Indians, concluded report was false. No further sign discovered. The adjacent country was thoroughly scouted, and the locations of water-holes, springs, &c., ascertained. Valuable services rendered by Acting Assistant Surgeon Ward, in obtaining data for map, duly acknowledged.
	Capt. L. H. Carpenter, Tenth Cavalry.	C and H, 10th Cavalry.	4	95	....	1	Jan. 12, 1880	Mar. 26, 1880	1,860	While at Faver's ranch, consisting of scouts made by detachments through surrounding country; escorts to trains, &c. March 18, a detachment, under Lieutenant Beck, joined a number of Mexicans and Seminoles, under Lieutenant Bullis, who were following an Indian trail of a party who had killed one boy and carried off another from near Russell's ranch. Party consisted of three Indians, on foot, driving a horse; but finding they were pursued, they killed the horse, and it became impossible to follow the trail. No other events of interest.
	Capt. C. D. Veile, Tenth Cavalry.	C, 10th Cavalry.	2	47	....	1	Mar. 24, 1880	May 15, 1880	643	From camp at Faver's ranch, in the Chenati Mountains, consisting of scouting parties sent out to search for trails of Indians. No important results reported.
	Capt. L. H. Carpenter, Tenth Cavalry.	H, 10th Cavalry.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	From camp at Eagle Springs, in pursuit of Indians who killed several persons while traveling in Bass's Cañon. Proceeded, via Barego and Viego Pass, to Rio Grande, and

										eight Indians, supposed to have been some of those that escaped from Fort Stanton.
	Second Lieut. Leighton Finley, Tenth Cavalry.	C, 10th Cavalry.	1	10	....	....	June 23, 1880	June 25, 1880	50	To Barrel Springs, thence to a point three miles distant, the supposed Indian camp and scene of alleged shooting of Mr. Graham; camp was deserted, and foot-prints and horse-tracks were barely discernible by reason of recent rains. What was left of trail seemed to lead to south but was soon lost on account of rocks. Believed that the men were not Indians but Americans.
	Second Lieut. George Andrews, Twenty-fifth Infantry.	I, 25th Infantry.	1	40	....	....	Mar. 18, 1880	May 5, 1880	50	From camp at Seven Springs, Tex., consisting of scouts in adjacent mountains. No signs of Indians discovered, except, April 10, when a sergeant brought into camp an arrow which had been found in a dead ox about seven miles from camp.
	Second Lieut. R. D. Read, jr., Tenth Cavalry.	K, 10th Cavalry.	1	20	2	....	June 12, 1880	June 20, 1880	210	Along El Paso stage-road to El Muerto. Proceeded due west to Barrel Springs, there met Lieutenant Mills, commanding Pueblo Indian scouts, and learned from him particulars of his encounter with Indians near Viegita. From information received, believed it might be possible to overtake Indians, and, taking two of the scouts as trailers, continued to the Viegita, and camped about three-fourths of a mile from the point where the scouts had been attacked. Heavy rain in the vicinity had partially obliterated the trail; found no new tracks made since its fall. In neighborhood found remains of several tepees, and other signs indicating that Indians had probably camped here for some time. Continued up cañon, and thence, by an old Indian trail, to the top of the "mesa"; thence followed the only well-defined trail which led from the Viegita to the Rio Grande, where it became indistinct in the heavy sands. Near a tank, known as the Tineja Sabina, discovered remains of an Indian camp about ten days old.
	Second Lieut. James Brett, Twenty-fourth Infantry.	B, 24th Infantry.	1	10	....	....	Aug. 23, 1880	Aug. 24, 1880	40	In search of Indians reported in Limpia Cañon; scouted through cañon, and made inquiries of parties along road. No sign discovered.
Fort Duncan...	Sergt. Julius Krebs, Company B, Eighth Cavalry.	B, 8th Cavalry.	....	10	....	....	Oct. 2, 1879	Oct. 3, 1879	42	To hay camp, eighteen miles from post, in search of information relative to Indians or Mexicans, reported as having attacked camp and stolen stock. From information received, rumors believed groundless.
	Sergt. John Shannon, Company B, Eighth Cavalry.	B, 8th Cavalry.	....	6	....	....	Oct. 2, 1879	Oct. 4, 1879	70	To recover fifty-five ponies stolen from Carter's pasture, eighteen miles from post. Found trail about six miles east of post, and followed it; at Ouden's ranch found the ponies, which had been discovered about a mile from there by Mr. Ouden.
	Second Lieut. E. A. Ellis, Eighth Cavalry.	B, 8th Cavalry.	1	15	....	2	Dec. 8, 1879	Dec. 9, 1879	26	To Chapotal, point on road to Uvalde, about fifteen miles from post, in search of trail of Indians reported in that vicinity. No trail discovered; report evidently without foundation.
	Capt. J. D. Stevenson, Eighth Cavalry.	B, 8th Cavalry.	1	20	....	....	Jan. 23, 1880	Jan. 24, 1880	70	To Rancho de la Garza and Zertuchi ranch, to intercept party of Indians, reported as depredating on Mexican side of river, should they attempt to cross into Texas. Ascertained that a Mexican boy had been killed at San Nicholas

ABSTRACT C.—*Tabular statement of expeditions and scouts against Indians, &c., made in the Department of Texas, &c.*—Continued.

Post or station from which party was sent out.	Names of officers commanding forces sent out.	Troops which composed the command.	Strength of the command.				Date of—		Distance traveled, miles.	Remarks and results.
			Officers.	Enlisted men.	Indians.	Citizens.	Departure.	Return.		
										ranch, in Mexico. At Rancho de la Garza saw and communicated with a party of Mexican militia, on Mexican side, who were in pursuit; learned that the Indians had stolen horses and fled toward San Carlos. Finding no indications of intention of the desperadoes to cross to the American side, returned to post. Subsequently ascertained that the Indians had stolen stock in the vicinity of Saragossa, and attacked the Rancho San Felipe, in Mexico, killing seven persons and running off all the stock.
Fort Duncan ..	First Lieut. O. B. Boyd, Eighth Cavalry.	B, 8th Cavalry.	1	15	....	1	Jan. 22, 1880	Jan. 24, 1880	136	To Loyd's ranch, on the Rio Bravo, thence thirty miles down the river. Obtained similar information to that reported in Captain Stevenson's report above.
	Capt. J. D. Stevenson, Eighth Cavalry.	B, 8th Cavalry.	1	18	.....	.....	Feb. 24, 1880	Feb. 28, 1880	135	Along Laredo road, to Live Oak Station, thence to El Jardin, Rancho Refugio, and Rancho Alamitos, with view to intercepting Indians, reported as depredating in Mexico, should they attempt to cross into Texas. Discovered no sign of them on American side, but learned that eight people had been killed by Indians at Salcis, Mexico; Indians fled toward interior of Mexico.
	Second Lieut. E. A. Ellis, Eighth Cavalry.	B, 8th Cavalry.	1	20	.....	.....	Feb. 23, 1880	Feb. 28, 1880	143	Along Rio Grande, to one day's march beyond El Jardin, in search of Indians or trails. No sign discovered, but Indians reported as depredating on Mexican side of river.
	Second Lieut. E. A. Ellis, Eighth Cavalry.	B, 8th Cavalry.	1	15	.....	.....	Mar. 9, 1880	Mar. 11, 1880	76	Toward San Felipe. Proceeded to Vaus's ranch, Camado, Town's ranch, and the Pinto; sent a sergeant to Mussay's ranch, on the Tucosquita Creek, in search of information in regard to Indians, but failed to find that any had crossed into Texas, though rumors to that effect were heard at different places.
	First Lieut. O. B. Boyd, Eighth Cavalry.	B, 8th Cavalry.	1	20	.....	.....	Mar. 14, 1880	Mar. 19, 1880	110	Between Fort Duncan and San Felipe. No sign of Indians discovered.
Fort McIntosh	Sergt. A. K. Paugh, Company F, Eighth Cavalry.	F, 8th Cavalry.	....	7	.....	.....	Oct. 3, 1879	Oct. 10, 1879	130	
	Corpl. Chas. Miller, Company F, Eighth Cavalry.	F, 8th Cavalry.	....	7	.....	.....	Oct. 16, 1879	Oct. 23, 1879	130	
	Corpl. Louis Groppe, Company F, Eighth Cavalry.	F, 8th Cavalry.	....	8	.....	.....	Nov. 20, 1879	Nov. 26, 1879	130	
	Corpl. Chas. Miller, Company F, Eighth Cavalry.	F, 8th Cavalry	....	7	.....	.....	Dec. 5, 1879	Dec. 11, 1879	130	

Sergt. A. K. Paugh, Company F, Eighth Cavalry.	F, 8th Cavalry		7		Jan. 7, 1880	Jan. 13, 1880	130	
Second Lieut. J. W. Pinder, Eighth Cavalry.	F, 8th Cavalry		7		Jan. 21, 1880	Jan. 26, 1880	130	Along river or telegraph road, to El Jardin, in search of Indians or raiders. No sign discovered.
Sergt. Charles Stewart, Company F, Eighth Cav.	F, 8th Cavalry		4		Feb. 4, 1880	Feb. 11, 1880	126	
Corpl. Louis Groppe, Company F, Eighth Cavalry.	F, 8th Cavalry		4		Apr. 8, 1880	Apr. 14, 1880	130	
Sergt. Chas. H. Farrington, Company F, Eighth Cav.	F, 8th Cavalry		3		May 4, 1880	May 11, 1880	140	
Corpl. Christian Cloth, Company F, Eighth Cav.	F, 8th Cavalry		3		May 20, 1880	May 26, 1880	130	
Sergt. A. K. Paugh, Company F, Eighth Cavalry.	F, 8th Cavalry		4		July 8, 1880	July 14, 1880	140	
First Lieut. F. H. Mills, 24th Infantry.	F, 8th Cavalry	1	11		Sept. 13, 1879	Sept. 18, 1879	120	
Corpl. J. H. Quinn, Company F, Eighth Cavalry.	F, 8th Cavalry		6		Sept. 23, 1879	Sept. 29, 1879	120	
Corpl. Louis Groppe, Company F, Eighth Cavalry.	F, 8th Cavalry		7		Oct. 9, 1879	Oct. 16, 1879	134	Along river road to Carrizo, Tex., in search of Indians, &c. None seen.
Corpl. Chas. Miller, Company F, Eighth Cavalry.	F, 8th Cavalry		4		Jan. 22, 1880	Jan. 27, 1880	134	
Corpl. Chas. Miller, Company F, Eighth Cavalry.	F, 8th Cavalry		4		July 23, 1880	July 29, 1880	129	
Corpl. Chas. Miller, Company F, Eighth Cavalry.	F, 8th Cavalry		6		Sept. 18, 1879	Sept. 25, 1879	130	To El Jardin, in search of Indians or raiders. Ascertained that a party of Mexicans had stolen horses from Stifian's ranch and driven them into Mexico. No trail or other sign of raiders found.
Corpl. Charles Stewart, Company F, Eighth Cav.	F, 8th Cavalry		7		Oct. 23, 1879	Oct. 28, 1879	94	Along Ringgold road for forty-seven miles, in search of marauders. None seen.
Corpl. Christian Cloth, Company F, Eighth Cav.	F, 8th Cavalry		7		Nov. 4, 1879	Nov. 11, 1879	118	To San Lorenzo, Tex., in search of marauders. None seen.
Sergt. A. K. Paugh, Company F, Eighth Cavalry.	F, 8th Cavalry		7		Nov. 10, 1879	Nov. 14, 1879	100	To a point fifty miles south of post. No sign of marauders seen.
Corpl. Christian Cloth, Company F, Eighth Cav.	F, 8th Cavalry		3		Nov. 21, 1879	Nov. 24, 1879	80	To a point forty miles southeast of post. No sign of marauders seen.
Sergt. Charles Stewart, Company F, Eighth Cav.	F, 8th Cavalry		5		Dec. 9, 1879	Dec. 14, 1879	90	To a point forty-five miles from post. No sign of Indians or raiders seen.
Corpl. H. P. McKnight, Company F, Eighth Cav.	F, 8th Cavalry		5		Jan. 15, 1880	Jan. 20, 1880	86	To a point on the Rio Grande, forty-three miles from post No Indian sign found.
Sergt. A. K. Paugh, Company F, Eighth Cavalry.	F, 8th Cavalry		3		Feb. 7, 1880	Feb. 9, 1880	90	Along telegraph road for forty-five miles, in search of marauders. None seen.
First Lieut. F. E. Phelps, Eighth Cavalry.	F, 8th Cavalry	1	21	1	Feb. 24, 1880	Feb. 28, 1880	130	To El Jardin, along roads nearest to Rio Grande, examining all fords, in search of Indian sign. Proceeded along telegraph road to the "Saus," thence to El Jardin and Sausia, and returned to post. Ascertained that a party of Indians, estimated all the way from ten to seventy, had been raiding in Mexico, killing a number of people near Saragossa, and others at Guerro and El Sausia, and then struck toward interior of Mexico. Supposed to have been Mescalero-Apaches, belonging to Victorio's band.

ABSTRACT C.—*Tabular statement of expeditions and scouts against Indians, &c., made in the Department of Texas, &c.*—Continued.

Post or station from which party was sent out.	Name of officers commanding force sent out.	Troops which composed the command.	Strength of the command.				Date of—		Distance traveled, miles.	Remarks and results.
			Officers.	Enlisted men.	Indians.	Citizens.	Departure.	Return.		
Fort McIntosh.	First Lieut. F. H. Mills, Twenty-fourth Infantry.	E 24th Infantry	1	12	....	....	Feb. 25, 1880	Feb. 27, 1880	40	To Doloris ranch, and Passe de los Indios, in search of Indians. Ascertained that twenty Indians had been seen crossing into Mexico about sixteen miles below post, having no stock except what they rode.
	Capt. A. P. Caraher, Eighth Cavalry.	F, 8th Cavalry	1	40	....	....	Feb. 24, 1880	Feb. 28, 1880	246	Along telegraph road in direction of Fort Duncan, camping at Rita Blanco, thence to Souz's ranch, in search of Indians. Discovered no sign, but learned that Indians had killed a family of six persons on Mexican side, a few miles from Rio Grande.
	Sergt. A. K. Paugh, Company F, Eighth Cavalry.	F, 8th Cavalry	....	4	....	....	Apr. 8, 1880	Apr. 12, 1880	94	To Salamonio in search of Indians or marauders. None seen.
	Corpl. Christian Cloth, Company F, Eighth Cav.	F, 8th Cavalry	....	4	....	....	Apr. 26, 1880	May 1, 1880	110	To a point fifty-five miles south of post. No marauders seen.
	Corpl. H. P. McKnight, Company F, Eighth Cav.	F, 8th Cavalry	....	3	....	..	May 4, 1880	May 9, 1880	88	To a point forty-four miles southeast of post. No sign of raiders or Indians seen.
	Corpl. Louis Groppe, Company F, Eighth Cavalry.	F, 8th Cavalry	....	3	....	....	June 2, 1880	June 8, 1880	90	Along telegraph road toward Fort Ringgold; also repairing telegraph line.
	Corpl. Chas. Miller, Company F, Eighth Cavalry.	F, 8th Cavalry	....	4	....	....	June 4, 1880	June 10, 1880	130	Along telegraph line to Live Oak Station, on Fort Duncan road, to repair telegraph line and scout for Indians. None seen.
	Corpl. H. P. McKnight, Company F, Eighth Cav.	F, 8th Cavalry	....	4	....	..	June 19, 1880	June 26, 1880	130	To a point sixty-five miles northwest of post, in search of trails, &c. None discovered.
	Sergt. Charles Stewart, Company F, Eighth Cav.	F, 8th Cavalry	..	4	....	....	June 17, 1880	July 22, 1880	116	To a point fifty-eight miles southeast of post, in search of Indians. None seen.
	Corpl. Louis Groppe, Company F, Eighth Cavalry.	F, 8th Cavalry	....	4	....	....	July 23, 1880	July 29, 1880	124	Via river road to El Jardin. On reaching creek at Souz's ranch, found it to have risen so as to be impassable without swimming the animals; remained awhile in camp and then swam the creek with one man and reached El Jardin. On returning creek was found to have risen and flooded the country for many miles, and the two men left behind were compelled to turn their animals loose and take refuge in the branches of the trees. By this sudden rise party lost three days' forage and rations, and a number of accouterments.
	Corpl. H. P. McKnight, Company F, Eighth Cav.	F, 8th Cavalry	....	4	....	....	Aug. 9, 1880	Aug. 15, 1880	130	To El Jardin in search of raiders. None seen.
	Sergt. C. H. Farrington, Company F, Eighth Cav.	F, 8th Cavalry	....	4	....	....	Aug. 15, 1880	Aug. 22, 1880	110	To Twin Mountains, Tex. Proceeded via El Sombrerito, Marienus, and Souz Creek. No sign of Indians.

										South Llano. Surrounding country searched, but no corroborative presence of Indians.
	Second Lieut. Theo. Mosher, jr., Twenty-second Infantry.	Mounted detachment 22d Infantry.	1	15	....	2	Apr. 30, 1880	May 15, 1880	266	To and in vicinity of Beaver Lake. Proceeded, via Pecan Spring, headwaters of North Llano, to old Fort Terrett and then to Beaver Lake and Devil's River. The route traveled would answer for wagons moderately loaded, except in wet weather; water was scarce, and in a very dry season would not be found between Terrett and Beaver Lake. No sign of Indians or maranders.
	Second Lieut. Theo. Mosher, jr., Twenty-second Infantry.	Mounted detachment 22d Infantry.	1	12	....	....	June 7, 1880	June 12, 1880	102	To and in vicinity of Llano Rivers, to endeavor to intercept a party of marauding Indians reported as committing depredations on Devil's River. Marched by Pecan Springs and Epp's Creek, and made camp at old Fort Terrett. Examined adjacent country and all water-holes, but found no sign of Indians.
Fort Ringgold	Second Lieut. H. L. Ripley, Twenty-fourth Infantry.	G, 8th Cavalry.	1	12	....	....	Jan. 1, 1880	Jan. 30, 1880	486	From the camp at Edinburg, Tex., including escort duty.
	Second Lieut. B. W. Leavell, Twenty-fourth Infantry.	G, 8th Cavalry.	1	10	....	....	Jan. 30, 1880	Mar. 1, 1880	486	
	Second Lieut. Wm. Black, Twenty-fourth Infantry.	G, 8th Cavalry.	1	12	....	....	Mar. 1, 1880	Mar. 21, 1880	250	
	First Lieut. Edmund Luff, Eighth Cavalry.	G, 8th Cavalry.	1	12	....	....	Mar. 21, 1880	May 1, 1880	200	
	Second Lieut. J. C. Dent, Twentieth Infantry.	G, 8th Cavalry.	1	12	....	....	May 31, 1880	June 21, 1880	350	
	Second Lieut. B. W. Leavell, Twenty-fourth Infantry.	G, 8th Cavalry.	1	12	....	....	May 1, 1880	May 25, 1880	318	From the camp at Edinburg, Tex. Investigated murder of Mr. Bishop at El Souz; ascertained that civil authorities were endeavoring to secure the guilty parties, and that Mexican troops were co-operating on Mexican side of river.
San Diego	Second Lieut. H. F. Kendall, Eighth Cavalry.	E, 8th Cavalry.	1	10	....	....	Sept. 12, 1879	Sept. 21, 1879	146	In a southwest direction, through Piedras Pintas, to Hubbard's ranch, Borja's ranch, and Barourna, in search of raiders reported in neighborhood; thence to Los Ojurbas and Los Angeles, and via Leal's ranch to Barourna. Found no trace, but ascertained that a party of thieves, six or seven in number, under one Macardo, were in the habit of crossing into Texas, making their headquarters in the thick mesquite brush south of road fromBarourna to Realitos, and raiding in the vicinity.
	Second Lieut. H. F. Kendall, Eighth Cavalry.	E, 8th Cavalry.	1	15	....	....	Nov. 6, 1879	Nov. 19, 1879	236	In a southeastern direction to Palito Blanco, thence to La Vendara; Filadelphia and Lampecitas ranches, to Los Olmos, Loma Blanco, and through surrounding country. No sign of Indians or raiders seen: country generally reported quiet, except at Santa Rita, where horse-stealing, reported by parties across the river.

ABSTRACT C.—*Tabular statement of expeditions and scouts against Indians, &c., made in the Department of Texas, &c.*—Continued.

Post or station from which party was sent out.	Names of officers commanding forces sent out.	Troops which composed the command.	Strength of the command.				Date of—		Distance traveled, miles.	Remarks and results.
			Officers.	Enlisted men.	Indians.	Citizens.	Departure.	Return.		
San Diego	Sergt. John Taylor, Company E, Eighth Cavalry.	E, 8th Cavalry.	....	4	....	1	Dec. 23, 1879	Dec. 25, 1879	80	In pursuit of a gang of thieves who had stolen twenty horses from a citizen of Starr County. Proceeded to Mendieta and Lagarto, but discovered no trace. Above horses were afterward recovered north of Nueces River, and the thieves found to be Mexicans.
	Second Lieut. H. F. Kendall, Eighth Cavalry.	E, 8th Cavalry.	1	16	....	....	Feb. 26, 1880	Feb. 28, 1880	80	To Encinas and Leal's ranch, in search of information or traces of Indians reported as committing depredations on Laredo road. All information received showed reports to have been false, originating, perhaps, from some pistol shots fired by some teamsters separated from their comrades.
	Capt. A. B. Kauffman, Eighth Cavalry.	E, 8th Cavalry.	1	9	....	....	Jan. 12, 1880	Jan. 19, 1880	198	As escort to directors of Corpus Christi and Laredo Railroad, engaged in prospecting route for extension to said road. Proceeded to Piedras Pintas, Guacolate ranch, Los Angeles, &c.
	Second Lieut. H. F. Kendall, Eighth Cavalry.	E, 8th Cavalry.	1	15	....	....	May 24, 1880	June 2, 1880	203	Along road leading to Alineces ranch to Charco de la Motta Mirelos, near Gravis's ranch, where a camp was established; thence with a detachment to search for road to Charco Escondida, and obtain information in regard to the country, reached latter and found it dry; thence to Pristo or Black Creek, and Alineces ranch, and returned to camp. Another detachment proceeded to Fly's ranch, and head of Baroceta Creek, and down the arroyo to the Pristo, thence to Adams's ranch. Country reported quiet by the ranchmen, as far as Indians were concerned, but complaints were heard of horse-stealing. At Borja's ranch it was reported that smugglers, with mescal, pass in that vicinity from across the river, and on returning pick up horses, which they ride back.
	Second Lieut. H. F. Kendall, Eighth Cavalry.	E, 8th Cavalry.	1	15	....	....	June 22, 1880	June 28, 1880	133	In a northeast direction to Gray's ranch, and thence, via Brown's and Wells's ranches, to Steel's ranch; thence up Nueces River, to mouth of Pinto, and up that stream to Burke's ranch; crossed at Fort Ewell and returned to post. Country reported free from Indians and raiders; some horse-stealing by individuals.
	Capt. A. B. Kauffman, Eighth Cavalry.	E, 8th Cavalry.	1	15	....	....	July 13, 1880	July 27, 1880	290	Southwest from post, through Piedro Pinto, to the Guayalote River; thence to Realitos, Mesquite Arroyo, Las Animas, and the Rendado; thence west through upper Escabas, to Carrizo, Roma, and Fort Ringgold, and returned to post, via Pe.dido, Comitas, Salado, and Palito Blanco, &c.

	[illegible], Eighth Cavalry.								Man's Pass, and up Sycamore Cañon. No sign of Indians discovered.
	First Sergt. Joseph Wilson, Company K, Eighth Cavalry.	K, 8th Cavalry.	....	14	.....	Mar. 10, 1880	Mar. 15, 1880	8	To mouth of Sycamore Creek; thence to the Texiquita, and along Rio Grande to Townsend's ranch; thence to Mussey's ranch. No sign of Indians seen.
	Second Lieut. J. A. Johnston, Eighth Cavalry.	M, 8th Cavalry.	1	25	.....	June —, 1880	June —, 1880	250	By detachments, in consequence of report received that a Mr. Ramsay, living on a ranch on Beaver Lake, had been shot by Indians, about three miles from his house, while engaged in catching stage horses. Proceeded to the ranch, and thence to the spot where the shooting took place. Diligent search of surrounding country failed to reveal any sign of Indians.
	Lieut. Col. J. E. Yard, Twenty-fourth Infantry.	Hdqrs. F, S. & B., & Cos. A, B, & H, 24th Infantry.	14	183	.....	June 3, 1880	June 18, 1880	202	By Headquarters, Field, Staff and Band, and Cos. A, B, and H, 24th Infantry, changing station from San Felipe to Fort Davis, Texas; repairing road, and obtaining information *en route*.
Fort Stockton.	Corpl. A. K. Siggells, Company L, Tenth Cavalry.	Detachment L, 10th Cavalry.	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 25, 1879	Sept. 27, 1879	100	From camp at Escondidos, south of old mail station, in search of water holes.
	Capt. D. D. Van Valzah, Twenty-fifth Infantry.	D, 25th Infantry.	.....	.....	.....	Apr. 19, 1879	May 30, 1879	100	From camp at Escondidos, through adjacent country.
	Second Lieut. John Bigelow, Tenth Cavalry.	B, 10th Cavalry.	2	60	 1	July 28, 1879	Nov. 30, 1879	1,919	From camp at Santa Rosa, Tex., embracing scouting and exploring parties and patrols sent out. August 6, Lieutenant McMartin, with detachment and guide, started in direction of Pecos Falls, and along Pecos River, to Beckwith's camp, at Sand Bend, at which point information was received that the Indians had stolen horses. Found and followed trail to near Two Wells, where evidence of a recent Indian camp was discovered. August 15, discovered another camp, where the fires were still warm; next day saw the Indians about two miles ahead; they, at the same time, discovered the command and fled. Were followed at a run about twenty miles, but having change of horses, the distance could not be diminished to carbine range. They then took to heavy sand hills, where they could not be followed at a run, but trail was followed to Stanton Reservation. Command then proceeded to the Indian agency, where a demand was made upon the agent for the surrender of the Indians and their booty, to which he replied that "he could not comply with the lieutenant's wishes," but agreed to go next day with the owner of the stock to the Indians' camp. Command proceeded to Fort Stanton, and then returned to the camp at Santa Rosa. Indians turned over to the owners eighteen stolen horses, for a consideration of $2 per head, and this, with eleven picked up along the trail, made twenty-nine recovered by Lieutenant McMartin. Another Indian trail was followed August 20, and four horses, one bridle, and two blankets recovered, Indians leaving their camp on the approach of the troops. The property recovered was identified by parties near Horse Head Crossing; two additional horses were picked up.

ABSTRACT C.—*Tabular statement of expeditions and scouts against Indians, &c., made in the Department of Texas, &c.*—Continued.

Post or station from which party was sent out.	Names of officers commanding forces sent out.	Troops which composed the command.	Strength of the command.				Date of—		Distance traveled, miles.	Remarks and results.
			Officers.	Enlisted men.	Indians.	Citizens.	Departure.	Return.		
										September 21, a scouting party, under Lieutenant Bigelow, found unmistakable indications of Indians. Other scouts were not productive of any marked results. Water, as a rule, scarce; very poor grazing for the stock.
Fort Stockton	First Lieut. H. B. Quimby, Twenty-fifth Infantry.	F and G, 25th Infantry.	3	60	....	1	Aug. 23, 1879	Dec. 15, 1879	1,033	From camp at Pena Colorado, consisting of scouts, &c., and work performed on new military road. A detachment proceeded to Maxon's Spring, and down San Francisco Creek, below Pena Blanco, for the purpose of determining the best practicable wagon-road route; also, followed Pena Negra Creek to its junction with the San Francisco; country was examined as far down the San Francisco as what is known as the "lower waters"; ascertained that the route north of Maxon's Spring was not practicable for want of water. Other detachments explored the various routes suggested, and the result of the command's operations was the building of a road from Burges Water Hole, on the Del Norte road, to Pena Blanco, via Pena Colorado, and from the latter to intersect the Pena Blanco and Stockton road; also six miles to Pena Negra Creek; in all, seventy-three miles of good road. Troops also constructed, at Pena Colorado, barracks, officers' quarters, and portion of the walls of a stable and forage house, of stone quarried near the camp. No fresh sign of Indians was seen except a trail of five or six, who had moved south toward Rio Grande—evidently into Mexico.
	Second Lieut. Calvin Esterly, Tenth Cavalry.	L, 10th Infantry.	1	13	....	....	Mar. 31, 1880	Apr. 5, 1880	220	From Camp Safford, on fresh trail of horses stolen at Pecos Falls. The trail was very distinct, and led direct to White Sand Hills; thence along western edge of hills; thence in a northwest course. About 5 p. m., April 2, the Indians were seen about half a mile ahead, and were at once charged, but soon distanced the command, taking with them about thirty horses. Eight horses were captured from them by detachment, and one Indian wounded. The captured horses were abandoned, being in a worn-out condition. Detachment continued to Pecos Spring, marching in two days ninety miles, without water, for want of which men and horses suffered greatly. Long before reaching

Not reported.	instructions were received directing transfer of operations to the Maxon's Spring route. Work was commenced east and west, and at the junction of Deer Lick and Pena Negra. The work having been completed from Pena Colorado to a point eighteen miles east from Maxon's Spring, operations were begun west, towards gap in Santiago Mountains; thence by Chopwind's Springs to Blunt's Gap. The new road strikes old Del Norte and Davis road about four and a half miles north of Davis's ranch; was completed after long and arduous labor by the troops engaged. All springs or water holes discovered were marked by large and prominent monuments,

ABSTRACT C.—*Tabular statement of expeditions and scouts against Indians, &c., made in the Department of Texas, &c.*—Continued.

SUBPOSTS AND SCOUTING CAMPS EXISTING SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

Subpost or camp.	Garrisoned from—	District.	Remarks.
Santa Maria, Tex	Fort Brown	Rio Grande	
Edinburg, Tex	Fort Ringgold	do	
Grierson Springs, Tex	Fort Concho	Pecos	The camps in the district of the Pecos have been established by the district commander, under the instructions of the commanding general of April 30, 1878, with a view of making the mail-route safe, and the settlements in its vicinity, by forcing the Indians from that region and keeping them out of it. The camps in the district of the Bravo aid in that object, and secure the region between the districts of the Pecos and Nueces from incursions by Indians and marauders.
Camp Charlotte, Tex	do	do	
Guadalupe Mountains, Tex	Forts Concho and Stockton.	do	
Eagle Springs, Tex	Forts Concho and Davis.	do	
Head of North Concho, Tex	Fort Concho	do	
On Rio Grande, above Fort Quitman, Tex.	do	do	
Ojo Caliente, Tex	Forts Davis and Stockton.	do	
Eagle Mountains, Tex	Forts Davis and Concho.	do	
Mayer's Springs, Tex	San Antonio	Bravo	
Mouth of Pecos River, Tex	do	do	
Favor's Ranch, Chenati Mountains, Tex.	do	do	

RECAPITULATION BY POSTS.

Posts.	Total distance traveled.
	Miles.
Fort Brown, Tex	1,6
Fort Clark, Tex	4,2
Fort Concho, Tex	16,0
Fort Davis, Tex	12,5
Fort Duncan, Tex	8
Fort Griffin, Tex	
Fort McIntosh, Tex	4,2
Fort McKavett, Tex	5
Fort Ringgold, Tex	2,0
San Antonio, Tex	
San Diego, Tex	1,3
San Felipe, Tex	
Fort Stockton, Tex	5,11
Pena Colorado, Tex	
Total of all posts	49,51

The foregoing is a correct statement of the most important expeditions and scouts organized in this department during the year, compiled from reports received to date. It does not embrace a large number of escorts, guards to mail stations, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, Tex., October 1, 1880.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ACT D.—LIST OF PERSONS KILLED, WOUNDED, OR CAPTURED BY IANS, &c., IN THE DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, SINCE SEPTEMBER 30, , OFFICIALLY REPORTED BY POST COMMANDERS.

Posts..	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured.	Remarks.
ıvis.....	1	....	....	Mexican boy, a sheep herder (name unknown); by Indians, near Russell's ranch, March 13, 1880.
	....	....	1	Mexican boy (brother of one reported above as killed); by Indians, near Russell's ranch, March 13, 1880—recaptured by Capt. T. C. Lebo, 10th Cavalry, in April, 1880.
	2	2	....	Mr. James Grant and Mrs. H. Graham, killed, and Mr. H. Graham and D. Murphy, wounded; by Indians, while traveling through Bass's Cañon, May 13, 1880.
	1	....	....	Sergt. Simon Olquin, a Pueblo Indian scout; in an engagement with Indians, near Ojo Viego, Tex., June 11, 1880.
	1	1	....	Lieut. S. R. Colladay, 10th Cavalry, wounded, and Private Martin Davis, Company C, 10th Cavalry, killed: in an engagement with Victorio's band of Apaches, July 31, 1880.
	2	....	....	E. C. Baker, stage driver, and Frank Wyant, a passenger: by Indians of Victorio's band, eight miles west of Eagle Springs, Tex., July 31, 1880.
	1	....	....	General Byrne, of Fort Worth, Tex.; by Indians, near old Fort Quitman, Tex., August 9, 1880.
nggold	1	....	....	Mr. Henry Bishop; by unknown parties, at his store, near El Sauz, Tex., May 16, 1880.
otals	9	3	1	

QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, Tex., October 1, 1880.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DOCUMENT E.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
San Antonio, Texas, September 15, 1880.

Appended hereto I have the honor to submit a tabulated report of the cases y courts-martial, in this department, since October, 1879.

crime of desertion is not less frequent. Inquiry into the cause of these deser- has developed nothing positive; but the following has been observed, and is for what it is worth:

n the record of their trials, it appears that deserters have, generally, been in- nt, troublesome soldiers—old offenders; and it seems that as the influences of ice are more demoralizing, desertion, as well as all offenses, becomes more fre-

Thus, at the northern posts of the department, offenses, including desertion, e; while from Fort Clark, south, they are comparatively many. This is true ps of the same kind, as the Twenty-fourth Infantry when stationed on the and the Twenty-fifth Infantry on the upper Rio Grande. I am assured that terial of the latter is not better than that of the former regiment; and yet the of desertions, and misdemeanors also, stands seven to one in favor of those stationed in the northern part of the department, where the facilities for drink liance with an element of loose population are fewer.

o instance has ill-treatment or lack of food appeared as the cause of desertion. contrary, from a company known to be well regulated in every respect a num- soldiers deserted; while from the only two companies in which those griev- existed, and upon which the officers responsible were tried (G. C. M. O. 34, of nd 36, of 1880, A. G. O.), not a desertion has occurred.

year a regiment arrived from the lakes—none deserted; this year a regiment l from Dakota—twenty-nine deserted forthwith. Six were apprehended, but rials failed to throw light on the subject.

The measures taken by the general commanding to provide against the escape of military prisoners have proved effective. This year no such escape has been reported—against seven last year, and twenty-seven the year before.

I invite attention to the harmony which has marked the conduct of courts-martial and to the rare necessity which exists for returning records for legal or other correction. In every matter pertaining to the administration of military justice in the department, I have to report the tacit or expressed approval of the Judge-Advocate-General. It has been my endeavor to introduce necessary system; and the business of the office, greater this year than last, has thus, with half the clerical force, been conducted with more ease and dispatch.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

WM. T. HOWARD,
Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, A. D. C.,
Acting Judge-Advocate.

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of Texas.

No.	Name.	Rank.	Tried at—	Charges.	Sentence.	Promulgated in—	Remarks.
1	Read, R. D., jr.	Second lieutenant 10th Cavalry.	Fort Davis	Violation of the 38th article of war.	Dismissed	General court-martial order No. 64, Adjutant-General's Office, 1879.	Commuted to loss of all pay, but $50 per month, for one year.
2	Geddes, Andrew	Captain 25th Infantry	San Antonio	Violation of the 61st article of war, &c.	Dismissed, and 3 years in pen'y.	General court-martial order No. 66, Adjutant-General's Office, 1879.	Disapproved by the President.
3	Gates, J. G.	First lieutenant 20th Infantry.	Fort Brown	Violation of the 38th article of war.	Dismissed	General court-martial order No. 9, Adjutant-General's Office, 1880.	Commuted to loss of $75 per month for six months, and reprimand.
4	Wishart, Alex	do	Fort Clark	Violation of the 38th article of war, &c.	do	General court-martial order No. 31, Adjutant-General's Office, 1880.	Commuted to suspension, loss of half pay, and confinement for one year.
5	Gates, J. G.	do	do	Violation of the 61st article of war, &c.	do	General court-martial order No. 34, Adjutant-General's Office, 1880.	Approved; executed June 1, 1880.
6	Armes, G. A	Captain 10th Cavalry	Fort Stockton	Violation of the 61st article of war.	do	General court-martial order No. 36, Adjutant-General's Office, 1880.	Commuted to suspension, loss of half pay, and confinement for one year.
7	Fechet, E. G	Captain 8th Cavalry	Fort Ringgold	Violation of the 38th article of war.	do	General court-martial order No. 40, Adjutant-General's Office, 1880.	Commuted to suspension, loss of half pay, and confinement for 6 months.
8	Lincoln, S. H.	Captain 10th Infantry.	San Antonio	Violation of the 61st article of war, &c.	Acquitted	General court-martial order No. 37, D. T., 1880.	Acquittal not approved by department commander.
9	Decker, Theodore.	Second lieutenant 24th Infantry.	Fort Clark	Violation of the 61st article of war.	Dismissed	General court-martial order No. 50, Adjutant-General's Office, 1880.	Approved; executed September 4, 1880.
10	Rousseau, G. L.	Second lieutenant 20th Infantry.	do	do			Not promulgated.
11	Armes, G. A	Captain 10th Cavalry	Fort McKavett	Violation of the 21st article of war, &c.			Do.
12	Wishart, Alex	First lieutenant 20th Infantry.	Fort Clark	Violation of the 61st article of war, &c.			Undergoing trial.

Enlisted men tried by general court-martial in the Department of Texas, and confined in military prison or penitentiary.

Charges.	4th Cavalry.	6th Cavalry.	8th Cavalry.	10th Cavalry.	2d Artillery.	1st Infantry.	20th Infantry.	22d Infantry.	24th Infantry.	25th Infantry.	Total.	Where confined.	Remarks.
Desertion		1	14	1	2	6	10	4	7	1	46	41 in military prison; 5 in penitentiary	Only the principal offense is stated, when, in fact, the trials have frequently been on several charges.
Worthlessness			1	1							2	In military prison	
Theft, embezzlement			1	1			2	1	1		6	2 in military prison; 4 in penitentiary	
Assault, aggravated				2					1	1	4	In military prison	
Striking an officer	1										1	do	
Mutinous conduct			3			1	1				5	do	
Sleeping on post									1		1	do	
Perjury									5		5	4 in military prison; 1 in penitentiary	
Forgery				1							1	In penitentiary	
Total	1	1	19	6	2	7	13	5	15	2	71		

Enlisted men tried by general court-martial and sentences executed in Department of Texas.

Charges.	8th Cavalry.	10th Cavalry.	2d Artillery.	1st Infantry.	20th Infantry.	22d Infantry.	24th Infantry.	25th Infantry.	Total.	Remarks.
Worthlessness	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Dishonorably discharged, &c.
Theft	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Do.
Neglect of duty	3	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	8	Fined, and confined under guard.
Assault and battery	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	1 dishonorably discharged, &c.
Disobedience of orders	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	Fined, and confined under guard.
Drunk on guard	4	...	1	...	2	6	...	...	13	3 dishonorably discharged, &c.
Quitting guard	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	Fined, and confined under guard.
Leaving post as sentinel	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	Do.
Sleeping on post	4	1	...	...	4	...	4	1	14	Do.
Absence without leave	4	3	2	1	8	11	...	...	29	2 dishonorably discharged, &c.
Drunk and disorderly	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	9	Fined, and confined under guard.
Selling or losing clothing	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	Do.
Mutinous conduct	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	4	2 dishonorably discharged, &c.
Perjury	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	Dishonorably discharged, &c.
Other offenses (minor)	6	2	2	...	4	3	4	1	22	Fined, and confined under guard.
Total	28	14	8	2	29	22	16	4	123	

Enlisted men tried by general court-martial in Department of Texas—sentences disapproved.

Charges.	4th Cavalry.	8th Cavalry.	10th Cavalry.	1st Infantry.	20th Infantry.	22d Infantry.	24th Infantry.	25th Infantry.	Total.	Why disapproved.
Theft	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	Sentence inadequate—not wishing to open all the hen roosts in reach of our posts as an easy exit from the service.
Mutinous conduct	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	Sentence inadequate, and prosecution weak.
Insubordination	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	Sentence inadequate; findings not supported by evidence; findings defective.
Neglect of duty	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	Findings not supported by evidence; sentence inadequate.
Drunk on duty	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	Proceedings fatally defective; findings not supported by evidence.
Selling clothing	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	Statement contradicts plea, &c.; court declined to inflict stoppage.
Total	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	3	14	

Enlisted men tried in the Department of Texas by general court-martial—sentences remitte

Charges.	8th Cavalry.	10th Cavalry.	2d Artillery.	10th Infantry.	Non-commissioned staff.	Total.	Why remitted.
Desertion	...	1	...	1	...	2	Peculiar circumstances of desertion; long honorable service.
Absence without leave	1	...	...	...	...	1	Unanimous recommendation of court.
Drunk on duty	...	...	1	...	1	2	Recommendation of court; previous character of prisoner.
Sleeping on post	1	...	...	...	...	1	Unanimous recommendation and extenuating circumstances.
Quitting guard	1	...	...	...	...	1	Not clearly proved, and mitigating circumstances.
Total	3	1	1	1	1	7	

Enlisted men tried in the Department of Texas by general court-martial—acquitted.

Charges.	8th Cavalry.	10th Cavalry.	2d Artillery.	1st Infantry.	22d Infantry.	24th Infantry.	25th Infantry.	Total.	Remarks.
Theft	3	....	....	....	2	....	....	5	
Neglect of duty	3	....	....	....	....	1	2	6	1 case disapproved—improperly acquitted.
Disrespect towards an officer	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	Disapproved.
Disobedience of orders	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	
Drunk on duty	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	3	2 cases disapproved.
Leaving post as sentinel	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	
Obtaining goods under false pretenses.	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	
Mutinous conduct	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	Disapproved.
Total	7	1	1	3	2	2	3	19	

Summary and comparison.

	Period, 1879 to 1880.	Period, 1878 to 1879.	Period, 1877 to 1878.	Remarks.
Number of cases tried by general court-martial.	245	221	304	
Number of enlisted men sentenced to prison.	66	40	64	
Number of enlisted men sentenced to penitentiary.	11	9	13	
Number of deserters tried	48	37	26	
Number of thefts and embezzlements.	11	15	29	
Number of assaults with intent to kill.	4	2	10	
Number of perjury	7	2	2	
Number of escapes of convicts	....	7	27	

Fines and stoppages against soldiers:

Fines by general courts	$3,284 00	Approximate.
Fines by garrison courts	9,269 38	Approximate.
Stoppages by courts-martial	78 23	Approximate.
Against officers	4,275 00	
Total	$16,906 61	

The above is exclusive of soldiers dishonorably discharged with loss of all pay and allowances.

Garrison courts—number of cases tried at the different posts in the Department of Texas.

Posts.	1879 to 1880.	1878 to 1879.	1877 to 1878.	Remarks.
Fort Brown	254	284	.....	Fines amount to $9,269.38, approximately; for preceding period they were $10,757.
Fort Clark	298	512	.....	
Fort Concho	63	54	.....	The relative number of cases tried by garrison courts-martial cannot be considered as an indication of the comparative effect of the discipline at the several posts; one commanding officer believes in a free use of the garrison court; another resorts to such trials reluctantly—possibly after other expedients have failed. The percentage of such trials is not instructive.
Fort Davis	53	45	.....	
Fort Duncan	98	98	.....	
Fort McIntosh	151	124	.....	
Fort McKavett	102	149	.....	
Fort Ringgold	193	214	.....	
Fort Stockton	28	30	.....	
Fort Griffin	.....	17	.....	
Corpus Christi	9	.....	.....	
San Antonio	178	53	.....	
San Diego	46	2	.....	
San Felipe	53	80	.....	
Camps on Las Moras	.....	45	.....	
Total	1,526	1,707	1,728	

Respectfully submitted.

WM. T. HOWARD,
Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, A. D. C., Acting Judge-Advocate.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *October* 1, 1880.

Official copy:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DOCUMENT "F."

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PECOS,
Fort Concho, Tex., May 21, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 18th to 20th of last March, when arranging for the field operations of my command for the spring and summer, when troops were moving, and transportation in use widely scattered, telegraphic instructions from department headquarters directed me to proceed, without delay, with such force of cavalry as could be made available for the purpose to the Mescalero Agency, New Mexico, to assist in disarming the Mescalero Apaches, the combination, with this object in view, being already arranged by Generals Pope and Hatch to take effect April 12, 1880, at which date it was desired that I should reach the agency from the southeast, with my troops, and report for orders.

Notwithstanding the difficulties encountered, the necessary changes were promptly made, troops placed where most needed to cover and protect the settlements in this district during my absence; and, in a very few days after I received the orders above referred to, Companies D, E, F, K, and L, Tenth Cavalry, and detachment of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, in all 280 men and officers, were moving northward, from widely separated points between Forts Concho and Davis, and by the 5th day of April, concentrated at Black River, New Mexico.

When passing Pecos Falls, Texas, March 31, learning that stock had been stolen the previous night from citizens in that vicinity by Indians, a detachment from Companies F and L, Tenth Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Calvin Esterly, was sent in pursuit. The trail led northward through the White Sand Hills, and on the evening of the third day out the Indians were overtaken and attacked during a violent dust storm; one Indian was shot and eight head of the stolen stock recovered. The trail was found and followed next day, so long as it could be traced, and after a march of 220 miles, about 90 miles without water, the detachment rejoined the main column near the mouth of Black River, New Mexico.

On the 6th of April Company K, Tenth Cavalry, Capt. Thomas C. Lebo, commanding, was sent from Black River to scout through the Guadalupe Mountains, and thence northward, via Bluewater, to the central settlements on the Penasco, while the main column marched northward, via the Pecos and Seven Rivers, and thence westward to the same point.

Detachments were kept well out on the flanks during the march, and the troops so

posed as to cover a belt of country over fifty miles wide. It was found that the ians had been frequently raiding in that part of New Mexico, and trails, followed the troops, were found, invariably, to lead in the direction of the Mescalero Agency. aptain Lebo, with his company, struck a fresh trail on the 7th of April, and fol- ed it through the Guadalupe Mountains, and on the 9th suddenly came upon, and acked, a camp of Indians at Shakehand Spring, about forty miles south of the Pen- ; killed (and buried) the chief of the party; captured four squaws and one child, between twenty and thirty head of stock; destroyed the camp, which was well plied with provisions, evidently obtained from the agency; and recovered a Mex- boy, Coyetano Garcia, who had been captured by Indians, in March, near Presidio Norte.

he entire command reached the Penasco on the 10th of April, and, on the 11th the ance was continued via Silver and Elk Springs, and headwaters of the Penasco. nerous signs of Indians were observed, fresh trails followed through the Sacramento ntains, and traced directly to the Indian camps near the head of the Tularosa; on the morning of the 12th of April, when about to close around, attack and drive the Indians, with my command, I was met by a courier from the agency with a let- from the agent, Mr. Russell, notifying me that the Indians encamped in the moun- ns adjoining the Tularosa were there by his direct order and authority; that they e good, quiet, peaceable Indians, who should not be molested, &c. I was also rmed by the interpreter, or courier, that the Indians had been ordered to come hat day to the agency; that he was on his way to the camps; and that General ch had not arrived, but was expected during the day, &c.

eaving a company of cavalry at the mouth of the cañon leading in from the direc- n of Silver Springs, I moved forward to the head of the Tularosa and halted for hour or two, until advised that the Indians were moving in, when, after sending ers to the commanding officer of the company left behind to move on, I proceeded rn the valley of the Tularosa to the agency, and reported, upon arrival, to General ch, who had just reached that point from the west with his troops. I at once wed the general the agent's letter, informed him in regard to leaving a company k in the vicinity of the Indian camps, and offered to take other companies from my mand and drive the Indians into the agency that day. The general had, however, r an interview with the agent, decided to extend the time until the evening of the h, in order to give the agent an opportunity to bring the Indians in, if he could do without further aid from the troops, and I was, therefore, directed to place my mand in camp, and await further orders.

he agency buildings are situated on the north side of the Tularosa, and the In- ns, as they arrived, instead of being brought directly there, were placed in camp the agent, on a timbered ridge at the base of the mountains, on the opposite side he stream and valley, fully half a mile distant, with a boggy bottom between them l the troops. I think that this arrangement was a mistake, as it left the Indians the outside, and too far away to be sufficiently under control of the military.

advised the surrounding and complete disarming and dismounting of all the In- ns at the Mescalero Agency, and their removal to Fort Stanton, where they would nder the direct control of the military authorities. The agency had, for a long e, been simply a sort of hospital for old, infirm Indians, a commissary for Indian men and children, and a safe refuge and convenient place for the younger and more ive Indians to obtain supplies to enable them to continue their raiding and depre- ions in Texas and elsewhere. The agency, too, had also become virtually a supply p for Victorio's band, who, in addition to such means of subsistence, were, by a st remarkable manifestation of generosity on the part of the Interior Department, ing their families fed and kindly cared for at the San Carlos Agency. In view of se facts—as the troops were required to pursue, hunt up, and fight Victorio and his d of marauders, thus kept on the war-path, strengthened, and re-enforced, and bly supported by indirect and the direct aid of the government—I considered Gen- l Hatch's power supreme for the time, or at least sufficient to enable him to dispose the Mescalero Apaches, and put them where they could do no further harm, so long, lenst, as the war continued. His position, however, was a delicate, difficult, and nviable one. Whatever he did he was sure to displease and be censured.

determined to give him my earnest support, even to the enforcement of the most ere and decisive measures, if decided upon, and to share with him the responsibil- . It was evident, however, that he had made up his mind to avoid, so far as pos- le, any serious trouble with the agent or Interior Department, even at the risk of ling a few more bad Indians to the force of Victorio, and possibly for the sake of ace, harmony, and humanity, he relied too much on the agent's ability or power to ng in and control the Indians, and in a quiet way accomplish what would be diffi- t to effect by the use of force, or the military directly, without having the blow l, perhaps too heavily, upon those who were comparatively innocent. The weather s stormy and threatening; a severe gale prevailed during the 13th and 14th of

April, and the Indians came in slowly. The time was extended, a day at a time, until the 15th, when a close count showed 320 Indians in all present at the camps.

Nautzila was made head chief, in place of Caballero, deposed, the latter having, with his followers, joined Victorio.

The agent thought that, with the aid of a new chief and a little more time, the number of the Indians at the camps could be increased to four hundred, and the time was therefore extended another day.

Everything looked favorably, General Hatch was moving his troops westward, and by the morning of the 16th all had been sent away, leaving at the agency, in addition to my command—Company G, Fifteenth Infantry—under command of Captain Steelhammer.

About 10 o'clock a. m. the 16th, heavy firing was heard to the southward of the agency, and in less than five minutes after receipt of orders, which quickly came, I reported my command, mounted and equipped for any emergency.

Reports were soon received to the effect that the Indian scouts, under command of Lieutenant Gatewood, had intercepted a party of Indians who were running off stock, and that two Mescaleros were killed and the stock captured. The agent claimed that the Indians were sent out after the animals that had gone astray, and that they were attacked by the scouts when driving the stock in towards the agency.

Previous to this an arrangement had been partially perfected between General Hatch and the agent to disarm the Indians, except a certain number, who were to be selected to retain their arms as a sort of Indian police, and a tacit understanding provided for the arms and horses to be retained or placed in the possession of the agent, except such animals as could be identified as belonging to citizens, which were to be returned to their owners.

It was finally arranged that at 1 o'clock p. m. that day—the 16th—Captain Steelhammer's company of infantry, which had been selected for the purpose, should march to the Indian camps, and that the disarming would be effected promptly at 2 o'clock p. m.

I thought it would be best to have more troops at or around the camp, and offered to send an additional force with Captain Steelhammer; but as the agent and the captain, from their knowledge of and acquaintance with the Indians, apprehended no difficulty, General Hatch judged that an increased force was unnecessary.

In case any assistance should be required, it was arranged that three shots, in quick succession, would be fired promptly at 2 p. m., as a signal. Accordingly, watches were adjusted and closely observed. The company reached the camp without creating any unusual stir among the Indians, and the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., arrived and passed, and still all seemed to be right, and a general feeling prevailed that the matter of disarming had been quietly effected.

Soon after this, however, some unusual stir or confusion was noticeable. Indians were passing in and out, and I called General Hatch's attention to a party of Indians, some mounted and others on foot, leading or driving horses and ponies up the mountain. I recognized the chief, Nautzila, as one of the number, and asked permission to take or send out troops at once in pursuit. General Hatch thought that the troops had better not go, believing that the chief was endeavoring to get his people in, and that he would return with them. Possibly this was the chief's intention, but it was evident that he was not succeeding, as the Indians continued to ascend the mountain. Still greater commotion was soon observable in and about the camp, and at about half-past two, thirty minutes after the time specified or fixed upon, the signal shots were fired. The cavalry was then moved quickly across the Tularosa, beyond and around the camps and up the side of the mountain, in pursuit of the fleeing Indians. The infantry company was also on the move. The troops crossed over and skirmished through the adjoining mountains, attacked small parties of Indians here and there, and for a time the firing was quite lively. Several Indians were, judging from reports received, killed, and others wounded, and a few horses and ponies were shot. Some of the Indians and a good many animals were driven back to camp, but from thirty to fifty Indians escaped, Nautzila and other chiefs among the number. About two hundred and fifty Indians in all, men, women, and children, and about four hundred horses, ponies, and mules, were rounded up and brought into the agency and placed under guard. From twenty to thirty guns, carbines, and pistols, good, bad, and indifferent, were taken from the Indians. I judge that about one-half of the Indians who escaped will soon return to the agency, and that the others will join Victorio, or, in small parties, continue to raid into Texas, or elsewhere, as heretofore. The Indians captured by my command near the Guadalupes were turned over to the military and placed under guard at the agency with the other prisoners. The Mexican boy was retained and sent to Fort Davis, Texas.

During my stay at the agency, I made use of my transportation in hauling supplies from Fort Stanton to the agency for the troops, and thus facilitated the movement of the Ninth Cavalry, and the Indian scouts, westward, in addition to procuring sup-

plies for my own command; details were also furnished to guard the Indian prisoners, and to take the Indian ponies and captured stock to Fort Stanton.

On the 17th of April, after relieving myself and command from duty in his district, General Hatch left the agency to join his troops in pursuit of Victorio and his band, who it was presumed would be found to the westward towards or beyond the Rio Grande.

Those who are so quick to censure, vilify, and abuse General Hatch and his hard-worked troops, officers, and men, for not at once capturing or destroying Victorio and his band of marauders, do not stop to consider the great difficulties to be encountered in consummating this desired result. They seem to forget or are not aware of the nature or extent of the territory to be scouted over. The face of the high, dry table lands of New Mexico is broken here and there by ranges of rough and almost inaccessible mountains, and the Indians, with their minute and thorough knowledge of the country, throughout which there is a great scarcity of water, place the troops at great disadvantage. When hard pressed they quickly pass from one mountain range to another, where, hidden from view, they can watch the movements and approach of the troops, attack small parties, and readily evade any conflict with a large or superior force. The troops, however, by keeping steadily and persistently in pursuit of the Indians, will worry them out and in the end compel their surrender, unless kind friends of the maranders step in, and, through their influence with the Interior Department, save the Indians for humanity's sake, and use in future wars.

From what I saw and know of Agent Russell, I desire to say that he has, in my judgment, been very unjustly censured. I believe him to be an honest man, who has conscientiously endeavored to discharge the difficult and important duties assigned him to the very best of his ability. He has had neither the power to control the Indians nor the proper means to know how many really belonged to his agency. The Indians have usually encamped, or claimed to encamp, from ten to forty miles away, and the agent seldom, if ever, had an opportunity to see them all together. The agency occupies a central position in a very mountainous region, being situated between the White and Sacramento Mountains, which are mostly covered by cedar and a variety of pine, of all sizes, and in many places of large growth. The numerous ravines, gorges, and cañons afford excellent hiding places for Indians, and, everything considered, the reservation is, if civilization is the object, the most unsuitable place that could possibly have been selected. The Mescalero-Apaches should, therefore, be removed, without delay, to another reservation, where they can be kept under proper control by the agent, or guarded, if necessary, until they settle down and become quiet and peaceable. So long as the present reservation is retained for them they will continue to be troublesome. The Indians, however, are not the only thieves who infest the country; there are many other persons in the vicinity of the Indian reservation who make a business of stealing stock alike from citizens and the Indians; and others who are always ready to purchase stolen stock or other stolen property from the Indians, giving them in exchange either whisky or guns, pistols, and ammunition. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Indians, with all their savage proclivities and propensity to steal, should, under such circumstances, continue to engage in the business.

From the 17th of April, until the 5th day of May, I was very actively engaged, with my command, scouting throughout southwestern New Mexico. The entire country, from Fort Stanton (including the White, Sacramento, and Guadalupe Mountains), was scouted over very thoroughly. The weather was quite cold a portion of the time, especially at night, and snow was found in places in the Sacramentos from five to ten feet deep.

The mountains, both near at hand and far away, with the intervening plains and valleys, the White Sand Hills, extensive forests of pine, the White Mountains, pure and white with snow above the timber line, were all objects of interest for the eye to rest upon, and, altogether, the surrounding country embraces a vast amount of picturesque and beautiful scenery.

Fresh trails were struck and closely followed through the mountains, and several small parties of Indians were effectually stirred up and rapidly driven towards the agency. One party, moving in a southeasterly direction, was pursued and attacked by a detachment of Company L, Tenth Cavalry, under command of Lieut. M. M. Maxon; all their horses, five in number, captured; one Indian, the chief of the party, killed and buried; and it is presumed that others were wounded. The Indian killed was identified as the one who captured the Mexican boy near Presidio del Norte.

On April 27th, the command was again concentrated at the central settlements of the Penasco, where the people were found to be greatly alarmed on account of the numerous reports in circulation in regard to depredations being committed by Indians. Upon investigation, it was found that the reports were greatly exaggerated, and mainly false.

Eight days were occupied in scouting the country in all directions, from the Penasco to Black River, New Mexico, but no fresh trails were found, and nothing to indicate

that any Indians had been in the country since the troops marched northward to the agency. As the settlers were considerably alarmed, and apprehensive that the Indians would soon return to commit further depredations, I left F Company, Tenth Cavalry, at the Falls of Black River, New Mexico, and L Company near the Guadalupe Mountains, Texas, to scout the country from Dug Spring, on the plains east of the Pecos, westward to El Paso, and northward, in case of necessity, to Fort Stanton. The officers in command were also instructed to bring their companies together, to meet any combination in force on the part of the Indians.

Company K, Tenth Cavalry, was ordered, May 5th, from Black River, New Mexico, to Fort Davis, Texas; Company E, Tenth Cavalry, from same point to Fort Stockton, for temporary duty at that post; and Company D, Tenth Cavalry, to Grierson's Spring, Texas, to scout the surrounding country, in accordance with instructions heretofore given.

Further information in regard to the hard work performed by my command during this expedition, which occupied over one month and a half, will be given in the full detailed reports hereafter to be forwarded by company commanders.

It affords me pleasure to state that the officers and men, without exception, discharged the important duties assigned them in a prompt, efficient and highly satisfactory manner.

In addition to the work performed at the Mescalero Agency, disarming and dismounting the Mescalero Apaches, &c., the result of the expedition, briefly summed up, is as follows:

Distance traveled, including the marches made by flanking companies and detachments, about one thousand five hundred miles; two Indian chiefs killed and buried; three Indians shot, believed to be dead, and others presumed to have been wounded; five squaws, two children, and over fifty head of stock, captured; and two camps destroyed, and a Mexican boy recovered from Indians and returned to his home near Presidio del Norte; all of which was accomplished, in addition to the valuable knowledge gained of the country by the entire command, without injury to either officers or men, and with only a loss of twenty animals, horses and mules, mostly old and unserviceable, which gave out during the march.

I left Black River, New Mexico, May 4th, and proceeded to Fort Davis, Texas, arriving at that post on the 8th. Upon my arrival there, I expected to order out cavalry to Eagle Springs, and other points, and to put in about one month myself in scouting throughout the western part of the district. I found, however, that orders had been received for the Twenty-fifth Infantry to proceed to Dakota; this change of troops from my district again changed my plans, and, after completion of such official business as required my immediate attention at Fort Davis, I proceeded to Fort Concho, Texas, arriving at this post on the 16th instant.

I inclose, herewith, a map of the country scouted over; also an enlarged map of the Mescalero-Apache Reservation, prepared by Lieut. R. D. Read, Tenth Cavalry, under my general supervision or direction.

The maps are correct, and give more information in regard to the country embraced than any, of which I have any knowledge, heretofore made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Colonel 10th Cavalry, commanding district.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, *October* 1, 1880.

Official copy:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DOCUMENT G.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PECOS,
Fort Concho, Tex., September 20, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in the latter part of May soon after my return from the expedition to the Mescalero Agency, New Mexico, Generals Hatch and Pope reported that Victorio's band, largely re-enforced by Mescaleros and other Indians, was moving toward the Mescalero Agency, and thus caused troops to be again ordered into New Mexico from this district.

Between May 21 and June 23 numerous telegrams were received, giving rather indefinite or complicated instructions for my guidance, occasioned, no doubt, by the difficulty in determining the question as to whose command the troops of this department would be under after entering the Department of the Missouri.

From what I knew of the hostile Indians and their whereabouts, I felt confident that they would not go to the agency, as indicated, and telegrapbed you June 4 to that effect. Soon after Colonel Hatch reported that they had crossed into Mexico, south of Fort Cummings. As my orders still required me to proceed to New Mexico, and believing that it would be a great mistake, under the circumstances, to move the troops northward out of my district, and thus leave the country unguarded, I telegraphed you June 24 that it would be more judicious to increase the force in the western part of the district of the Pecos, toward the Rio Grande and the Guadalupe Mountains, and thus have troops in position to be promptly concentrated to intercept and punish the marauders in case they attempted to cross into Texas, than to wear out the troops in scouting northward into New Mexico at that time with a hope that the Indians would come to the troops to surrender.

On the 28th of June I was informed, by telegraph from department headquarters, that my views, contained in telegram of June 24, had been approved by the Lieutenant-General, and that I could make my arrangements and dispose my troops accordingly.

Therefore, I at once moved Companies A, G, and I, Tenth Cavalry, from Concho, west, and made such further disposition of troops available for the field as would be best to meet the emergency. I arranged with Lieutenant Tingle, superintendent Texas division military telegraph, to take an operator with me and have another sent to Fort Quitman; and leaving First Lieut. Robert G. Smither, adjutant Tenth Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, in charge of records and office—detailing First Lieut. William H. Beck, Tenth Cavalry, then at Fort Davis, as A. D. C., and A. A. A. G. in the field—I left Fort Concho July 10 to join the troops already *en route* to the West.

Under date of July 13, Colonel Valle, Mexican army, reported from Carrizal, Mexico, that his command, consisting of four hundred and twenty men, would take the field on the 14th against Victorio and his band of hostile Indians, and that a force of one hundred and twenty cavalry was at that time following the trail toward Eagle Springs, Tex. This information I received at Fort Davis on the 18th, and at once ordered Lieutenant Mills, Twenty fourth Infantry, then at Eagle Springs, in command of Pueblos, to throw his scouts out along the Rio Grande to closely watch and report the approach of the Indians; and I took the necessary measures to increase the force at Viejo Pass, Eagle Springs, Quitman, and the Guadalupes, giving such instructions to the officers in command as would insure concert of action, and prompt concentration of troops at any threatened point.

These arrangements completed, I left Fort Davis on the 20th, and arrived at Viejo Pass on the 21st. On the 22d I received your telegram of that date, informing me of the construction of the district of the Bravo, mainly taken from the southern part of my district. I arrived at Eagle Springs on the 23d of July, where I learned that the Indians were then in the vicinity of Ojo del Pino, Mexico, about fifty miles to the southwest, near which point an engagement occurred a few days before between the Mexican advanced force and Victorio's band; the main force of the Mexican troops then being near Fort Quitman. I at once communicated by couriers with the officer in command of the Mexican forces, who had been previously informed of the disposition of my troops. In answer, from the Barracho Mountains, Mexico, Colonel Valle confirmed the report of the engagement referred to, in which four Indians and three horses were killed, and the troops lost one man killed, three wounded, and from ten to twenty horses driven off by the Indians.

On the 25th I received a telegram from department headquarters, informing me that the commanding general desired me to retain command of the region embraced in the district of the Bravo until the arrival of Colonel Shafter, then at San Antonio.

On the 27th I proceeded to Quitman; and on the 28th, to my surprise, the Mexican troops returned opposite that point entirely out of provisions, having exhausted whatever supplies they may have had not captured by the Indians.

On account of their destitute condition, having had no food for three days, I furnished Colonel Valle, subject to the approval of higher authority, one thousand pounds of flour, and eleven hundred and thirty pounds of grain. This issue was promptly reported, and my action has since been approved by the honorable Secretary of War. Colonel Valle informed me that he was authorized to cross into the United States, and had orders to pursue the hostiles until destroyed or captured, and that so soon as he obtained additional supplies, expected daily, he would again move against the Indians.

As the Mexican troops were thus withdrawn from the front of the Indians, and believing that the latter would at once attempt to cross northward, I left Quitman, on the 29th, for Eagle Springs, determined to intercept them. While *en route*, and near the east end of the Quitman Cañon, an Indian was observed on top of a ridge near the road, who, upon being fired at, quickly fled. Soon after, I was met by couriers from Captain Gilmore, commanding officer at Eagle Springs, bringing the information that the Indians had crossed the river, and that the patrols had been twice fired upon by them. Deeming it my duty, I camped directly in their line of march, and at the only water for a long distance north. I then had with me only First Lieutenant William H.

Beck, Tenth Cavalry, one non-commissioned officer, and five privates—two of whom were teamsters—and my son, Robert K. Grierson, who, just through school, was out in search of adventure and suddenly found it.

I sent orders, by stages passing during the night, for the cavalry at Eagle Springs and Quitman to proceed immediately to my camp at Tenaja de los Palmos. At 1 a. m., July 30th, couriers brought report that the patrols had again been fired at, one scout killed; and that the main body of the Indians were encamped the evening before, south of us, only ten miles distant. Having a thorough knowledge of my position and surroundings, I strengthened my camp with such means as were available, and sent the couriers on to Quitman, to hasten forward Company A, Tenth Cavalry.

On account of the hazardous position I was thought to be in by the officers at Eagle Springs, instead of all the cavalry coming, as ordered, a detachment of fifteen men, of Company G, Tenth Cavalry, under Lieutenant Finley, reported at 4 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of escorting me to that point. As I had no thought of being escorted there, or anywhere else, I immediately sent two of these men back with peremptory orders that all available cavalry be at once sent to my support. Being well supplied with ammunition, water, and provisions, I was confident of my ability to hold the position until their arrival, or so long as necessary.

About 9 o'clock a. m., the Indians were observed approaching in force, but seeing our strong position, they flanked off to the east, endeavoring to cross the road at a safe distance. With a view of preventing them, and to make known their position to Captain Viele, then approaching from Eagle Springs, and believed to be near, I ordered Lieutenant Finley, with ten men of his detachment, to charge and engage the Indians—the object being to unite our whole force against the enemy.

Lieutenant Finley carried out his instructions handsomely, briskly engaged the Indians, and, although they were in more favorable positions and vastly superior in numbers, held them in check until the arrival of Captain Viele, about 10 a. m, when, unfortunately, the advance of the latter mistook Finley's party for Indians, and fired upon them, causing them to withdraw to our position, pursued by a large force of the enemy, who, when they approached sufficiently near, were again vigorously repulsed and driven back in great confusion. At the same time Captain Viele's command was having a hot fight with the Indians, who were endeavoring to prevent his further advance. Soon Captain Nolan was seen advancing with his company from the west. A portion of the Indians, observing this, withdrew southward, and Captain Viele, forcing his way through, drove the Indians from a ridge south of our camp and joined us soon after. The Indians then made another attempt to cross north, but were again driven back by the cavalry. Captain Nolan advanced very rapidly for the last six or eight miles, and, upon his near approach, the Indians scattered and fled in great haste and confusion toward the Rio Grande, none having succeeded in going north.

We, undoubtedly, fought Victorio's whole effective force, and in entire engagement, which lasted four hours, seven Indians were killed and a large number wounded. In the fight Lieut. S. R. Colladay, Tenth Cavalry, was wounded, and Private Davis, Company C, Tenth Cavalry, killed. Ten horses were killed and three horses and two mules wounded.

Scouting parties were promptly sent to follow the trail and watch the movements of the Indians, whose camp was soon found near Bosque Bonito, Mexico, opposite Ojo del Alamo, and about thirty miles below Ojo Caliente. This information was at once forwarded to Colonel Valle, who was marching down the river from Quitman. He, for some reason unknown to me, moved immediately in the opposite direction, and soon after passed Quitman *en route* to El Paso.

Being convinced that the Indians would next attempt to pass north near Bass's Cañon, I increased the force at Eagle Springs; ordered Company E, Tenth Cavalry, from Stockton; Company K, Eighth Cavalry, from Davis, west; Company K, Tenth Cavalry, to scout through the Carriso Mountains and Sierra Diablo, and advised the commanding officer at the Guadalupe Mountains of the probable approach of Victorio's band.

On the morning of August 3d, a detachment of cavalry and scouts had a fight near the Alamo with the Indians, who had again crossed into Texas the day before; one soldier was wounded and one still missing. Several Indians and ponies were shot. The force was estimated at one hundred and fifty. I at once moved out my entire force from Eagle Springs, and headed them off at Bass's Cañon, and finding that they had gone eastward between the Van Horn Mountains and the river, I marched that night, and camped near Van Horn's Mountains, and early next day moved my command in front of the only pass where they could go through west of Capote.

While guarding these passes, southeast of Van Horn's and scouting toward the Rio Grande, to prevent the Indians passing southward or eastward to the settlements, they slipped through west of Van Horn's the evening of August 4th. This information was received from my patrols a few hours after, and I at once got my command in readiness and moved northwest, keeping a range of mountains between my command and the Indians, which effectually prevented their observing the movement. I left camp.

ten miles nearly south of Van Horn's Station, at 3 o'clock a. m., the 5th, and reached Rattlesnake Springs at 11.45 p. m., making a march of sixty-five miles in less than twenty one hours, without the loss of an animal, and found myself, as I intended, in advance of the Indians.

During the night I ascertained the location of the enemy, and early on the morning of the 6th placed Companies C and G, Tenth Cavalry, Captain Viele commanding, in Rattlesnake Cañon to await their arrival. At 2 p. m. the Indians were seen moving toward the troops, who held their fire until it was judged they would approach no nearer, when the troops opened upon them by volley, creating great confusion, and causing them to scatter in every direction.

The Indians seeing the smallness of the force opposed to them, moved out in strong numbers to the attack, endeavoring to work their way to water. At this time, Companies H and B, under Captain Carpenter, made their appearance, and after a few well-directed volleys, caused the disconcerted Indians to flee and again scatter in the hills and ravines.

At 4 p. m., Crevenstine's train, guarded by Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and detachments of cavalry, approached about eight miles southeast, rounding a point of the mountains. The Indians seeing this, immediately sent a party to attack. Again they were astonished at the warm reception they met. Captain Gilmore vigorously repulsed them, and compelled their rapid retreat, with a loss of one Indian killed and several wounded.

The bewildered Indians then hastily fled toward the Carriso Mountains, pursued by the troops under Captain Carpenter.

Soon after, parties of Indians were seen coming from a cañon between the troops and the camp, evidently with the intention of attacking the pack trains and getting to the water. They were, however, soon obliged to retire.

It is impossible to tell the entire loss of the Indians, owing to the broken character of the country. Four are known to have been killed, and it is certain that many were wounded. A few ponies were captured. I am happy to state that in this engagement the troops suffered no loss.

During the day information was received from Captain Kennedy that, on the 4th of August, a detachment of his company, while following a trail into a cañon north of Bowen Spring, Guadalupe Mountains, was suddenly attacked by Indians. The soldiers held their position for two hours, losing one man killed and several horses shot; loss of Indians unknown. Subsequently, Captain Kennedy attacked and pursued these Indians toward the Sacramento Mountains. In the several skirmishes one Indian and one squaw were killed and a few ponies shot and captured.

On the 7th Captain Carpenter was sent with three companies to Sulphur Springs, near the Salt Plains, to hold the water, scout the country as far as practicable, and to prevent the Indians passing north; and Captain Nolan was sent southward into Rattlesnake Cañon to scout toward the Carriso Mountains.

Captain Lebo, with Company K, Tenth Cavalry, arrived at 2 p. m., having carried out his instructions in a highly satisfactory manner. He thoroughly scouted through the mountains to Sulphur Springs, and struck a trail and followed it to the tops of the Sierra Diablo, where, on August 3d, he captured Victorio's supply camp, which consisted of about twenty-five head of cattle, a substitute for bread, made of the Maguay and other plants, berries, &c., and a large supply of beef on pack animals. He pursued the Indians, about fifteen in number, toward the Guadalupes, as far as Escondido. This was undoubtedly the same party struck by the detachment of Kennedy's company on the 4th. Captain Lebo, in returning, scouted around the west side of the mountains, and arrived at the Fresno Carriso Mountains on the morning of the 7th, where he struck the trail of Victorio's whole force, considering it fortunate that the Indians who made the trail had not struck his company. He, however, followed the trail north, through Rattlesnake Cañon, until he came upon Captain Nolan's company, and soon after reported to me at Rattlesnake Springs.

Toward evening Captain Livermore arrived with Company K, Eighth Cavalry, and a few Lipan scouts.

On the 8th, Lieutenant Pullman, with a detachment of the Eighth Cavalry, scouted through Rattlesnake Cañon, and followed the Indian trail some distance west into the mountains. In the afternoon Captain Baylor arrived with fifteen Texas rangers. The same evening, Lieutenant Finley was sent with a detachment of Company C, Tenth Cavalry, to guard Apache Spring, twelve miles northwest, on the side of the mountains, where he picked up a horse and a few ponies, evidently strayed from the Indians.

On the 9th, with Captain Gilmore, Lieutenant Dodge, and Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Lieutenant Read, Tenth Cavalry, Captain Livermore and his scouts, and the Pueblos, I climbed the rough and precipitous cliffs of the Sierra Diablo, two thousand feet high, and scouted over the mountains on foot as far as practicable. On the 10th, Company A, Tenth Cavalry, Company K, Eighth Cavalry, the Lipan scouts, and Texas rangers, Captain Nolan commanding, were ordered to scout south, through

Rattlesnake Cañon, to the Fresno, and thence westward through the mountains, while, with Company C, Tenth Cavalry, I proceeded to Sulphur Springs, leaving Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Company K, Tenth Cavalry, Captain Gilmore commanding, at Rattlesnake Springs. Immediately upon arrival at Sulphur Springs, Companies H and B, Tenth Cavalry, under Captain Carpenter, were sent to scout around the west side of the mountains, while I remained with Companies C and G, Tenth Cavalry, at Sulphur Springs; Companies F and L, Tenth Cavalry, at the Guadalupes, Captain Kennedy commanding, were directed to get in front of, and attack the Indians in case they succeeded in forcing their way northward.

The object of this disposition and movement of troops was to attack the Indians, from all sides, if found in the mountains, or if they were forced out, to find the trail and pursue them. This caused Victorio and his band to move rapidly southward; the trail was found by Captains Nolan and Carpenter on the 11th, fifteen miles west of the Fresno. Captain Carpenter's horses being exhausted for want of water, he was obliged to leave the trail and proceed to Eagle Springs. Captain Nolan, however, with his command, followed the trail and pursued the Indians to the Rio Grande, twelve miles below Quitman, reaching there early on the 13th—Victorio, with the last of his band, having again re-crossed into Mexico the evening before.

On the 13th, Company K, Tenth Cavalry, was ordered to Eagle Springs from Rattlesnake Cañon, and Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, joined me at Sulphur Springs, when, after arranging for supplies for the troops left at that point, I proceeded with that company and Shannon's train, *via* Prieto, thence opening a new road west of the Diablo and Carriso Mountains to Eagle Springs.

On the 18th, I sent Charles Berger, interpreter and scout, with the Lipans and Pueblos, on the trail of the Indians, into Mexico, to gain definite knowledge in regard to their whereabouts.

Company E, Tenth Cavalry, Captain Kelly commanding, was ordered to Fort Quitman to report to Captain Nolan, and Companies B, H, and K, Tenth Cavalry, under Captain Carpenter, to Ojo Caliente; Captain Livermore, with Company K, Eighth Cavalry, was ordered to Viejo Pass, and relieved from further duty in this district, to enable him to comply with his orders from department headquarters; Company I, Tenth Cavalry, was brought west from Viejo Pass to Eagle Springs.

Charles Berger and scouts returned from Mexico, after following the trail to the Candelaria Mountains. They found that the Indians were in a badly crippled condition, having their wounded with them, and their stock worn out, as an indication of which they were mostly on foot, driving their animals, avoiding their usual trails, passing over and skirting the roughest broken country. The Mexican troops had neither attacked them nor gotten in their way, but had given them an open passage westward, *via* Santa Maria River, to Lake Guzman. This report has since been confirmed by General Buell, who states that his scouts report the Indians near that point with a camp of wounded.

If the Mexican troops had been ready and in condition to attack the Indians when they were forced across the Rio Grande, or if I had had authority to pursue them into Mexico, thus giving them no time to rest, there is little doubt that Victorio and his band would have been captured or destroyed.

I left Eagle Springs on the 23d of August for Fort Bliss, and arrived at that post on the 1st instant. The Mexican Government has certainly failed to take any decisive measures to expel Victorio and his band of marauders. The regular troops, who were moving from the south towards the Indians, were hastily withdrawn to Chihuahua on account of threatened revolution. There seems to be a tacit understanding between Victorio and many of the Mexicans, that so long as he does not make war upon them in earnest, he can take whatever food and other supplies he may need for his warriors. They know that he and his marauders belong to the United States, and think that our government should keep them at home and prevent them from raiding and invading their territory. It is probable that many claims for damages will be brought against the United States Government on account of depredations committed by Victorio and his band in Mexico. A large majority of the Mexicans oppose having our troops cross into their territory, and I do not think that the authority will be granted by the Mexican Government, as it would be very unpopular and might cause serious trouble. In any event, no effective co-operation need be expected, on account of the defective material and organization of the Mexican troops.

A force of Chihuahua State troops, under command of Joaquin Terrassas, is being organized to move against the hostile Indians, but, to the present time, the Indian camp remains undisturbed in the vicinity of Lake Guzman.

I left Fort Bliss on the 4th instant, and arrived at Fort Concho on the 16th. While *en route* to this post, I arranged for the supply of all troops in the field up to October 31, and, giving all necessary instructions, placed Major N. B. McLaughlen, Tenth Cavalry, in command of the troops during my absence.

During late operations, my command covered a belt of country fully fifty miles wide, from the Rio Grande to New Mexico, west of and beyond the limits of my district.

by the disposition made of my small force, and the genuine pluck and earnest activ- of the troops, Victorio and his bold marauders were three times headed off; twice ipped; driven from their stronghold in the Sierra Diablo; and twice forced back o Mexico. The hurried manner in which they cut and tore the flesh from the dead l wounded animals, found in their camps and on their trails, indicates the food y were compelled to subsist on after their supplies were captured. The remains several Indians lately killed, and fresh Indian graves, were found in the vicinity of ir trails and late camps; and from unmistakable evidence, I am now confident that Indians were much more severely handled during their short stay in Texas than I first reported.

From the 28th of July, when they first crossed into Texas, until August 12, when torio and the last of his badly demoralized band were the second time driven across Rio Grande, their loss in the fights at Tenaja de los Palmos and Rattlesnake fion, and in the several skirmishes, was certainly thirty killed and wounded, very bably fifty, besides the loss of all their supplies, and from seventy-five to one hun- d animals.

am indebted to Capt. John C. Gilmore, Twenty-fourth Infantry, for the earnest l faultless manner in which he performed all his duties.

First Lieut. Wm. H. Beck, Tenth Cavalry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G., and Second utenant Charles Dodge, jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., dis- arged the important duties assigned them with promptitude and efficiency.

am also pleased to acknowledge my indebtedness to Lieut. Col. J. E. Yard, Twen- fourth Infantry, commanding officer Fort Davis, Texas, and to Lieut. S. L. Wood- rd, Tenth Cavalry, the energetic and efficient A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of that post, their valuable aid in keeping transportation in good order, and forwarding sup- es for the troops in the field.

Attention is invited to the inclosed tabular statement, showing movements made, d giving the names of all officers, companies, and detachments engaged, distances rched, &c.; and also to inclosed map, prepared by Sergt. Robert F. Joyce, under direct supervision, which shows the routes taken, country scouted over, and em- aces Western Texas and adjoining territory.

The great difficulties to be encountered in operating against Indians in Western xas, throughout which there is great scarcity of water, cannot be conceived by any e unacquainted with the nature and extent of the country. Numerous rugged and cipitous mountain ranges, broken by cañons, rise from the plains, while the foot- ls, bordering the mountains, are cut into deep ravines and gullies, and the surface the whole country is covered to a great extent, by immense Spanish bayonets, ny varieties of cacti, and other thorny plants and entangling shrubs, affording hid- g places every way suitable to aid the roaming savages in their predatory incur- ns.

Without the accurate knowledge of the country, which myself and troops have ined during three years' hard work, scouting and exploring, we could not have been ccessful.

I trust that the services rendered by my command, during the late campaign, will et with that recognition which earnest effort in the line of duty deserves.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Colonel Tenth Cavalry, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, Texas, October 1, 1880.

Official copy:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

15. REPORT OF GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR, *Oct.* 22, 1880.

SIR: In obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of Au- ust 24, 1880, I have the honor to submit the following report of opera- ons within the Military Division of the Atlantic during the past year. The geographical limits of the division remain the same as last year, nd as then, it is divided into two military departments—East and

South—the former being under my immediate command, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York, and the latter under command of Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur, with headquarters at Newport Barracks, Kentucky.

The aggregate of troops serving in the division on the 30th of September, 1880, was by the returns of that date as follows:

	Commanding officers.	Enlisted men.
Headquarters Division of the Atlantic	9	13
Department of the East	232	1,863
Department of the South	76	514
Total	317	2,390

I inclose a roster showing the present disposition of these troops.

Comparatively few movements of troops have taken place during the past year. In the Department of the East but one battery of artillery changed station, viz:

Battery L, First Artillery, transferred November 14, 1879, from Fort Independence to Fort Warren, Mass.

The military reservation at Fort Gratiot, Port Huron, Mich., has been sold to the "Port Huron and Northwestern Railway Company," under the joint resolution of Congress, approved June 16, 1880. Proper disposition has been made of the public property at the post. No troops had been stationed there for more than a year past.

In the Department of the South, the Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry, garrisoning the posts of Jackson Barracks, Louisiana (headquarters and four companies), Little Rock Barracks, Arkansas (three companies), Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama (two companies), and Newport Barracks, Kentucky (one company), were transferred last June to the Department of the Missouri, in obedience to General Orders No. 52, of June 14, 1880, from the Headquarters of the Army. Of the posts vacated by the Thirteenth Infantry, Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, and Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, have not been regarrisoned; Newport Barracks, Kentucky, has been occupied by Battery H, Fifth Artillery, drawn from Atlanta, and Little Rock Barracks, Arkansas, by Batteries B and L, Fifth Artillery, from Fort Barrancas, Florida, which left the latter post without a garrison. On the arrival, however, in the Department of the South of Batteries E, G, and L, Second Artillery, from the Department of Texas, as recently ordered by the commanding general, Military Division of the Missouri, it is proposed to send two of them to Little Rock, and return the two batteries of the Fifth to Fort Barrancas. The Third Battery of the Second Artillery is to be sent, for the present, at least, to Jackson Barracks, Louisiana.

The South has been unusually free from yellow fever this season, but, as a precautionary measure, the troops at Key West Barracks and Fort Barrancas, Florida, were moved in good season, those at the former post to the summer camp at Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., and those at the latter to Little Rock Barracks, Arkansas. Some cases of yellow fever in the South having been reported but very recently, the return of the troops to their permanent stations will not be made until all danger from this source has passed. For similar reasons, Lieutenant General Sheridan has been requested to delay the movement of the batteries of the Second Artillery from Texas.

I invite attention to Brigadier-General Augur's report and its inclosures herewith, which specify in detail the operations in the Department of the South for the past year. I concur in his remarks concerning the injury to discipline arising from the difficulty of convening garrison

courts-martial at posts where there are but one or two officers present for duty. I also commend to consideration the recommendation that the War Department furnish each post and department headquarters copies of all acts of State legislatures ceding jurisdiction over the several reservations, &c. These are often required for reference. I made an attempt some years ago to procure copies from the governors of the States, but only succeeded in obtaining a few.

I inclose the several reports of the chiefs of the staff departments at these headquarters, all of them exhibiting fully the operations of their respective departments during the period for which they are made. The reports give evidence of close attention to all essential details.

Inspection duty in all branches of the service within this division has been thoroughly performed during the past year, and I invite especial attention to the reports of the inspectors herewith. Many excellent suggestions are made therein, all tending to the improvement and benefit of the service. It is hardly practicable within the limits of this report to specify and comment upon them all, but to one in particular, of Inspector-General Davis, I would ask attention, viz: "That some suitable place be selected to be garrisoned as a military post for the establishment of a school of rifle practice of all kinds for the different arms of the service, and for general instruction." As is well known, the interest in rifle practice is, so far at least as the Regular Army is concerned, on the increase; and the various methods adopted to stimulate the zeal of our soldiers in this respect have met with large success.

The report of Capt. H. G. Litchfield, Second Artillery, on special duty at these headquarters in connection with rifle practice, will be found specially interesting and instructive on this head. The team from the Military Division of the Missouri succeeded this year in winning the "Hilton trophy," in the international match shot at Creedmoor last month; and the teams from the Atlantic and Pacific, participating in the same match, did themselves and the service full credit. The establishment of a permanent school of rifle practice, furnished with all accessories, would serve to keep alive and vigorous this essential element of a military education.

Major Arnold, the inspector of the Department of the East, in his remarks upon the subject of the instruction of the troops, says that a new system of heavy artillery tactics is demanded at once. I understand that a manual of heavy artillery service, prepared for the use of the Army by Maj. J. C. Tidball, Second United States Artillery, approved by the Secretary of War and the General of the Army, has quite recently been published.

From the report of the Judge-Advocate it is seen that the crime of desertion, although on the decrease, is still of sufficient magnitude to call for close attention by the military authorities with a view to reduce the evil to the minimum. It is hoped that the earnest efforts made of late years to elevate the mental as well as the physical qualities of the enlisted men will, in due course of time, have a good effect. That they have already borne good fruit is, I think, obvious.

The inequality of punishments awarded by general courts-martial for the same offense is a fair subject for comment, and I ask attention to the remarks of the Judge-Advocate on this head.

The discipline and general condition of the troops, as reported to me, are satisfactory. The instruction of the troops is carried out so far as the small garrisons at most of the posts will permit, but in many instances is much retarded by the small number of men available.

I adverted in my report of last year to this subject, and to the inten-

tion to reduce the number of posts and increase the garrisons at those retained. This has been done so far as practicable, but the want of suitable quarters as yet prevents the full execution of the project.

In accordance with instructions, this report and all of its inclosures in manuscript are submitted in duplicate, and all printed matter in triplicate.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

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16. REPORT OF COL. N. H. DAVIS, INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Governor's Island, N. Y. H., October 1, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1880.

Maj. Richard Arnold, Fifth Artillery, and Capt. G. B. Russell, Ninth Infantry, have continued as inspectors of the Departments of the East and South, respectively, and have discharged the various duties of their offices in their wonted efficient manner.

INSPECTIONS, &C.

A thorough inspection of all the garrisoned posts in the division has been made during the year, except that of Fort Monroe, Va., which was inspected, but not in detail, for the reasons given in the report of the department inspector.

Quarterly inspections of the money accounts of disbursing officers in the division have been made as required under existing orders, except in a few cases, for the third quarter, the omission being caused by the absence of the inspector on special duty in connection with the Massachusetts State militia.

The examinations required for said quarter will, however, be soon made.

All public property presented with a view to condemnation, has been inspected.

The Albany penitentiary has been visited quarterly and the condition and treatment of the military convicts there, ascertained.

In addition to the regular inspections mentioned, various special duties, embracing investigations, examinations, &c., have been made and performed by the inspectors.

Detailed reports of inspections, investigations, &c., have been made calling attention to irregularities and violations of orders where discovered, and to matters deserving the action of the proper military authorities, also recommendations and suggestions submitted in the interest of the public service.

The condition and wants of the military service made known through said reports and recommendations to the department and division commanders, have enabled them to apply remedies and supply deficiencies so far as practicable, and deemed, in their judgment, proper and necessary.

CONDITION.

The condition of the military service throughout the division in its personnel and materiel is generally good, and highly satisfactory. Exceptions, where occurring, have been noticed in reports.

The administrative duties of the staff departments have been discharged promptly, systematically, and efficiently.

The health of the troops has been remarkably good, with no epidemics reported.

Good discipline, fine military appearance, attention to duty, and commendable proficiency in the several arms of the service, under the unfavorable circumstances occasionally but unavoidably affecting instruction and the discharge of duty, characterize, with few exceptions, the condition of the troops.

No complaints worthy of special notice have been made by the enlisted men.

The troops are armed with the Springfield rifle-musket, .45 caliber, which, with the ammunition and accouterments furnished, are excellent.

The clothing now being supplied and issued to the Army is good, and has never been excelled, if equaled, in quality. The practice now adopted of inspecting the material "in piece" at the manufactories before being made up, is an excellent provision to insure a good, and the standard, article. Helmets, in place of the uniform dress hat, are preferred, as reported.

The subsistence stores furnished are good in quality, ample in quantity, and liberal in variety.

Quartermaster's stores and transportation promptly supplied, generally good, and ample in quality and amount.

In the Department of the South it is reported that the mules are old and indifferent, and that the galvanized iron buckets sent to the posts of Mount Vernon and Little Rock leak because of imperfect soldering.

As reported, it is probably economy to the government to generally have the contractor deliver stores *at the posts and camps*, even when located near railroad depots and steamboat landings, rather than to keep and feed animals for this purpose exclusively.

Light spring and express wagons are well adapted to the needs of the service at many of the military posts, and are desired.

The public buildings at the military posts afford, in general, fair to good shelter and protection for the troops and public property. In some cases they are good to excellent and adequate; in others, they are are indifferent and inadequate in quality and capacity. They are, however, as good and suitable as the means provided and the circumstances of the service authorize and render practicable.

The unduly large number of *small* posts, the evacuation of old and establishment of new ones, and the frequent changes in the garrisons thereof in the past, are some of the causes for inadequate or unsuitable shelter.

The hospitals are generally in a good sanitary condition, well supplied, with good accommodations for the sick, but there are exceptions as to suitableness, capacity, and condition of building.

The following-named places are noted where certain repairs, changes, additions, and improvements to, or about, the buildings, were needed at the dates of examination, viz: Forts Porter, Wayne, Mackinac, Brady, Ontario, Hamilton, McHenry, Schuyler, Preble, Niagara, Governor's Island, Plattsburg Barracks, and Washington Arsenal, in the Department of the East. In the Department of the South, Forts John-

ston, Jackson, Newport, Mount Vernon, and McPherson Barracks, Saint Augustine, Little Rock, and Hot Springs, Ark.

The reports of the inspections of these posts give in detail the condition of the buildings, the repairs and additions needed.

Laundresses still in the Army under the operations of existing laws are, from their quasi-official status, justly entitled to quarters, but there are many married women, wives of non-commissioned officers and privates, old and good soldiers, who, under existing orders, cannot properly claim quarters of the government, yet under certain circumstances, upon the plea of humanity, they can perhaps rightfully claim sheltered protection.

They constitute an element or appendage of the service which not unfrequently cause post and company commanders embarrassment to provide for or dispose of them. In this connection reference is made to Fort McHenry in the annual report of the department inspector.

This embarrassment is frequently perplexing at western frontier posts.

There were twenty-nine (29) garrisoned posts in the division at dates of inspection showing the following reported strength, to wit:

Present commissioned officers	228
Present enlisted men	2,567
Present average commissioned officers at each post	7.8
Present average enlisted men at each post	88.5
Percentage of enlisted men for duty	66%
Percentage of enlisted men on extra duty	12%
Percentage of enlisted men on daily duty	15%
Percentage of enlisted men sick and confined	7%
Percentage of enlisted men on extra duty, daily duty, sick and confined	34%

If a few of the largest garrisons be deducted, the average number of officers and men at each of the remaining posts will be very much less than that above given.

It will be observed that the number "for duty" is a little less than two-thirds of the "strength present." Deducting from the latter the non-commissioned staff, &c., who seldom do military duty in the way of drills and out-door work, the percentage for much of the duty required at a post is further reduced.

The above, in connection with other official data available, will show how small is the number of officers and enlisted men at the great majority of our military posts, and the skeleton companies that are found at many of them.

No more men are reported on extra, daily, and special duties than the demands of the service call for and are authorized, but this draft upon companies for constant mechanical and fatigue labor, special duties, and "detached service," under the existing conditions of the service, cripples the company, the unit of organization in our Army, interferes with its instruction, impedes its proficiency, and impairs its efficiency. The late General-in-Chief, General Scott, well said that "the efficiency of our battalions and divisions depends upon that of the company"; with good companies we have good battalions and divisions. This evil in our service, for it is that, can in a measure be remedied in the absence of needed legislation by reducing the number of military posts and concentrating the troops into larger garrisons, which change will also promote economy in the service and in a degree remove what is now an unavoidable cause of injustice in the Army, delays in the trial of enlisted men by courts-martial.

With one exception (in the pay department), the public moneys in the hands of disbursing officers in this division have, so far as discovered,

been properly disbursed and accounted for, and their accounts duly rendered.

My own inspections of this nature cover disbursements exceeding four millions (4,000,000) of dollars, embracing forty-seven (47) different sets of accounts—those of the department inspectors exceeding this number.

Recommendations heretofore made that a uniform system for keeping check and cash-books by all disbursing officers be prescribed and enforced are reiterated.

The want of suitable text-books for the artillery arm of the service is again noticed, the necessity for which is more fully stated in the report of Major Arnold. Attention is called to his report on the condition of the armament of the sea-coast fortifications.

All, or nearly all, of the posts have libraries, either post or company, or both, in some cases very good ones.

Reading matter in the nature of magazines, periodicals, and newspapers has been purchased and distributed to the various military stations by the Quartermaster's Department.

At many of the posts in the Department of the East there are no schools, and in that of the South but two have them.

The principal reason given for their absence was the inability to procure suitable teachers. In some cases there was wanting the necessary school-room accommodations; proximity of posts to town schools which accommodate the children is another reason given; but these latter-mentioned school facilities do not avail for the enlisted men.

There are three (3) military convicts in the Albany Penitentiary. Since my last annual report three (3) have been discharged therefrom and (1) died there; care and treatment reported, as usual, favorably. There are no military prisoners at the Columbus Penitentiary.

Post cemeteries generally in fair condition, but some of them need to be improved; in some are buried officers and men killed in war, or who died from causes incident thereto, for whose graves marble headstones are asked. In cases of this kind it would be well to make them "national cemeteries," to be cared for as such.

Considerable expense will be required to put the old *grave-yard* on Governor's Island in suitable condition. The present and prospective occupation of the island; the encroachments upon the south and southwest sides of this cemetery by the projected water-batteries of heavy guns; the better protection of the remains of those here buried, and sanitary considerations, all present good reasons for transferring its interments to the "Cypress Hills National Cemetery," Long Island. The cold season is a suitable time to make the disinterments.

A good *sea-wall* is *very much needed* to protect the shores of Governor's Island from the action of the sea; to prevent the lodgment thereon of dead animals, decomposing organic matter, and drift-wood, which are there deposited in large quantities by the winds, tides, and sea-eddies, and to conduce to the health of the locality. Reference is respectfully made to my special report of February 28, current year, upon the subject of this sea-wall and cemetery for more full particulars in relation thereto.

During the year there have been convened in the division one hundred and twenty-six (126) general courts-martial, at which have been tried three (3) commissioned officers and one hundred and seventy (170) enlisted men; about 11 per cent. of the latter were acquitted.

During the year Fort Independence has been evacuated, and its garrison transferred to Fort Warren.

The Thirteenth Infantry transferred from this to the Division of the

Missouri. Changes of stations of troops have been made, to wit, Fifth Artillery, batteries G and H, from Key West, Fla., to Atlanta, Ga., and D and E batteries from the latter place to Key West. Battery G, from Atlanta to Newport Barracks. Fort Barrancas discontinued and its garrison (Batteries B and L, Fifth Artillery) transferred to Little Rock and Hot Springs, Ark. Jackson and Mount Vernon barracks are not garrisoned.

Various changes in the stations of staff-officers and others have been made, which have been duly announced in orders.

Since my last annual report Charleston Arsenal has been transferred, pursuant to resolution of Congress, to the trustees of the "Holy Communion Church Institute," of which the Rev. A. T. Porter, D. D., is chairman, also rector and founder of the institute, now there established. Through his efforts and by means of generous contributions from its friends in this and other countries, this school seems to be established upon a lasting basis; its good influence is widely felt and acknowledged. The following extracts from my special report of February 2 of this year, in regard to this institute and the transfer referred to, are here given:

* * * * * * *

In the past twelve (12) years of its existence, it is reported to have had under its fostering care nineteen hundred (1,900) boys from South Carolina and other States, fifty-nine (59) of whom have been sent to colleges North and South, while other, recipients of its advantages are now educated citizens, engaged in the various vocations of life.

* * * * * * *

Many of its pupils were orphans and half orphans, who, with others whose parents were living, had not the means and facilities of attending school; these boys were fed, clothed, and educated; others paid for their support and tuition.

From the flag-staff flies daily the emblem of our nationality, which the boys of this school are instructed and pledged to protect and defend against its enemies, both domestic and foreign.

* * * * * * *

I know of no better purpose to which it could be assigned than that of the said institute. The work being accomplished by it is deemed not merely a sectional but a national benefit; its aim and influence are to educate the ignorant, to promote patriotic and loyal sentiments, and to create a bond of union between different sections of the land.

* * * * * * *

INSTRUCTION.

The prescribed instruction in the various branches pertaining to the different arms of the military service, both theoretical and practical, has been given in the commands throughout the division, and has been more or less thorough, according to the means and facilities afforded for it, and to the zeal and energy of the officers concerned. Generally, the results have been satisfactory; in some cases notably so.

Practical instruction in the artillery arm of the service has, however, because of an insufficient number of men and other needed facilities, come much short of what is desired and contemplated, especially in the service of light batteries, and in the working of heavy sea-coast guns.

To insure the proficiency required and expected of this important branch of the military service, and to make it relatively equal to that attained in the infantry arm, the light batteries especially should be kept fully manned and equipped, be supplied with the best and latest improved pieces, including machine guns, and with the best and most recently prepared ammunition, and have ample time and suitable places for target practice.

The following extracts are given from Major Arnold's report, current
ar:

* * * * * * *

found the following number of recruits required in the light batteries at date of
pection:

st Light Battery, K, Second Artillery	11
ond Light Battery, C, Third Artillery	12
rd Light Battery, K, First Artillery	22

* * In order to go through the necessary course it is very important that these
teries should be kept full—at least 80 strong.
The duties of the men are laborious at all times, and with reduced numbers they
come dissatisfied and disheartened, which impairs the efficiency of the commands.
* *
At my inspection of Light Battery K, First Artillery, there were only five can-
neers in each detachment with all available men, including artificers at the guns.
At present the duty is but routine, and there is none of that pride and rivalry which
uld result from bringing these batteries together, and consequent improvement
ich would grow out of a systematic course of instruction under a specially selected
d officer of artillery.
There is every reason for calling the special attention of the authorities of the gov-
ment to the neglect which the artillery arm is receiving, and to the necessity of
opting measures for more practice and study in the improved weapons of the day.
* * * * * * *

From my own report of an inspection of Light Battery F, Fifth Artil-
y, made in October, 1879:

* * * * * * *

The monthly average strength of the enlisted men for duty in the battery for the
st year to October 1, 1879 (including guards, extra and daily duty), was 4.75 ser-
ants, 2.5 corporals, .66 buglers, and 22.4 privates. * * *
The organization of a light battery is 5 officers, 7 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians,
rtificers, 1 wagoner, and 64 privates, making a total of 5 officers and 80 enlisted.
* * There has been no battery drills during the year, nor the firing practice
scribed for the months of June and September, because of the crippled state of the
ttery by its reduced strength. There is no suitable range at the post for this prac-
e. I directed a mounted drill with as many pieces as could be manned. The re-
t was a platoon drill with only one gunner and two cannoneers, besides the chiefs
sections, drivers, bugler, and guidon. This exhausted the available force of the
ttery for a mounted drill.
To insure proficiency and keep up with the progress of improvements in this arm
the service, the requisite number of instructed officers, men, and horses, and the
cessary and complete equipment of a battery must be supplied. * * *
Unless the necessary facilities for instruction and practice and for keeping a
unted battery in an efficient condition are furnished this service degenerates. * *
This is a special service, which requires more special training and practice of men
d horses than is necessary in the cavalry and infantry. * * *
As vacancies occur, which should happen gradually and not by the discharge of a
ge portion of the battery at one time, they should, so far as practicable, be filled by
n instructed in the school of the soldier, dismounted, and much care should be
ken in the selection of suitable men as to size, physical and mental ability, as also
ssessing an aptness for managing horses. * * *
I beg leave to respectfully submit * * * that it is advisable to have all of the
unted batteries (5) stationed at one and the same post under the command of a
ected field officer of artillery, where facilities for instruction of all kinds pertaining
this branch of the service can be had, and that the batteries be fully officered,
armed, and equipped in every respect for field service.
* * * * * * *

Subsequent to my inspection more men and better facilities for drills
ere made available.
From Captain Russell's annual report, current year:

* * * * * * *

The condition of Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery, was very creditable, and the bat-
y appeared remarkably well, as drilled by First Lieut. W. B. McCallum, Fifth Ar-
lery. The interior economy of the battery was excellently managed, and men and
rses were in fine condition.
* * * * * *

Rifle target practice with small arms has been generally kept up with regularity at the different posts, but with more zeal at some than others it has been more or less interrupted at some of the posts by the demand for men for extra daily and special duties and detached service. There has been a marked, and, to a considerable extent, rapid improvement in marksmanship, the general average of which has risen, and the number of good and expert shots much increased.

In companies and commands that one or two years since had very few men whose scores exceeded 50 per cent. now can turn out teams that score 70 per cent. and 80 per cent., and even higher—teams of officers and men that can successfully compete at short and long ranges with the best shots of the day. This improved marksmanship with the rifle has materially increased the efficiency of our troops.

There is no military organization that will prove so formidable on the field of battle as that of well disciplined infantry (including all troops acting as such), properly and thoroughly instructed as good shots with the improved arms of precision, at short and long range, supplied at the present day; the rapidity and accuracy of its fire makes it fearfully destructive; its efficient character puts it in the front rank of importance in war; nothing can match or successfully oppose it on the field but its like. Short would be the life of one of our field batteries exposed to the fire of a line of skirmishers 80 per cent. of whose shots at ranges of 500 to 1,000 yards would hit the bull's-eye, and the target at much greater distances. But the destructive effect of infantry fire stops not at 1,000 or 2,000 yards, for the rifles now made throw their projectiles a distance of 3,500 and 3,700 yards (two miles), with a penetration of 7 inches; therefore it is only necessary to know the direction and distance of the enemy within said range to be able to pour into his masses, camps, and parks a destructive "vertical" fire.

The maximum results of rifle-practice has undoubtedly not yet been reached.

While machine-guns will no doubt, as they should, form a part of field batteries, so they will constitute a part of the infantry line and add to its terrible fire; as, for instance, the revolving rifle-cannon of 1½ inches caliber, with a range equal to that of field artillery, discharging, 50 to 75 times per minute, shells that burst into twenty-odd fragments. Other models of machine-guns will no doubt also be used as stated.

At the prize contest last month at Creedmoor, at the eighth annual meeting of the "National Rifle Association," in the great "International Military Match," contested by three (3) Army teams, one from each military division, and three (3) State teams, the prize was won by the team from the Division of the Missouri, with an aggregate score, at the three (3) ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards, of 1,023; the Atlantic team was second, with a score of 1,014, and that from the Pacific scored 1,004. The team from New Jersey was fourth, with 972; that from Connecticut had 959, and the Pennsylvania team made 954. During the contest the wind was variable in direction and "puffy," blowing across the range; under these circumstances the scores were excellent, and the result was highly creditable to the Army. In previous practice the Army teams made not only higher scores than those recorded at this match, but exceeding the highest of record.

The Army was represented by teams and individuals in other matches at the same place and time.

In the first stage of the "Military Championship Match," with nearly a hundred competitors, the fifteen (15) highest scores, excepting two (2) or three (3), were made by the Army representatives, who took twelve (12)

of the seventeen (17) prizes, and carried off the first five (5). They were debarred shooting in the second stage, because the time for it conflicted with that of the "International Military Match" in which they shot.

In the "Judd match" nine (9) prizes went to the Army, and in the "short range match," competing against small-bore rifles with peep sights, six (6) prizes were taken by it.

In the "team match" (of four), from companies, at 200 yards range (18 teams competing), the first and second (and only) prizes were won by companies "B" and "A," respectively, of the Engineer Battalion, Company "C" of the same command coming out fourth in the contest. These were the only Army teams in this match.

The results in other matches I have not ascertained, but more complete data on this point and of target practice in the division will, I presume, be given in the annual report of Capt. H. G. Litchfield, Second Artillery.

The results at Creedmoor this year attest the improvement made in rifle shooting in the Army, and are very gratifying to it.

The importance of continued rifle practice in the Army, and of increasing its efficiency in this respect, will, I trust, be duly appreciated by the military authorities, and induce them to bring the matter to the attention of Congress with a view to obtain the needed appropriations for affording increased facilities for practice throughout the Army, and for awarding suitable prizes for successful competition in matches that may be established therein.

A school for rifle target-practice and all kinds of musketry firing applicable to a field of battle is needed to properly instruct the soldier in the principles involved and insure that proficiency and confidence in the use of his rifle that is earnestly desired, and to give him a knowledge of his ammunition and enable him, when necessary, to prepare it with reloading shells.

This school should be for cavalry, foot artillery, and infantry.

In the future, cavalry will no doubt in a great measure become virtually mounted infantry, the mount subserving the purpose of more rapid transportation. The saber as well as the bayonet, except for guard and garrison duties, has by the introduction of improved breech-loading rifles become nearly or quite obselete as a weapon of offense and defense.

The soldier well instructed in the use of his rifle, is at all times prepared to defend himself.

In the Department of the East, all the posts, except Forts Schuyler and Ontario, are reported to have the necessary outfit for instruction in signal service, and while there has been some improvement in this branch, no instruction has been given at several of the posts. In the Department of the South the condition of this service is not reported.

I was on leave of absence from May 22 to August 27, current year.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

It is respectfully suggested and recommended that some suitable place be selected to be garrisoned as a military post for the establishment of a school of rifle practice of all kinds for the different arms of the service and for general instruction; that as many troops be sent to it for instruction as is practicable; and that annually prize matches, classified according to ranges and the different kinds of firing, be shot for; that suitable buildings be erected to accommodate officers, men, stores, &c.; also that recruits be sent, so far as practicable, to this school before joining their companies and regiments.

I recommend that checks canceled by disbursing officers be retained in their check-books for at least one (1) year, and that depositaries charged with the keeping of their public funds be required to furnish them monthly an official statement of their balances, with the numbers, dates, and amounts of the checks paid. A case of recent occurrence makes apparent the propriety of this recommendation.

Attention invited to the want of teachers and tailors in the Army, reported by department inspectors.

It is recommended that cooking instead of heating stoves be authorized for non-commissioned officers, married men, and laundresses furnished with separate quarters;

That post-laundries be established in the absence of laundresses;

Also that light express-wagons be supplied to posts where needed upon application therefor.

The duplicate of this report will be furnished as directed as soon as it can be made ready.

Very respectfully,

N. H. DAVIS,
Inspector-General, U. S. A.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

17.—REPORT OF GENERAL C. C. AUGER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Newport Barracks, Ky., October 4, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of the troops within this department for the past year. The following embraces all movements during that time.

OCTOBER, 1879.

11. Twenty-six (26) recruits for Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery, arrived at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

NOVEMBER, 1879.

7. Headquarters, staff, band, and Companies A, D, H, and I, Thirteenth Infantry, left "Camp P. R. de Trobriand," near Atlanta, Ga., for Jackson Barracks, La., in obedience to Special Orders No. 161, current series, Department of the South; arrived at Jackson Barracks on the 9th.

8. Under authority of letter from these headquarters dated the 3d instant, Captain Bainbridge, Fifth Artillery, with 19 men of Battery K, same regiment, left Saint Augustine, Fla., for sanitary camp on Palessier Creek; returned to Saint Augustine on the 17th.

18. Nineteen (19) recruits joined Battery B, Fifth Artillery, at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, in obedience to paragraph 1 of Special Orders No. 49, headquarters general recruiting service.

20. Batteries B and L, Fifth Artillery, left McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., for Fort Barrancas, Fla., to constitute its permanent garrison; arrived on 21st.

DECEMBER, 1879.

3. Under authority contained in letter from these headquarters dated November 3, 1879, Captain Beck, Fifth Artillery, with Lieutenant Brown and 24 men of his battery (A), left Saint Augustine, Fla., for sanitary camp at Mala Campra, about thirty miles southward; returned to post on the 15th.

The following posts were re-enforced during the month by the arrival of recruits from depots of the general recruiting service, viz:

Fort Johnston, N. C., 15 for Second Artillery.
McPherson Barracks, Ga., 56 for Fifth Artillery.
Fort Barrancas, Fla., 15 for Fifth Artillery.
Jackson Barracks, La., 21 for Thirteenth Infantry.
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., 13 for Thirteenth Infantry.
Little Rock Barracks, Ark., 11 for Thirteenth Infantry.
Newport Barracks, Ky., 4 for Thirteenth Infantry.

FEBRUARY, 1880.

17. Batteries D and E, Fifth Artillery left McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., to take station at Key West, Fla.; arrived on the 23d.

20. By authority of the Secretary of War, two (2) lieutenants of the Fifth Artillery and ten (10) enlisted men of Light Battery F, same regiment, left McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., for King's Mountain, N. C., to participate in the ceremonies of raising a flag at that point; returned to post on the 22d.

26. Batteries G and H, Fifth Artillery, left Key West, Fla., to take station at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.; arrived March 1, 1880.

29. Seventy-five (75) recruits for the Thirteenth Infantry arrived at Jackson Barracks, La., from David's Island, New York Harbor, and nine (9) for same regiment arrived at Little Rock Barracks Ark.

Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., was dropped from the department return under the provisions of General Orders No. 54, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1871.

APRIL, 1880.

28. Thirty-four (34) general service recruits from David's Island, New York Harbor, arrived at Saint Augustine, Fla., and were assigned to Batteries A and K, Fifth Artillery.

MAY, 1880.

The garrison at Key West, Fla., left that post to encamp at Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., as follows: Battery D, Fifth Artillery, May 2; Battery E, May 10; the commanding officer, post quartermaster and detachment of six men, May 19.

30. Ordnance Sergeant Daniel Wilber, U. S. A. (Jackson Barracks, La.), died while on furlough at Point Aux Herbes, La.; buried at Chalmette National Cemetery.

JUNE, 1880.

In obedience to General Orders No. 5, current series, from these headquarters, the Thirteenth Infantry left its several stations in this department to rendezvous at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., as follows:

The colonel, with headquarters, staff, band, and Companies A, D, H, and , left Jackson Barracks, La., on the 23d.

The lieutenant-colonel, with Companies C, E, and K, left Little Rock Barracks, Ark., subpost of Hot Springs included, on the 29th.

The major, with Companies B and G, left Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., on the 27th; and Company F left Newport Barracks, Ky., on the 23d.

In compliance with same general order five (5), Batteries B and L, Fifth Artillery, left Fort Barrancas, Fla., to take post at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., on the 23d; arrived June 26.

Ninth. Ordnance Sergeant James McMahon, United States Army, was relieved from duty at the arsenal, Charleston, S. C., and assumed charge of the Citadel, Charleston, S. C., in obedience to paragraph 3 of Special Orders No. 66, current series, Department of the South.

Twenty-first. Battery H, Fifth Artillery, left McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., to take post at Newport Barracks, Ky.; arrived on the 22d.

Battery L left Little Rock Barracks and took station at Hot Springs on the 26th.

Officers' quarters and barracks generally adequate, except at Hot Springs, where quarters are hired for troops; the officers, two (2), receive commutation.

Estimates have been prepared and approved for building officers' quarters, barracks, and a provisional hospital at that station for one company, and proposals solicited.

The following posts are at present without garrisons, owing to the removal of Thirteenth Infantry from the department, Jackson Barracks, La., and Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.

The garrisons at Fort Barrancas and Key West as a sanitary measure were moved, the first to Little Rock, Ark., and the latter to Fort Brooke, Tampa, from which places they will return to their proper stations about the 1st November.

It will be noticed that out of 22 companies in the department at last annual report 14 companies changed station once, and 3 companies twice.

The kind and amount of instruction in target practice varied at the different posts. At Fort Barrancas, Saint Augustine, Jackson Barracks, and Key West there were good ranges, and practice at these posts was well kept up. At Little Rock and Hot Springs ranges were poor. At Atlanta no good range over 200 yards is available. At Fort Johnston the small number of men precluded constant practice. At Newport Barracks there was no range.

A marked improvement in shooting at long ranges is apparent, while at short ranges there is a falling off. This is owing to the fact that good shots get up to the higher ranges, while classes shooting at the lower ranges are composed mostly of the worst shots and recruits.

The general health at all the posts was excellent, no fever reported this year.

Schools at Newport Barracks, and at Fort Barrancas before that post was discontinued; none at other posts, being stationed near cities where children can attend public schools.

It will be seen from inclosed report of the judge-advocate of the department there were tried by general courts-martial in the department: Officers, none; enlisted men, 43 cases; by garrison courts, 482 cases; total, 525 cases. These cases tried represent only 302 individual enlisted men, so it will be seen that these 302 cases were tried, on an average, twice.

Discipline generally good, but somewhat impaired at Fort Johnston on account of the small number of officers, too few for garrison court, it being impracticable to try offenders without long confinement, which, on account of the small garrison, necessarily imposes additional duties upon

the well-behaved. In this connection, attention is invited to recommendation of the judge-advocate of the department, that it be suggested to Congress to establish the field-officers' court, or, better, to authorize the detail of the line officer next in rank to the commanding officer, provided he be above the grade of lieutenant, to act as garrison judge of minor offenses.

It is recommended that the War Department furnish each post and department headquarters copies of all acts of State legislatures ceding jurisdiction over the several reservations, it appearing that the judge-advocate of the department, having occasion to look for a cession of jurisdiction over a reservation at Jackson Barracks, failed to find any act of the Louisiana legislature ceding any jurisdiction there.

Attention is invited to inclosed reports of the chief quartermaster, chief commissary of subsistence, medical director, judge-advocate, chief paymaster, and inspector of the department.

To the officers of my staff, both general and personal, I am indebted for faithful and efficient performance of the duties devolving upon them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. AUGUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Division of the Atlantic,
Governor's Island, New York Harbor, N. Y.

18.—REPORT OF GENERAL IRWIN M'DOWELL.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., October 6, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows of the military operations and administration of this division since the last annual report, September 30, 1879:

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Movement of troops.

September, 1879. First Lieutenant Thomas Garvey, First Calvary, with detachment of enlisted men, Company C, First Calvary, went on scout from Fort Bidwell to Lava Beds of California. Distance marched, 320 miles.

October, 1879.—Company F, Eighth Infantry, was transferred from Fort Mojave, Ariz., to Benicia Barracks, Cal. Left October 13, and arrived October 19.

December, 1879.—Lieutenant Hutton, Eighth Infantry, with detachment Company C, Eighth Infantry, went on scout from Fort McDermit to Disaster Peak, Nev., December 20 to 24. He reports country as suitable for wintering large bodies of Indians.

January, 1880.—Battery H, Fourth Artillery, transferred from Angel Island to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., January 3.

February, 1880.—Company F, Eighth Infantry, transferred from Benicia Barracks to Angel Island, Cal., February 5, 1880.

March, 1880.—Field, staff, and band, Fourth Artillery, transferred from Angel Island to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 1.

Field, staff, and band, Eighth Infantry, transferred from Benicia Barracks to Angel Island, Cal., March 1.

Three officers and 115 enlisted men of Companies B, H, and K, Eighth Infantry, armed and equipped for field service, per telegraphic instructions Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, arrived at Angel Island from Benicia Barracks, Cal., March 5.

Company H, Eighth Infantry, transferred from Benicia Barracks to Angel Island, Cal., March 5.

Detachments of Companies A and I, Eighth Infantry, equipped for field service, arrived at Angel Island, Cal., from the Department of Arizona, March 5.

Detachment of Company G, Eighth Infantry, equipped for field service, arrived at Angel Island, Cal., from Fort Halleck, Nev., March 6.

Captain Carr, First Calvary, with detachment of 45 enlisted men of Company I, First Cavalry, arrived at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., from Fort Halleck, Nev., March 8.

Companies G and K, and detachments C, E, and I, Twenty-first Infantry, arrived from the Department of the Columbia at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 12.

The bringing of troops to Angel Island and Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., was made on intimation from Headquarters of the Army.

April, 1880.—Company I, First Cavalry, left the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for field service in the Department of Arizona, April 28.

Captain Worth and Lieutenant Johnson, Eighth Infantry, with detachment of enlisted men of Companies B and K, Eighth Infantry, equipped for field service, left Benicia Barracks for Fort Yuma, Cal., April 29.

Those troops were sent to Department of Arizona on account of the outbreak of the Chimehueva Indians.

Captain Corliss and Lieutenant Parker, Eighth Infantry, with Company C, Eighth Infantry, left Fort McDermit, Nev., for Benicia Barracks, Cal., April 28.

May, 1880.—The battalion of the Twenty-first Infantry, temporarily attached to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., left for the Department of the Columbia May 1.

Detachment of Company G, Eighth Infantry, rejoined station, Fort Halleck, Nev., from Angel Island, Cal., May 2.

Battery C, Fourth Artillery, transferred from Alcatraz Island to Fort Point, Cal., May 7.

Battery E, Fourth Artillery, transferred from Angel Island to Alcatraz Island, Cal., May 7.

Captain Worth, Eighth Infantry, with detachments of Companies B and K, Eighth Infantry, rejoined station, Benicia Barracks, Cal., from detached service in Department of Arizona, May 13.

Company G, First Cavalry, transferred from the Department of the Columbia, arrived and took station at Fort McDermit, Nev., May 15.

Company C, Eighth Infantry, transferred from Fort McDermit, Nev., to Angel Island, Cal.; arrived at latter post May 19.

Company I, First Cavalry, rejoined station, Fort Halleck, Nev., from field service in Department of Arizona, May 30.

June, 1880.—Captain Wagner, First Cavalry, with 32 enlisted men of Company C, First Cavalry, went on scout from Fort Bidwell, Cal., to old Fort Crook, June 3 to 12; traveled 140 miles.

Lieutenant Hutton, Eighth Infantry, with detachment Company C,

irst Cavalry, left Fort McDermit, Nev., June 15, for Fort Harney, reg. Rejoined June 30.

July, 1880.—Captain Wagner, First Cavalry, with detachment of 20 nlisted men of Company C, First Cavalry, left Fort Bidwell, Cal., to stablish grazing camp in Fandango Valley, July 13. Rejoined station uly 30.

August, 1880.—A scouting party, under two non-commissioned officers, om Company G, First Cavalry, were absent from station Fort McDerit, Nev, from August 19 until August 29, in vicinity of Duck Valley, ev. Report Indians on Shoshone Reservation as peaceful.

I transmit herewith the following reports, in duplicate, concerning iis department and the Division of the Pacific:

1st. Annual report of Deputy Quartermaster General Rufus Saxton, nief quartermaster of the department and division.

2d. Annual report of Assistant Commissary General Charles L. Kilburn, chief commissary of subsistence of the department and division.

3d. Annual report of Deputy Paymaster General Samuel Woods, nief paymaster of the department and division.

4th. Annual report of Surgeon Charles Sutherland, medical director.

5th. Annual report of Captain William A. Jones, Corps of Engineers, ngineer officer.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

I submit herewith the report, with its accompanying papers, of the eneral commanding the Department of the Columbia.

It will be seen that he apprehends trouble with several of the Indian ibes within his department—the Spokanes, Nez Percés, and Umallas—in each case because of the rapid encroachments of the whites.

I ask attention to his remarks in relation to the Piutes and Bannocks, ho, at the close of the campaign of 1878, were taken from their coun-y, in Southern Oregon, to the Yakima Reservation, north of the Columbia.

The hostile attitude towards them of the Yakimas; their longing to eturn to their own country and people; the hostility to them of the hites in their own country; their poverty, which is in the way both of neir return and of their getting a start should they return, are given s the reason for delay in their removal. The general asks that the ubject be fully considered in all its bearings before another spring, as, nder existing conditions, he fears the present tension cannot be longer ndured, and that property and life will be in peril. I hope the Indian Department will give the subject early attention.

He asks that a "speedy and authoritative survey of the boundaries f the Nez Percé Reservation be made," as the whites are disputing the nes claimed by the Indians. I cannot too strongly urge that all questons of this nature be acted upon at once. The flow of emigration to iis country is so constant and so great that it will require constant are to prevent collision between the new comers and those whom they re disposed to displace.

I ask attention to the pleasing account given by the general and by aptain Bendire of the prosperous condition of the Cœur d'Alene Indians. They go far to justify the belief—not too general—that the Indian *can* be civilized, if he has a fair chance and sufficient time.

Captain Bendire says that though the tribe had occupied their new eservation but about four years, they had more fences, more land under cultivation, than he had seen on all the other Indian reservations he

had visited put together. That although he had not seen all their farms, he saw at least five thousand acres of wheat and oats, together with potatoes and other vegetables. Many of their farms contain over one hundred acres, all of the land under cultivation, with excellent fences seven and eight rails high, and nearly every farm had on it a small log house.

It having been determined that a post west of Cœur d'Alene and Colville should be established between the Indians—especially those under Moses—and the whites, the subject was taken up by the department commander, who, after a personal examination of the site, and after it had been also favorably reported upon by the officer in charge, recommended a place on Lake Chelan, at its outlet.

At his urgent request, the authority was obtained to establish a post at that point. But an inspection, subsequently made by the division inspector-general, revealed so many drawbacks and difficulties connected with this place that the department commander joined with him in recommending a change of site from Chelan to the mouth of the Spokane.

The department commander still maintains, however, that the vicinity of Lake Chelan is the best practicable site within the field of selection: "*Provided*, the means be furnished for constructing a good wagon road up the long, steep, and tedious ascent on the east side of the Columbia." An appropriation of $10,000 had been asked for this purpose, but no action was taken on it by Congress.

The question of a new site, as recommended by the department commander and the board of officers whom he assembled, and by the division inspector-general, was submitted to the General of the Army on the occasion of his recent visit to division headquarters, and he decided that a new post would only be sanctioned after the site should have been proven to be suitable by actual experience; and that meanwhile the troops could be cantoned or hutted the same as he originally directed to be done at Chelan.

These views were communicated to the department commander, who is to quarter his troops, or such of them as he requires, at or near the mouth of the Spokane, instead of at Chelan.

The work on the Mullen road has been pushed as far as the force and time permitted, and I am informed that although very rough, and in places needing changes in the roadway, it will soon be a practicable road for emigrants. This, while it will be to the advantage of the whites, only makes it the more necessary to adjust all questions between them and the Indians as to the lands of the latter.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

I transmit herewith the annual report, with its accompanying papers, of the department commander of the Department of Arizona.

The department commander forwards the report of Col. E. A. Carr, commanding scouting operations in Southeastern Arizona, and says that the colonel's report, and that of his predecessor, Maj. A. K. Arnold, Sixth Cavalry, show what constant watchfulness and frequent movements have effected for our people, and also those of New Mexico; which aid, he claims, has been fully rendered according to his means.

He commends specially the gallantry of Company A, Indian scouts, commanded by Second Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, Sixth Cavalry, in an engagement with the hostile Apaches near the agency of the Mescalero Apaches, April 12, in which ten of the enemy were killed.

At this moment Colonel Carr is engaged in aid of a general movement

of troops, both American and Mexican, along the whole border, from Texas to Arizona, against Victorio and his Apache and confederate bands.

The department commander regrets no action has been taken on his application with reference to the Papago Indians, and that their church at San Xavier has been plundered.

These Indians are the christianized Indians of Arizona, and have been living in unbroken peace with the whites. I ask the attention of the Indian Department to this case as heretofore represented.

A difficulty between the Chimehueva Indians on the Colorado and the whites became so serious that troops were not only concentrated on the river from Arizona, but several companies were sent down from California. The aid which the railroad and telegraph affords us, enabled this concentration to be effective, and the Indians submitted to the demands made of them, and surrendered the two of their number charged with killing John P. Calloway. These Indians were sent to Alcatraz, and kept there in confinement at the request of the governor of California, till a requisition was made for them by the sheriff of the county in which the alleged offense was committed. They were then surrendered, and are now in the hands of the civil authority.

In the few attempts made against the established Government of Mexico in violation of our neutrality laws, the troops have given all the aid to the civil authorities which was possible, and the attempts were frustrated; but it is to be feared, however, that the future will not be without renewed attempts of this kind, for the character of the inhabitants on the two sides of the frontier is a guarantee that there will be abundant cause for border disturbances.

GENERAL SUBJECTS.

I concur with the remark of the Acting Inspector-General of the Department of the Columbia, that the candle is a relic of barbarism, so far as its use in the Army in lighting men's quarters is concerned.

I know of no one thing so apt to have a powerful influence on the habits of the men as their miserably-lighted quarters, and the contrast they see on all sides of them of cheerful, well-lighted rooms of every one—no one so poor now that he cannot have better light than a candle gives.

The subject has been taken in hand in the Division of the Atlantic, and I desire to add my voice to the request for a change which will put the men's quarters on an equality at least with the kitchens of their officers. For with curious inconsistency, while oil is allowed the officers it is forbidden to the men.

The "law's delay" is an evil of ancient date, but of all bodies the military one is supposed to suffer the least from this cause; yet the citizen taken drunk and disorderly in the city and brought before the police magistrate has greatly the advantage over the soldier accused of the same offense and held for trial by military authority. For the latter has to be confined, then the case referred to the commanding officer, charges to be preferred, a court to be organized as soon as the notice of the same permits. The accused has to be arraigned, witnesses brought forward, and all their testimony taken down in writing. The record has then to be made up, sent to the commanding officer, the case to be reviewed, acted upon, the order drawn up, printed, and sent down, when finally the accused knows whether or not he is guilty and what is the extent of his punishment.

General courts-martial, which require at least five members and a judge-advocate, cannot always be assembled at a post from the number of officers who constitute its garrison—a further cause of delay. Officers have to be sent from some other post. These delays, which have been incident to general courts, are now measurably extended to inferior courts; as by a recent decision under the Revised Statutes, they now require *four* officers instead of three, as formerly. Many small posts of one company could, with the medical officer, furnish three officers, but not four; so, either the man has to wait a long time in the guard-house, doing no good to his own character or that of others, waiting till a distant authority can be appealed to, to send officers enough to constitute a court, or his case has to be dealt with outside of the law and orders by an arbitrary act of the immediate commander. And it is not too much to say that much, if not most, of the discipline of the Army is maintained in this way.

I suggest therefore that power and authority be given a post and detachment commander to hold a summary court to deal with minor offenses. This court *not to be one of record;* but that a report be made the day it is held of the cases tried and the sentences given, the latter to be limited in extent to those a garrison court can now give; the accused to have the verdict and sentence made known to him immediately, and to have the right to claim a regular trial by a court as now authorized, or, at his discretion, to have the right of stay of execution till he can appeal to the next higher authority, who shall forthwith examine and determine the case.

The complaint comes to me from every one of the departments of the division as to the insufficiency of the allowance for repairs, &c., of barracks and quarters. The amount appropriated by Congress is $880,000; of this $95,000 was allotted to this division. This was afterwards made $100,000, and finally $138,000.

I transmit herewith, marked A, a letter from the chief quartermaster of this division to the Quartermaster-General on this subject.

I know that the Quartermaster-General aims to be just in his apportionment of the funds of his department, and I only regret I have not succeeded in convincing him of what I am satisfied is the fact, that the Division of the Pacific has not received its due share of the appropriation. It is less than was given it last year, and less than a good landlord would, as a matter of economical and just administration, apply to the welfare of his tenant.

I concur in the recommendation of the chief quartermaster, as to a change in the time for making the annual inspection of public buildings. He says:

> In connection with the subject of barracks and quarters, and to obviate a difficulty which yearly occurs with estimates for construction and repair of public buildings, I respectfully recommend that the Secretary of War be asked to amend paragraph 1092, Revised Army Regulations, 1863, so as to require the annual inspection of public buildings to be made March 31 of each year, and to direct that estimates be then made for the ensuing fiscal year for all repairs and new structures found by such inspection to be necessary. The report to be forwarded *through the proper military channels* to the Quartermaster-General. As it is now, if barracks and quarters estimates are called for in the spring, they are usually in early enough for action; but when the annual inspection report is made, June 30, an entirely different and sometimes supplementary set of estimates are frequently made, and these often go direct to the Quartermaster-General; the first that a chief quartermaster of a department or a division knowing of them being a reference from Washington for his remarks and recommendation. As it is desirable to have the yearly estimates for construction and repair of barracks and quarters in the hands of the Quartermaster-General before the commencement of each new fiscal year, I believe that it will be found advantageous to have these estimates based upon an inspection to take place in the spring instead of upon one at the later date now prescribed.

hile the money for the transportation of the Army seems adequate
he need of the same, there is a want of funds for incidental expenses.
ask attention to the report of Assistant Adjutant-General Kelton
with, marked B, of the firing of the Pacific team at the rifle range
reedmoor, N. Y.
hat the service may get the benefit of the sums spent on this account,
k the favor of the War Department to his recommendation for a
ll appropriation from Congress in aid of this most important mili-
object.
do not concur in asking a special appropriation for the commutation of
men's rations while at Creedmoor, or on the way to and from that
e, for I think this is a matter not for legislative, but for administra-
action. The regulations and orders fixing the commutation of a
's rations while he is traveling, and not able to carry or cook his
y food, was fixed at seventy-five cents a day many years ago—I think
before I came into the Army, and when it was possible at country
e-road taverns to buy a meal for twenty-five cents. Now, at many
he stations overland from the Pacific to the Atlantic, the price of a
le meal is a dollar, and it is mere mockery to give a man but sev-
-five cents and expect him to feed himself on this sum. The case
n enlisted man is different from that of a commissioned officer. The
sted man is to be fed by the government and at its cost. It is a part
is contract, and if you commute at all it should be at a price that
effect the object. One dollar and a half is less now than seventy-
cents was when the latter rate was established.
he good effect, professionally, morally, and physically, of the annual
petition for the division and Creedmoor prizes cannot well be exag-
ated. It makes the contestants more effective soldiers and better
.
regret to see the account of the way the men were placed and fed
le at Creedmoor. It is not to the credit of the Army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Division and Department.

DJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

19.—REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
Vancouver Barracks, W. T., September 18, 1880.

IR: In compliance with your instructions of the 1st instant, I have
honor to submit the following report of operations within the de-
ment during the past year.

GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES.

o change has occurred in the geographical limits of the department
e the date of my last report.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS.

he following is the present distribution of troops in this department:
oise Barracks, Idaho.—Company F, First Cavalry; Company A,

Twenty-first Infantry; Capt. W. R. Parnell, First Cavalry, commanding.

Fort Canby, Wash.—Company G, Fourth Artillery; Company H, Twenty-first Infantry; Maj. William M. Graham, Fourth Artillery, commanding.

Fort Colville, Wash.—Company H, First Cavalry; Companies C and H, Second Infantry; Maj. George G. Huntt, First Cavalry, commanding.

Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.—Headquarters, and band and Companies A, B, and G, Second Infantry; Col. Frank Wheaton, Second Infantry, commanding.

Camp Chelan, Wash.—Companies D, E, F, and I, Second Infantry; Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, Second Infantry, commanding.

Camp Howard, Idaho.—Company K, Second Infantry; Capt. Samuel McKeever, Second Infantry, commanding.

Fort Klamath, Oreg.—Company L, First Cavalry; Company C, Twenty-first Infantry; Capt. S. G. Whipple, First Cavalry, commanding.

Fort Lapwai, Idaho.—Company E, First Cavalry; Company I, Twenty-first Infantry; Lieut. Col. Alex. Chambers, Twenty-first Infantry, commanding.

Fort Stevens, Oreg.—Company M, Fourth Artillery; Capt. C. B. Throckmorton, Fourth Artillery, commanding.

Fort Townsend, Wash.—Companies B and D, Twenty-first Infantry; Capt. Robert Pollock, Twenty-first Infantry, commanding.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—Headquarters, and band and Companies E, F, G, and K, Twenty-first Infantry; Col. Henry A. Morrow, Twenty-first Infantry, commanding.

Fort Walla Walla, Wash.—Headquarters, and band and Companies A, B, D, K, and M, First Cavalry; Lieut. Col. James W. Forsyth, First Cavalry, commanding.

Fort Harney was abandoned as a military post on June 14, and the stores remaining at the post, pertaining to the different departments, have been disposed of, either by transfer to other posts or by sale at auction.

The department staff remains as at the date of my last report. My personal staff has been changed by the detail of Second Lieut. Guy Howard, Twelfth Infantry, as aid-de-camp, *vice* First Lieut. John Q. Adams, First Cavalry, who resigned his staff appointment on May the 1st, ultimo.

The changes in the staff departments have been—

Gain: Asst. Surg. John H. Bartholf assigned to duty in department, per Special Orders No. 123, current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, and to Fort Cœur d'Alene, per Special Orders 103, current series, Department of Columbia. Asst. Surg. R. G. Ebert assigned to duty in department, per Special Orders No. 149, Adjutant-General's Office, current series, and to Fort Walla Walla, per Special Orders No. 140, current series, Department of Columbia.

Maj. Daniel R. Larned, paymaster, assigned to duty in department, per Special Orders No. 203, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, series of 1879, and to duty at Portland, Oreg., per Special Orders No. 140, Department of Columbia, series of 1879.

Loss: Asst. Surg. Daniel Weisel relieved from duty in department, per Special Orders No. 74, Adjutant-General's Office, current series. Asst. Surg. William R. Hall relieved from duty in department, per Special Orders No. 293, Adjutant General's Office, series of 1879.

Maj. William M. Maynadier, paymaster, relieved from duty in depart-

ment, per Special Orders No. 23, Adjutant-General's Office, current series.

Maj. D. R. Larned, paymaster, relieved from duty in department, per Special Orders No. 148, Adjutant-General's Office, current series.

CHANGES IN THE LINE.

Gain.

Officers:	
From transfer, &c	5
By appointment	3
By assignment	4

Loss.

Officers:	
By transfer, &c	5
By death	4
By retired	1
By dismissal	1

Gain.

Enlisted men:	
Recruits from depot	261
Transfer	49
Re-enlistment	177
From desertion	35

Loss.

Enlisted men:	
By transfer	103
By discharge, expiration term service	247
By discharge, certificate disability	80
By death	11
By desertion	93
Discharged by order, &c	71
Discharge by sentence general courts-martial	6

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The movements of troops in the department during the year have been limited, except as indicated in changes of stations, and confined to the expedition into the Kittitas Valley; that of Captain Bendire, made under instructions from the General of the Army; the company set at work on the Mullan wagon-road; the telegraph construction party; the scouts and mounted marksmen under Lieutenant Farrow, and Lieutenant Bomus's scout from Boise northward, special mention of which will be found under separate heads.

THE EXPEDITION TO KITTITAS VALLEY.

When the subject of establishing a new post on the Upper Columbia was under consideration, the people of Kittitas Valley, Wash., entreated that a site be chosen in their neighborhood. So many troubles had arisen and were then existing between the settlers and the Indians, that, as the decision was adverse to their petition, I promised to continue the system of temporary encampments in the valley so long as they should be needed. Many of the Indians are still hanging about this country, though they have promised either to take land as white men or to go upon some reservation. The condition of matters there induced me to send this summer a force of cavalry from Fort Walla Walla.

The unusual high water of the Columbia River delayed the movement, but as soon as the water began to recede I directed an officer to proceed to Kittitas and select a suitable place for a camp, and upon the receipt of his report Lieut. Col. James W. Forsyth, First Cavalry, proceeded to the site selected with the four companies at his post. This force, having accomplished the object named, has just returned to Fort Walla Walla.

According to present appearances no trouble is likely to occur in this quarter.

EXPEDITION UNDER CAPTAIN BENDIRE.

May 20, 1880, I received, through division headquarters, a communication from S. F. Baird, secretary of Smithsonian Institute, addressed to the General of the Army, requesting the detail of Captain Bendire, with a small escort, to make certain explorations in the interest of both the National Museum and the United States Fish Commission. General Sherman in forwarding this communication said:

> I deem it wise and graceful to encourage officers to contribute to every species of enterprise that will aid science, and approve of this instance, if the military service is not neglected in consequence.

To this I replied to the division commander that upon the return of Captain Bendire, First Cavalry, who was then absent on sick leave, I would, unless prevented by Indian troubles, direct him to explore the route between Mount Idaho and Fort Boisé, which would afford him the opportunity sought for.

Captain Bendire returned about the middle of June; but as the country above indicated could not be entered so early in the season, and as there were suspicious Indian gatherings near Hangman's Creek, I directed him to proceed with his company and scout the country lying between the Snake and Spokane Rivers, and the region of the Cœur d'Alene and Pend d'Oreille Lakes.

On the 19th ultimo he reported himself at Fort Lapwai, having visited the points indicated north of the Snake, Pend d'Oreille Lake, the head of Cœur d'Alene Lake, Pawn Lake, and Saint Joe River.

From Lapwai he proceeded, via Assotin Creek, to Wallowa Valley, the country formerly in dispute between the government and the non-treaty Nez Percés, and, after thoroughly scouting that section, returned to his post at Walla Walla.

The Indians gathered at Hangman's Creek made no disturbance, but were soon distributed. Some difficulties occurred occasioned by the sale of whisky to Indians, which Bendire thinks can only be cured by the proper efforts of the civil authorities to suppress the unlawful sale.

The captain's scientific investigations and reports have not yet been sent me.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The telegraph lines from Dayton, Wash., to Fort Lapwai, Idaho, have this summer been further constructed by tapping the above-named line at Pomeroy, Wash., and carrying it north across the Snake River, via Almota, Colfax, Spokane Falls, to Fort Cœur d'Alene, and is being further continued east over the old Mullan Road to Fort Missoula, Mont.

The material has been furnished by the Signal Bureau, the entire labor having been performed by the troops. Besides small details from different posts, Company C, Twenty-first Infantry, entire, was placed on

this duty, and has been thus actively engaged since June 11, last. It numbers about 55 men. The total number of soldiers now engaged upon the line is about 75.

An officer of the Signal Corps, First Lieut. William E. Birkhimer, Third Artillery, has the superintendency of the work. The line is finally constructed and in working order to Fort Cœur d'Alene. Telegraph operators, detailed from the ranks, are stationed at all the above-named points.

The extension from Cœur d'Alene to Missoula, now almost completed, will, I fear, be exceedingly difficult to keep in repair during a considerable portion of the year, on account of the severe snow and wind storms that prevail, the changing condition of the Mullan Road, and the amount of timber constantly through which the line is run.

I desire very much to continue this line to Colville and Chelan, or the new post likely to be substituted for Chelan, and thus place all the posts except Fort Klamath and Camp Howard within telegraphic communication with headquarters.

MULLAN ROAD.

Last year a company from Fort Cœur d'Alene was detailed to repair the Mullan Road as far as practicable, or until met by a similar force from Missoula. The unusually severe storms of last January have rendered useless the work of last summer and practically closed the road.

Under orders from the General of the Army, sent me from division headquarters July 3, last, I sent another company of the Second Infantry from Cœur d'Alene to repeat the work of last year. This company, Capt. C. E. Dempsey's, reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson, of the Third Infantry, who, with the force from Missoula, commenced work at the other end of the road.

Both working parties, the one from Cœur d'Alene and the one from Missoula, have been faithfully accomplishing the tasks assigned them. In many instances it has been necessary to change the road-bed in order to avoid swamps and spring floods. A fair road will soon be opened again, and, as the population from the east and the west are approaching each other, it is believed that there will be considerable travel; still, owing to the continuous forests, much labor will be necessary to keep the road in practicable condition. No formal report of the work has yet reached me; still I know that it is near completion.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

The engineer officer of my staff, Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, has had assigned to him most important and extensive duties; for example, the gathering of the necessary information for and the correction of the maps, topographical and other, of the department; several important reservation surveys; the construction and repair of public roads, for which Congress made appropriation; the selection of military sites, and the essential connecting routes. I can do better justice to the fidelity and continuous successful work of this officer by appending his report, which, owing to his absence in the field, has not yet been received.

RESTLESSNESS AMONG THE INDIANS.

Early in the spring the Indians in several parts of this department began to manifest a restlessness that gave promise of future trouble if not quieted.

1st. The Indians in the vicinity of the Spokane River were reported as

engaged in frequent disputes and fueds with the whites, who were flocking into that region in large numbers and rapidly taking possession of all good land, to the exclusion of the Indians. Then, too, the Spokanes complained bitterly that the government had not fulfilled its promise of a reservation.

A Spokane Indian, visiting the kitchen of a hotel, was stabbed by the cook, thrown out for dead, and finally carried in bad condition to the Indian lodges.

Another was looking into the camp of a new settler, when, in apprehension of harm, the settler ordered him off. As he did not go at once, the settler struck him with a pistol, fracturing his skull. This Indian was also taken thus badly wounded to the same lodges.

Further, Indian squatters are being frequently displaced by white men, who know just how to take up the land in a legal way.

These and other causes have given rise to much dissatisfaction and ill-feeling on the part of these Indians.

Other encroachments made against Indians by whites have been reported to me directly from the vicinity of Spokane Falls. Some who were engaged in farming were despoiled of their land, their fences torn down, and logs dragged into their plowed fields by railroad men.

The railroad contractors have cut timber for ties on land claimed by Indians, and an organized party of white men, claiming the right to sell whisky to Indians becoming citizens, have secretly flooded the several Indian bands north and south of the Spokane with this maddening beverage.

An assembling of many of these, and other Indians of the Upper Columbia, to the number of upwards of two hundred, in Moses' country, gave rise to serious apprehensions as to their intentions.

2d. The return of White Bird to the vicinity of the Nez Percé Reservation, and some of his people who were engaged with Joseph in the non-treaty Nez Percé war, has been reported to me. They were, for a time, lurking in the vicinity of Kamia and to the eastward.

June 30 the commanding officer of Fort Lapwai reported to me that there appeared to be trouble brewing among the Nez Percés; that the white people near Kamia were alarmed; and that the Indians were to have a council on the 4th of July. From Camp Howard and Mount Idaho came news of the assembling of the Indians, of their insolence toward the whites, and the fears of the latter, coupled with positive Indian statements that an outbreak was about to occur.

3d. The constant troubles in the vicinity of the Umatilla Reservation, mentioned in previous reports, have been this season increased rather than diminished. The Indians are uneasy and timid about going off the reservation, on account of the outrages so frequently committed upon them. They complain of the frequent stealing of their horses by white men, several hundred having been stolen and driven off.

During their annual gathering at Camas Prairie, near Rocky Creek and Snipe Valley, about 40 miles south of the reservation, where they had gone to gather camas and other roots, information came of the usual troubles. Indians were reported as wandering about the country, in the vicinity of the settlements on John Day and Des Chutes Rivers. I directed an officer to investigate the matter. Upon his arrival at the Umatilla Agency he met the agent and several Indians who had just returned from Camas Prairie. He was not able to ascertain whether any of the Indians had visited the vicinity of the settlements above named, but reported that the settlers about Camas Prairie were arming and making threats against the Indians, if they did not keep away from

that region; that some of the Indians had been roughly dealt with, several of the women whipped, and that two men had been killed.

4th. Further reports have come in of the presence of Indians near Stein's Mountain, in Southern Oregon, who were threatening hostile action.

5th. The Sheepeaters captured by Lieut. E. S. Farrow, Twenty-first Infantry, last summer, have reported that there are still others of their band in the region known as the Upper Salmon River country. This has been confirmed by the appearance among the settlements at Indian Valley of hostiles who have fired upon white men and committed depredations.

A detachment under Lieut. P. S. Bomus, First Cavalry, sent after these Indians from Boise Barracks, succeeded in bringing in only two Indian women belonging to the party, the rest of the band escaping.

These women prisoners have been brought to this post, and are now held with the other Indian prisoners still here.

6th. The Piutes and Bannocks who were captured at the close of the campaign of 1878, and transferred to the Yakima Reservation, are struggling to return to their old home at Malheur. It is to be feared that some of them may attempt to return without proper permission or protection, in which case trouble would undoubtedly occur. The reported causes of their present dissatisfaction are, first, the hostile attitude of the Yakimas toward them; and, second, the natural desire to return to their old home, which has been greatly encouraged by the information that the Indian Bureau will permit their return, provided they are willing to take up land on the reservation, and that they will be aided with supplies from the agency, which has been, as I understand, constantly maintained since the removal of the Indians from that region, though there is not now an Indian upon the reservation, nor has there been for the past two years.

The letter from the Secretary of the Interior to Sarah Winnamuca encourages the return of these people to the Malhuer. It looks to their settlement in severalty, yet neither the Indian agent nor the department commander has been instructed on the subject. The lateness of the season when the letter was received by the Indians, the poverty of the people, the undoubted hostility of the whites in that vast region, now clear of Indians, which was occasioned by their fierce outbreak of 1878, and the want of means appropriated to give them a start, as well as the ignorance and inexperience of the Indians themselves in farming, made it imperative to delay the anticipated removal.

I trust this whole subject will be fully considered and settled before another spring, for under the present discontent and longing for the old grounds, it is anticipated that they will break from all restraint, and involve the country in alarm and great expense of property and life.

ORGANIZATION OF MOUNTED SCOUTS.

In view of the general feverishness referred to above, and discontent among the different Indian tribes of this department, of which I have kept myself informed by officers in the vicinity, and by a special agent who went from tribe to tribe and remained for a time in their lodges, I came to the conclusion early in the season that an organization of a good sized company of Indian scouts would afford the best means of anticipating and preventing serious Indian troubles.

The great usefulness of a very few in case of actual hostilities was

demonstrated last summer in the capture of the Sheepeaters. I therefore asked for the necessary authority to enlist fifty.

On account of disturbances in other parts of the military division this was refused; but on July 6 I was authorized to enlist twenty. This force was organized under Lieutenant Farrow, Twenty-first Infantry, chosen for his special fitness for this duty, as exemplified in the Sheepeater campaign.

Taking advantage of the presence of the best marksmen of my command, who were at the annual target match, I called for volunteers to increase Lieutenant Farrow's detachment to fifty. More than the requisite number desired to go. From them were selected a proper proportion of non-commissioned officers and trustworthy men, mounted and equipped, and sent immediately into the field.

As the men were drawn from both regiments of infantry and the cavalry, a commissioned officer from each was detailed: Lieutenant Farrow, from the Twenty-first Infantry; Lieutenant Robertson, from the First Cavalry; and Lieutenant Benham, from the Second Infantry.

The object was to obtain a body of selected men, rapid of movement, well disciplined, of experience, and in case of hostilities, who should be reliable marksmen. This object would not have been attained by the selection of a company already organized, where a part of the men are recruits, and but a small portion excel in the use of the rifle. And further, owing to wide-spread Indian discontent, the extensive work in the way of constructions and repairs at posts, the building on a new site, the putting up of telegraph lines, and the making of roads, it was not wise to largely diminish the force at any one station.

This organization was directed to start at once for Kamia, Idaho, scouting that region as far south as Florence, then proceed to Warren's, and from there make a thorough scout of the Salmon River country, and, if possible, capture the small remnant of Sheepeaters or renegades still lurking in that region. The command was to cross the Snake River, scout the country in the vicinity of Stein's Mountain, proceed north through the region of the Umatilla troubles of this summer, then across the Columbia, and go as far north as the Yakima Reservation. If necessary, they would have gone to the Moses Reserve and Spokane River.

This would take them well into the winter, when I proposed to recall them to Walla-Walla or Vancouver. The division commander's order, just received, arrests the expedition near the Snake River, in Idaho, not far from the mouth of the Little Salmon. The troops will in consequence proceed at once to their posts and the scouts be abandoned.

A good moral effect produced by the movement of the detachment and scouts has already been produced both upon the Indians along the Columbia, in Idaho, and Eastern Oregon, as also upon the restless settlers who were fearing trouble from roving bands.

I still believe it wise to keep under enlistment a company of Indian scouts, and so earnestly recommend, both for the purpose of meeting sudden emergencies and of preventing outbreaks among Indians.

MILEAGE TO OFFICERS.

I desire to renew my recommendation of last year upon the subject of reimbursing officers for official journeys, and repeat the language used in that report:

It is a well-known fact that every officer ordered on journeys in this department is at a personal expense of from $2 to $4 per day beyond what the government pays him for the journey. While mileage does pay over railroad and steamboat lines, most

of the routes traveled by officers in this department are over stage lines, where the cost of travel is so great as to oblige officers to take transportation requests. I earnestly recommend that the laws be so amended as to permit officers their actual expenses when traveling under orders, or mileage, at their option. This amendment to the law is a simple matter of justice to officers of the Army, and would only place them on the same footing as employés of other branches of the government.

Even the civilian employés in the Army are given a *per diem* allowance when traveling, in addition to their actual transportation.

PERSONAL VISITS.

During the extensive inspection tour of Col. Edmund Schriver, inspector-general, with a view of facilitating his operations, I accompanied him as far as Walla Walla, and afterward met him at Fort Lapwai. His inspection reports were so full that I need not refer to my own work, except to say that, where practicable, I caused immediate corrections of any abuses complained of by him, and concurred as far as I could in remedial recommendations.

After my return to headquarters, three matters of great importance were brought to notice:

1. The change of site of Camp Chelan, occasioned by General Schriver's report of the unfitness of the present location.

2. The apparent alarming causes of trouble between the various bands of the Spokanes and the settlers.

3. The discontent of the Cœur d'Alenes at encroachments on their reservation by neighboring citizens and railroad contractors.

Believing that a personal visit to Spokane Falls would be wise, I set out on the 20th of August, reaching Spokane Falls the evening of the 24th. Here Lieut. Col. Henry C. Merriam, Second Infantry, and Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, engineer officer, met me with their preliminary report upon the selection of a new site in lieu of Chelan.

I immediately issued orders for a new board, in accordance with your instructions, composed of Major E. C. Mason, Twenty-first Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general of the department; Surgeon Ely McClellan, and Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, of the Engineers.

The board set out promptly, on the 25th of August, to visit the section of country practicable for the new site. In five days the board returned, made their able report, in which I concurred.

As the reasons for the change are deemed important, I append a copy of the same with my indorsement. I may add that I still deem the vicinity of Lake Chelan as geographically the point which the problem originally given us to solve imposed.

It is the best practicable site within the field of selection, provided the means be furnished for constructing a good wagon-road up the long, steep, and tedious ascent on the east side of the Columbia. With this remark the reasons for the change become plain. That vast region in the Big Bend of the Columbia is peculiar in its want of timber, wood, and good water.

I visited, while waiting for the board, the Deep Creek Indians, south of the Spokane; the people of Wisnapoosim or "Lot," situated on an elevated and wooded plateau, 12 miles or more west of the usual Colville and Walla Walla wagon road, and north of the Spokane; also the different bands scattered along the Little Spokane and the Peone Prairie country.

Just as soon as it was rumored that a new post was likely to be placed near the mouth of the Spokane River, five or six enterprising white settlers pushed to the mouth of the river and began to establish squatter

claims in the very country that an inspector of the Interior Department had substantially promised to "Lot" and his people.

Indian "Lot" has between four and five thousand acres of good land, inclosed by a high fence. Indian houses and barns and lodges are located within this fence at intervals along the borders of the common territory. Fair crops appear near every building and lodge. On my visit I saw how quickly trouble would arise if squatters came hither. I therefore, as a military necessity, gave notice of restraint, till the surveys be made, or until otherwise directed by competent authority, on the reservation claimed by the Indians. It is a strip eight miles broad, from the Chemokane Creek westward to the Columbia, lying along the Spokane River. This creek is considerably to the west of Walker's Prairie.

My restraining order and encouragement to the Indians who do not wish to go on this reserve to take up land as white men as fast as the surveys are made appeared to give great satisfaction to the Indians, and was commended by the fair-minded white people of the vicinity.

On reaching the post of Cœur d'Alêne, the evening of the 4th of September, I was much disappointed to find that the boiler of the little lake steamer could not be relied on, and that I must proceed to the Cœur d'Alêne Mission, a distance of 60 miles, by land. Early on the 6th, with Major Mason, Lieutenant Waring, and Mr. Chambreau, scout and interpreter, I set out for the mission. Late at night we arrived and enjoyed the generous hospitality of the Catholic fathers. In the morning we found a good school, taught by Catholic sisters, large inclosures under the best cultivation, with grain-fields and gardens as good as any in the land. The Cœur d'Alênes have a beautiful reservation, with good timber, plenty of wood, water, and extensive fields of rich fertility.

There are perhaps 200 farms under more or less cultivation. The railroad contractors (it was arranged) should take a limited number of ties from the reserve, as the law plainly allows them to do. The Indians asked to have an army-officer intervene, to say when, where, and how much the railroad might take.

The boundary troubles were also satisfactorily adjusted, though I fear that a claim will be put in by settlers that the boundary line should run from hill point to hill point, and not as all the Indians were given to understand when they agreed to existing limits.

I recommend a speedy and authoritative survey of their boundaries.

From the Cœur d'Alêne Mission we returned to Spokane Falls, and thence to these headquarters along the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The grading of the road is nearly completed from Spokane Falls to Ainsworth, Wash., though but 27 miles from Ainsworth are yet in running order.

Settlements are springing up all along the line.

We reached Vancouver 11th instant.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDITION OF POSTS.

With regard to the discipline and condition of troops of this department I may say that I have never seen them better than now. The officers are temperate and industrious, and the men well instructed and well behaved at every post in the department.

Our quarters have never been sufficient since the accession of Colonel Wheaton's regiment, the Second Infantry, during the non-treaty Nez

Percé war of 1877; and many buildings that had a fair outside four or five years ago are not now fit for the occupation of officers and men.

Fort Cœur d'Alêne, which affords a special exception, is a new post, admirably arranged and well started, much of it completed under the command and supervision of Lieut. Col. Merriam, and since beautified, extended, and nearly finished under Colonel Wheaton. There are some new constructions at other posts, but generally the buildings are much affected by the weather. All the log structures are going to decay, and no efforts can keep them long in existence.

For Vancouver Barracks it was hoped that during this year all the log buildings, which are damp with rottenness, would be replaced by new structures.

The estimates and recommendations went to Congress, but the appropriation failed, and with danger to health they must still be occupied, or the men be put under canvas, which in the winter, in this wet climate, is perilous to the health and a great hardship.

From inspection reports, which must give mainly the deficiencies, it often appears as if everything was awry, but I may add in illustration that since the transfer of the department headquarters to Vancouver, in this garrison, now under my eye, commanded a short time by Colonel Sully and since by Colonel Morrow, I have observed constant improvements. The grounds have been ornamented and lighted; the cisterns against fire constructed; the roads and paths improved; the policing constant; old rotten buildings have disappeared; one soldiers' barracks moved and repaired; the target-range put into complete order; school, library, and chapel building erected; the cemetery cleared up and fenced; the *débris*, accumulation of the deposits of years, in the forest back of the officers' quarters removed; the small growth and the fallen timber over acres of ground cleared away; and this has all been done mainly by the industry of the troops of the command. So far as my observation and reading of reports are evidence, similar faithful work has been done at other posts and garrisons in the department.

Now when it is remembered that since I came here in 1874 the soldiers have been through two extensive and all-absorbing Indian campaigns, and still another of less extent, but quite as trying, it is gratifying indeed to record these indications of the good results accomplished and everywhere apparent.

REPORTS.

I call attention to the accompanying reports of the department staff first major, E. C. Mason, acting assistant inspector-general, on the subject of discipline. He says:

> The cases of disorder resulting in trial by court-martial can, in almost every case, be traced to intemperance. * * * If the soldiers were paid weekly they would have money enough for current expenses, but rarely enough for a spree.

In giving the condition of these men's quarters, he remarks:

> There is a strong and increasing demand for improvements in lighting company quarters. The candle is a relic of barbarism, and is rarely to be found anywhere in the community outside of the barracks of the soldiers of our Army. It cannot fail to excite the sympathy of any one who may be called upon to visit a barrack room of any military post in this high latitude during the winter evenings. The few bits of candles scattered here and there serve but to render darkness visible. Reading and writing are almost out of the question. It should not be a matter of surprise that the men are tempted to leave their quarters and seek in the brightly-lighted saloons a cheerfulness the government denies them.
>
> The report of a board of officers convened at the headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic in 1879, under authority of the Secretary of War has excited wide-spread interest; and it is to be earnestly hoped that their suggestions and recommendations may yet receive favorable consideration.

Also a word concerning extension of post traders' duties:

It would be a great accommodation to officers as well as citizens visiting frontier posts, if the post trader was required by a provision in his letter of appointment to keep a public house in connection with his business, with special accommodations both as to quarters and table for officers. A regulation of this kind would relieve officers visiting posts from the necessity of throwing themselves upon the hospitality of the garrison.

In addition to the causes of intemperance, is the sale of strong drink by the post traders. In my opinion, except for the gross drunkards who are believed by some officers to require coaxing by moderate amounts of liquor, the garrisons will be greatly improved by the entire abolition of the sale of intoxicating drinks. Certainly it would be well to abolish both the drunkards and the drink.

It is hoped that the inspector's recommendation on the subject of lighting barracks will not be overlooked. It is a shame, particularly in these northern latitudes where winter nights are so long, to herd men in such gloomy, half-lighted quarters, when an economic remedy is at hand.

The report of Maj. C. G. Sawtelle, chief quartermaster, affords a clear statistical record of the constructions, repairs, expenditures, transportation, and other matters pertaining to the quartermaster's business at the different posts of the department.

The chief commissary of subsistence, Maj. T. C. Sullivan, in his brief report makes a comprehensive exhibit of the subsistence supplies, and shows increased economy of expenditure.

The medical director, Lieut. Col. E. J. Baily, reports quite a large number of sick during the past year, more than would seem to be a proper percentage for this department. The deaths are as follows:

Total number of deaths from all causes	14
Total number of deaths from accidents and injuries	9
Number of deaths from disease	5
In line of duty	8
Not in line of duty	6

He remarks:

The following sanitary reports show not sufficient air-space in the quarters of the troops: Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; Fort Lapwai, Idaho; Fort Colville, Wash.; Camp Howard, Idaho; and Fort Townsend, Wash.

This, of itself, is sufficient to add largely to the sick report, and is a condition that should be corrected without delay, nothing being more pernicious to health than overcrowding.

It is very desirable that all officers concerned in putting up new quarters be careful to remedy the defects complained of. Surely the Quartermaster-General's plans of buildings, of 1872, meet the necessity. The crowding of men has been produced by the limited number of quarters and the limited appropriation for the construction of the new.

The chief paymaster, Major J. H. Eaton, affords an explicit record of the operations of his department. By present methods the few paymasters (just now but three) are very hardly worked. This could easily be remedied by a system of paying through the post commanders, in the manner that quartermasters' employés are paid.

The good conduct of the enlisted men is evinced in their savings. Major Eaton says:

The enlisted men have deposited during the past fiscal year, as savings, forty thousand four hundred and eighty-four dollars and two cents ($40,484.02). This is a sum believed to be greatly in excess of soldiers' deposits in this Department of Columbia during any previous year.

My aide-de-camp, Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, has acted as signal officer and as judge-advocate of the department.

The signal work amounts to little except that accomplished by means of the government telegraph lines. He recommends that suitable soldiers be chosen and trained as operators at the different depots and posts. The Signal Bureau could effect economy in transportation by having operators enlisted and instructed here. It is not wise to deplete the command by details for this object.

In the judge-advocate's report, I notice 35 cases of desertion tried by general court-martial, and 23 cases of drunkenness with disorders in consequence. He remarks:

> Desertion and drunkenness continue to be largely in excess of any other crimes, and, indeed, in commission, exceed the total of all other crimes committed in this military department.

With reference to desertion, the following is an extract from an order issued by me and distributed to the command:

> Commanding officers will make a thorough investigation, with a view of ascertaining the causes which lead to desertion.
>
> These are often local, and the result of abuses that can and should be at once corrected.
>
> They will require company officers to inspect daily the meals of the soldiers, and to exercise proper care that the food is of a good quality and sufficient in quantity; and that the variety is as great as the resources of the post will admit.
>
> The indifference to his trust, of an officer who is ignorant of the internal workings of his company, is highly reprehensible, and post commanders are required to keep company officers fully alive to their responsibilities, and prevent the evils that too often arise from the abuse of power by non-commissioned officers.
>
> In order that the obligation of their oath of enlisiment and the heinous crime of its violation may be constantly kept before them, it will be read to the troops at least once in two months, preferably at the regular muster, and its force and extent be fully explained.
>
> Upon the receipt of information that a desertion has occurred, immediate and if possible telegraphic information and full description should be furnished all military commanders whose posts are located on routes likely to have been taken, and commanders so notified will use all available means to secure such deserters. The efforts made for their capture must be immediate, energetic, and persistent.
>
> The civil authorities of adjoining towns and cities, as also of those which are centers of travel and points of exit from the department, will be at once furnished with full descriptions of deserters, and descriptive lists will also be sent immediately to these headquarters. These should not be limited to a mere transcript from the descriptive book, but should embody all known charactistics of the man, such as are inseparable from him, as marks, habits of manner, speech, gait, &c., &c.
>
> It is the duty of every officer, upon learning of the whereabouts of a deserter, to either secure him or immediately furnish the information to these headquarters.
>
> In order that deserters who have been recaptured may be made to pay the full penalty of their crimes, the greatest diligence will be exercised both before and after trial to prevent their escape.

For a time after this order there was a diminution in desertion, but the evil is far from being remedied.

I recommend an increase of the reward for capture, and still more carefulness in the selection of recruits, that old criminals and men without proper sense of the crime of perjury be not enlisted.

Many citizens who come in contact with soldiers seem to regard desertion as simply a breach of contract. The increased reward and the severity and uniformity of the penalty will in time, I believe, effect a change of sentiment.

The judge-advocate makes some important recommendations regarding several articles of war, which I will forward separately.

The chief ordnance officer, Capt. John A. Kress, presents a full account of ordnance and the target practice, the record of which was assigned to him.

He remarks:

Concerning the tendency of our present system of target practice to develop a few excellent shots in each company, I suggest that it would be desirable to issue ten of the best rifles the Ordnance Department can make to each company; these rifles to have globe and peep sights and adjustable hair-triggers, to be rifled with a twist of one turn in 18 inches, and to have six grooves; these rifles to be issued by captains to the best marksmen who, in addition to skill in shooting, show a desire to possess a fine rifle, and who take proper care of their arms.

This feeling of pride in keeping the rifle in good order, always ready for the deadly service required of it, has been greatly stimulated by the furore for target practice, and it is a feeling that should be cultivated.

I also desire to recommend to the department commander that, for the department contest next year, the two best shots in *each company* be selected, instead of selecting from the best shots at each post.

There has been an unusual increase of interest in target practice during the past year in this department on the part of both officers and enlisted men.

I will simply add that the successful competitors for places in the division team averaged this year about 9 per cent. above those of last year.

I here renew my commendation of the officers at the several posts in the department, also of the officers of my personal and department staff, for marked uprightness of conduct and effectiveness in the performance of the duties assigned them.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
Presidio, San Francisco.

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20. REPORT OF MAJ. E. C. MASON, ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Vancouver Barracks, Wash., August 18, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the general condition of the military posts and troops in the department and of the inspection service for the year ending August 1, 1880.

Since the rendition of my last annual report all the military posts in the department have been carefully inspected either by myself or Inspector-General Edmund Schriver.

The following table exhibits the garrison at the occupied posts:

Boisé Barracks, Idaho.—Commanded by Maj. John Greene, First Cavalry, and garrisoned by Company F, First Cavalry, and A, Twenty-first Infantry.

Fort Canby, Wash.—Commanded by Maj. William M. Graham, Fourth Artillery, and garrisoned by Company G, Fourth Artillery, and H, Twenty-first Infantry.

Fort Colville, Wash.—Maj. George G. Huntt, First Cavalry, commanding, and garrisoned by Company H, First Cavalry, and C and H, Second Infantry.

Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.—Commanded by Col. Frank Wheaton, Sec-

ond Infantry, and garrisoned by headquarters and band, Companies A, B, and G, Second Infantry.

Camp Chelan, Wash.—Commanded by Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, Second Infantry, and garrisoned by Companies D, E, F, and I, Second Infantry.

Camp Howard, Idaho.—Capt. Samuel McKeever, Second Infantry, commanding, and garrisoned by Company K, Second Infantry.

Fort Klamath, Oreg.—Commanded by Capt. Stephen G. Whipple, First Cavalry, and garrisoned by Company L, First Cavalry, and C, Twenty-first Infantry.

Fort Lapwai, Idaho.—Commanded by Lieut. Col. Alexander Chambers, Twenty-first Infantry (temporarily absent on sick leave), and garrisoned by Company E, First Cavalry, and I, Twenty-first Infantry.

Fort Stevens, Oreg.—Commanded by Capt. C. B. Throckmorton, Fourth Artillery, and garrisoned by Company M, Fourth Artillery.

Fort Townsend, Wash.—Commanded by Capt. Robert Pollock, Twenty-first Infantry, and garrisoned by Companies B and D, Twenty-first Infantry.

Vancourer Barracks, Wash.—Commanded by Col. Henry A. Morrow, Twenty-first Infantry, and garrisoned by headquarters and band, and Companies E, F, G, and K, Twenty-first Infantry.

Fort Walla Walla, Wash.—Commanded by Lieut. Col. James W. Forsyth, First Cavalry, and garrisoned by headquarters and band, Companies A, B, D, M, and K, First Cavalry.

Fort Harney, Oreg., has been abandoned within the year; the last company, H, Twenty-first Infantry, left on the 13th day of June, 1880.

The question of abandoning Fort Colville and Camp Chelan, uniting the garrisons in one post to be built on a site to be selected near the mouth of the Spokane River, is now under consideration.

OFFICERS.

The officers generally throughout the department are energetic and zealous in the discharge of their military duties. A few cases of misconduct have been properly dealt with, resulting in the trial of two officers, one of whom, Capt. Thomas F. Riley, Twenty-first Infantry, was dismissed.

While there have not been any active operations in the field requiring the presence of any considerable number of troops, local disturbances have necessitated the sending out of small scouting parties from several of the posts located east of the Cascade Mountains. These operations have been generally successful.

The troops at their stations have been kept at work building and repairing quarters, storehouses, barracks, &c. Such time as could be snatched from this fatigue labor has been employed in military exercises. Target practice especially has been carefully observed, and with gratifying results, as shown by the record made during the department contest on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of July.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the troops is generally very good; the cases of disorder resulting in the trial by court-martial, can, in almost every case, be traced to intemperance, and that I think is due in a large measure to the present pay system, by which the men obtain a considerable sum of money at one time, and are induced to yield to the temptations held

out by "whisky dealers" in the neighborhood of posts. So long as the present system of pay is continued, the tradition that special license attaches to pay-day will prevail. If the soldiers were paid weekly they would have money enough for their current expenses, but rarely enough for a spree.

DRILL.

The drill of the troops is as good as could be expected, taking into consideration the amount of fatigue work required of the men. It is difficult to hold the battalion drill at many of the posts, owing to the small number of companies constituting the garrison, and the scarcity of men. I wish it to be understood, I attribute the lack of thoroughness in drill not to the want of knowledge and zeal on the part of the officers and men, but to the military system of small companies, small garrisons, and much labor. I am of the opinion, formed both from experience and observation, that the drill of the troops in this department will compare favorably with other parts of the Army.

EQUIPMENTS.

The troops are well armed, clothed, and equipped.

SUPPLIES.

The quality of supplies furnished by the Quartermaster's Department is generally good. I think in some cases true economy would be consulted by procuring a *better* quality than is in some cases purchased. I suppose the motive governing the purchase of supplies is to make the most of a small sum of money.

TRANSPORTATION.

The transportation of the department is strictly on a peace basis. Wagons and animals at each post being sufficient only for the ordinary police, it would not be possible to fit out a supply train to accompany troops into the field, either at Vancouver Depot or from any post in the department. The only means of transporting the sick is by "dead-ox" wagon, or, at best, a "spring-wagon," authorized to be kept at posts for the use of inspectors and paymasters.

BUILDINGS.

The quarters, officers' quarters, barracks, stables, storehouses, and other public buildings are generally in poor condition. At Boisé Barracks the quarters are of stone, in fair condition, but entirely too limited for the wants of the garrison—two companies, a field-officer commanding, and a staff surgeon and chaplain. The families are overcrowded and necessarily uncomfortable. No officer has even the limited allowance allowed by regulations. The men's barracks have recently been enlarged and improved and are now very comfortable. There is no stabling worthy of the name. A poor frame building, in bad repair, with sheds attached, afford the shelter to cavalry horses and quartermaster animals.

FORT WALLA WALLA.

Fort Walla Walla is the headquarters of the First Cavalry. The quarters have been much improved within the last year, but much still

needs to be done. The men's quarters are entirely too small, while the kitchens and mess-rooms are utterly unfit for the messing of the companies. The cavalry horses at Walla Walla are sheltered under sheds, open to the weather, rain, and snow; the most desirable set was formerly a woodshed, and is made comfortable by piling cord-wood in front of it so as to break the wind in stormy weather.

FORT LAPWAI.

Fort Lapwai is a small two-company post; indifferent quarters for the men; insufficient quarters for the officers.

CAMP HOWARD.

Camp Howard is a temporary camp built of logs by the labor of the troops. The buildings afford fair shelter to the officers and men. If it is to be retained as a military station, the time is not far distant when it will be necessary to erect new buildings; the present structures are not worth repairing further than the work can be done by the annual post allotment.

FORT CŒUR D'ALÊNE.

Fort Cœur d'Alêne is the headquarters of the Second Infantry. This well-located post, planned and partially constructed by Lieut. Col. Henry C. Merriam, Second Infantry, is still incomplete; the buildings will be comfortable and commodious, and the post promises to be, in point of accommodations for officers and men, the most desirable in the department. A military telegraph line will, within a few weeks, be completed from Snake River, placing this post in telegraphic communication with department headquarters. It is thought the Pacific division of the Northern Pacific Railroad will be completed to Spokane Falls (30 miles from the post) before the 1st of December of the present year.

FORT COLVILLE.

The log and frame quarters, cavalry and quartermaster's stables, &c., at Fort Colville, erected many years ago, are fast going to decay; extensive repairs, and the rebuilding of some of the quarters and barracks, will be needed at no distant day. An allotment of $6,000 for the repair of quarters, and $6,000 for the erection of a new hospital has been made; the money will be expended as soon as the question of the maintenance of this post is settled.

CAMP CHELAN.

The troops moved from their winter camp to the site of this post on Lake Chelan as early in the season as snow and ice would permit; setting up the saw-mill, prospecting for timber, opening up roads, and other necessary preparatory work has fully occupied the troops up to this time; the season is so far advanced that little in the way of building can be done this year.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks is the headquarters of the Twenty-first Infantry. The headquarters of the Department of the Columbia are also located at this post. Four buildings for department headquarters, consisting

of a plain frame house for the commanding general, and six sets of captains' quarters, in three buildings, have been erected on the west side of the parade. A set of company barracks has been converted into offices for department headquarters, pending the erection of a suitable building. This barrack is very much needed by the post, and it should be given up as soon as possible.

The officers' quarters and barracks of the post, aside from the department buildings, are very much in the condition they have been for many years. The repairs placed upon these buildings have only served to hide the rottenness of the logs, and arrest their rapid destruction from the weather. Some of the old kitchens have, during the past year, become unsafe, through the rottenness of the logs, and have been torn down in order to prevent accidents. The men's barracks are old, very shabby, and entirely wanting in facilities for bathing and other conveniences. The quartermaster and commissary storehouse, erected within a year, is a good and substantial building.

FORT CANBY.

This post has good accommodations for its present garrison; two companies and a field-officer. The barracks, officers' quarters, &c., are generally in good repair.

FORT STEVENS.

The frame buildings at Fort Stevens are in fair repair. Increased facilities for supplying this post with pure water is much needed. A new wharf has been built within a year. It has been constructed in a thoroughly substantial manner, and will, I think, last for many years. The approaches to the earthwork over the moat are much out of repair. It has been necessary to place props under the archway to prevent it from caving in. The platforms and other parts of the armament of the fort need extensive repairs; many of the guns could not be fired with safety, owing to the rottenness of platforms. This remark applies also to Fort Canby.

FORT KLAMATH.

This post is in very good condition. Authority has recently been given to make a much-needed improvement, viz, the erection of a new company barrack. When this is finished the post will be in satisfactory condition.

FORT TOWNSEND.

The buildings at Fort Townsend are in satisfactory condition. A new guardhouse and storehouse has been erected within the past year.

PAYMENTS.

As a general thing the troops have been paid regularly after each muster. A few cases of delay have been satisfactorily explained.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The medical department has been satisfactorily administered; the surgeons careful, attentive, and skillful; supplies of medicines and stores abundant, and of good quality. No epidemic diseases have prevailed, and the percentage of sick has been small.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The subsistence department has been well administered; the quality of the supplies furnished good. There has been an improvement in the management of this department, and an almost entire absence of complaint since the arrival of Major Sullivan, commissary of subsistence.

In conclusion, I beg to invite the attention of the department commander to a few suggestions.

1st. There is a strong and increasing demand for improvement in lighting company quarters. The candle is a relic of barbarism, and is rarely to be found anywhere in the community outside the barracks of the soldiers of our Army. It cannot fail to excite the sympathy of any one who may be called upon to visit a barrack room of any military post in this high latitude during the winter evenings. The few bits of candles scattered here and there serve but to render darkness visible. Reading and writing are almost out of the question. It should not be a matter of surprise that the men are tempted to leave their quarters and seek in the brightly-lighted saloons a cheerfulness the government denies them. The report of a board of officers, convened at the Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic in 1879, under authority of the Secretary of War, has excited widespread interest, and it is to be earnestly hoped that their suggestions and recommendations may yet receive favorable consideration.

2d. *Supper hour.*—I think that the hour for supper should be fixed, in orders, during the summer months just before retreat, during the winter months immediately after retreat. Many reasons might be assigned for the establishment of this regulations; the chief one is, that the interval is generally too long for the health and comfort of the men between the supper hour and bed time.

3d. It would be a great accommodation to officers as well as citizens visiting frontier posts, if the post trader was required by a provision in his letter of appointment to keep a public house in connection with his business, with special accommodations, both as to quarters and table for officers. A regulation of this kind would relieve officers visiting posts from the necessity of throwing themselves upon the hospitality of the garrison.

4th. Furniture manufactured in whole or in part from government material should be carefully marked with the letter or number of the set of quarters in which it is to be used. A receipt should be taken by the quartermaster from the officer having this furniture in his possession, and furniture once assigned to a set of quarters should not be removed therefrom without urgent and evident necessity. There is a large amount of furniture made every year, that, through lack of some regulation governing its use, is either lost, scattered, or destroyed. Again, it frequently happens that when a set of quarters are vacated every article in it is taken away and appropriated to the use of those remaining at the post, so that a new officer arriving finds an empty house.

5th. I renew my recommendation made last year that officers serving west of the Mississippi River, where travel is largely over stage routes, be allowed at their option either mileage, as is now the law, or transportation and a per-diem allowance of $4 while traveling or necessarily absent from their stations under orders. I believe a bill to this effect was introduced in Congress at its last session and received the favorable consideration of the Secretary of War and the military committee, but failed to pass.

The money accounts of the disbursing officers serving in the department have been regularly inspected and reports thereof promptly forwarded through the regular channels to the Inspector-General of the Army.

Besides the regular inspection of posts, money accounts, public property, &c., I have discharged duties of an important, and in some cases confidential, nature, under the personal instructions of the department commander.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN C. MASON,
Major Twenty-first Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector General.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Department of the Columbia.

21.—REPORT OF CAPT. CHARLES BENDIRE, FIRST CAVALRY.

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH.,
September 13, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report:

In compliance with Special Orders No. 104 from Headquarters Department of the Columbia, dated Vancouver Barracks, Wash., June 21, 1880, and Post Orders No. 130, dated Fort Walla Walla, Wash., July 17, 1880, I left this post on the morning of July 17, 1880, with the available strength of my company, consisting of thirty enlisted men, for the purpose of scouting the country lying between Palouse Ferry, on the Snake River, the Spokane River, and adjacent country.

Second Lieut. W. C. Brown, First Cavalry, Privates C. C. Manning, general service detachment, and Emeric Lane, Company A, Twenty-first Infantry, had previously reported to me for duty in connection with the above orders and Special Orders No. 110 from Headquarters Department of the Columbia, dated Vancouver Barracks, Wash., June 30, 1880.

I crossed the Snake River at the Palouse Ferry, and found a number of Palouse Indians encamped on the north side of the river, engaged in fishing and laying in their winter supply of food. No complaints were made to me about these Indians.

After crossing the Snake River I followed up the Palouse Cañon on an old Indian trail; passed by the falls; on the way up till I struck the Mullan road and kept on this to the Lucas ranch on Cow Creek, at which point I took the old Colville road until it intersected the new road to Fort Colville, near Rock Creek, which I followed to Medical Lake and Spokane Falls, passing through the latter place on July 26, 1880.

In this vicinity I found the settlers somewhat excited about the Indians, of whom some ten lodges were camped close to town. As near as I could learn, all the trouble occasioned by a few of these Indians was caused by whisky, which, by all accounts, can be readily enough obtained by them as long as they have the money to pay for the same. Inasmuch as no open acts of hostility had been committed by these Indians, I did not consider this scare as requiring military interference on my part, particularly as Fort Cœur d'Alêne is situated within 30 miles of the place, and I therefore told several of the citizens residing in town that if they really considered the situation serious to report the facts to

the post commander at Fort Cœur d'Alêne, to which place I intended to start next day, and where I arrived July 28, 1880.

I remained at Fort Cœur d'Alêne until August 2, to be available in case of trouble near Spokane Falls; but as I could not hear of any trouble during the several days I remained at the post, I started for Pend d'Oreille Lake, arriving there on August 3. I found it almost impossible to keep my stock in that section of country on account of the many horse-flies and gnats, and therefore returned to Fort Cœur d'Alêne on August 6. I found these flies and gnats more or less troublesome in all the timbered country north of the Spokane River, excepting in the immediate vicinity of this post. No Indians were seen while *en route* to Pend d'Oreille Lake and returning from it.

I had intended to skirt along the western base of the Rocky Mountains after leaving the Fort Cœur d'Alêne and calling at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, for fresh supplies; but from information obtained from officers stationed at the post, and through Mr. Parr, the interpreter, from several Cœur d'Alêne Indians, I found that the heavy wind-storm which occurred in that section of country some time last January had completely blocked up all the trails to north and eastward, by fallen timber, to such an extent that it would have been impossible to get through the mountains without a great deal of labor, and not having transportation enough for more than twenty days' rations, and which would not have been sufficient, I abandoned this plan and took the old Nez Percé trail from the upper bridge on the Spokane River to Lewiston, Idaho.

I left Fort Cœur d'Alêne on August 8, and followed the old Nez Percé trail to Hangman's Creek. In the vicinity of this stream the greater portion of the Cœur d'Alêne Indians are located at present, and the Jesuit missionaries have established a new mission here, named after Father De Smet, recently deceased. The old Cœur d'Alêne Mission on the Mullan road has been abandoned by them at the solicitation of these Indians, and although this tribe has occupied their new reservation only about four years, I was perfectly surprised to see the amount of work which has been performed by the Cœur d'Alênes in this short space of time. I have been stationed on this coast since 1866, and during these years I have seen more than one Indian reservation, and from personal observation I can honestly and conscientiously say that I have seen more land under cultivation and more miles of good fences on this single reservation than on all the others put together. I saw at least 5,000 acres of wheat and oats which will yield good crops, and I did not see all their farms by any means. In addition to grain they also raise a considerable quantity of potatoes and other vegetables, and I fully believe that if half a regiment of cavalry was to be stationed at Fort Cœur d'Alêne, these Indians could supply all the grain required in another year; in fact, I think they could nearly do it now. Many of their farms contain over 100 acres, and all of the land under cultivation, with excellent fences seven and eight rails high, and nearly every farm has a small log house on it. In the majority of cases, however, I found the occupants living by preference in the old-style lodges pitched alongside of their houses.

The De Smet Mission is at present in charge of the Rev. Father Geordа, S. J., and he is assisted by two other priests and several lay members. I found them occupying most miserable quarters, and seeing plenty of material on hand to build with, I naturally asked why they did not provide better quarters for themselves. I was told that it was almost impossible for them to obtain Indian labor, as the latter were all too busy working, and that they encouraged them in first providing for

themselves, and in making their families comfortable, and that they themselves would get along with the poor accommodations they had at present. This has not prevented them, however, to build one of the largest school-houses I have seen in this section of country for the education of the Indian children. This school is in charge of four sisters of charity. The house is a two-story building; contains six good-sized rooms on each floor and two attic rooms; the latter and the upper floors are used as dormitories for the pupils. At the time of my visit, but few of the children, perhaps twelve or fifteen, were boarding at the school; most of them were spending their vacation with their parents. During the regular term I was told from thirty to forty attended; I am informed that all the work about the mission has been performed without pecuniary assistance by the government, and the missionaries, sisters of charity, as well as the Indians themselves, deserve a great deal of credit for what they have already done. Many of these Indians own their four-horse teams; do a good deal of freighting; have something near one hundred wagons in the tribe; and they seem to understand how to take care of such property when not in use, as I noticed several wagons and plows put away carefully under sheds built seemingly for that very purpose. I noticed but few horses on the reservation, as these Indians prefer to raise cattle, and particularly hogs; they fully understand the value of the latter and raise a good many. To illustrate how radically some of them have already changed their former habits and modes of living, I will state that on asking an Indian for some camas, a root which forms one of the most important articles of food with most of the tribes living in this section of country, I was told "We don't dig these roots any more, but let our hogs eat them; we live like white men."

These Indians have constructed a wagon-road from the mission to a point near the head of Cœur d'Alêne Lake, and they intend to build a warehouse there. Wagons have been to the lake over this road already, and with a comparatively small amount of labor a very good one can be made to the upper part of it. They know that a steamer is being built at Fort Cœur d'Alêne, and they expect to dispose of some of their surplus grain to the Quartermaster's Department, and are willing to deliver oats at their landing, which is about 40 miles south of the post, at 1½ cents per pound.

These Indians are industrious, have an eye to business, and certainly deserve every encouragement. They are very desirous that the department commander should visit their reservation and see for himself the progress they are making in the ways of civilization.

I was informed by the missionaries that they expected a portion of the Spokane Indians to locate on the Cœur d'Alêne Reservation next spring, and that the principal chiefs are perfectly willing, in fact that they are anxious to let Indians of other tribes take up lands on their reservation provided they will work them.

From the De Smet Mission I started for the Saint Joe River, via the wagon-road to the landing on the lake, and camped within seven miles of it, while Lieutenant Brown with a small party made a survey of the balance of the road to the landing, and then returned to camp the same evening. After reaching the Saint Joe River I tried and expected to ascend it on its south bank, but found it impracticable, and as I had no means to get on the opposite side, the river being too high to ford, I returned to Hangman's Creek by another trail. From here I started for Fort Lapwai, crossed the Clearwater at Lewiston, Idaho, and arrived at the post on August 19, and I remained there until August 25, on which day I started for the Wallowa Lake country, via the Assotan trails, arriving

at the lake on August 30, 1880. I met and passed quite a number of Nez Percé Indians from the Lapwai Reservation en route to the Wallowa Valleys and adjacent country to hunt and fish, and a number of Indians from the Umatilla Reservation were already camped in the different valleys on the day I arrived there, amounting in all to some fifty or sixty lodges, with a good many horses. Several settlers in the Wallowa Valleys complained, and perhaps with just grounds, that these Indian hunting and fishing parties bring yearly so much stock into the valley as to seriously affect the winter range for their own stock, and on the other hand several Nez Percé Indians complained that the settlers would not let them fish. There is probably some truth in their statements also, but as far as I have been able to see no one prevented these Indians from fishing where they pleased, at least not as long as I staid in the vicinity. It is more than probable that the settlers as well as the Indians have both some grounds for mutual complaints, and I believe it would be good policy to send a small detachment of troops into the Wallowa Valley, say, during the month of August each year. Their presence would prevent trouble, and it would not cost any more than to keep them at their post. In justice to the settlers I would state that none of them asked for protection. The Indians I met in the valley were all friendly and well inclined, and certainly did not come there to create trouble if it could be avoided. From the Wallowa Valley I returned to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., via Indian Valley and Gordan Creek, arriving at the post on September 9, 1880. Total distance marched while out 672 miles.

As it will require some time to prepare the required map and itinerary, and Lieutenant Brown having been ordered to report at department headquarters at once, I directed him to transmit his map and itinerary in person as soon as completed; and in this connection it is not more than just for me to state that Lieutenant Brown has taken great pains to collect as full information as possible of the country traveled over as well as of that lying adjacent thereto, and that he will be able to furnish a very complete and correct map of sections of country about which there is not very much known as yet.

No animals were lost during the trip, and with the exception perhaps of a few old mules, they are in as good condition as they were when I started, although scarcely any forage was purchased for the animals while out.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHS. BENDIRE,
Captain First Cavalry, Commanding Company K.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

(Through commanding officer, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.)

22.—REPORT OF COL. O. B. WILLCOX.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Whipple Barracks, Prescott, September 11, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report for the past year.

The year has been remarkable for general peace and security within the limits of the department, and the consequent stimulation of mineral

development and large increase of population—in some counties more than quadrupled.

This peace has not been secured without labor. The vigilance of our officers and the bravery of the troops have warded off from the community, or "nipped in the bud," every attempt by any party to create hostilities within, and every incursion by *Victorio* and others outside the department. Moreover, by a course of fair dealing with the Indians, I think we have gained their confidence.

RAILROADS.

The period also has been marked by railroad construction.

The Southern Pacific Railroad has been pushed from Maricopa to the eastern border of the Territory.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is being rapidly graded from Albuquerque to Fort Wingate, N. Mex., and when completed (which will be in about two years) to the Lower Colorado River, there will be two trunk lines, east and west, across Arizona. These lines will be connected by a branch road projected from Maricopa to Prescott, and thence to the 35th parallel. The work has already commenced on this cross-road, which is now being staked out between Maricopa and Phœnix, Ariz., and the survey has been made to Prescott.

It is likely that application will be made by the company, called the "Arizona Central," for the right of way through the military reservation of Whipple Barracks.

INDIAN OPERATIONS.

The report of Col. E. A. Carr, Sixth Cavalry, commanding scouting operations in Southeastern Arizona, together with that of his predecessor, Maj. A. K. Arnold, Sixth Cavalry, will show what constant watchfulness and frequent movements have effected in that quarter, for our own people, and also in aid of New Mexico, which aid has been fully rendered according to our means, keeping the safety of the San Carlos Indian Reservation in view.

The most conspicuous field actions have been reported heretofore, with the exception of an engagement between Company A, Indian Scouts, commanded by Second Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, Sixth Cavalry, and a band of hostile Apache Indians, which took place at a point about four miles from the agency of the Mescalero Apaches, on April 12. It is due Lieutenant Gatewood and his company of scouts to make special mention of their gallantry in this action, in which ten of the enemy were killed.

At this moment Colonel Carr is gathering together at Fort Bowie all available companies of the Sixth Cavalry, to aid in a general movement of troops, both American and Mexican, along the whole border from Texas to Arizona, against Victorio and his Apache and confederate bands.

It is believed by many that Victorio was unjustly dealt with in the first instance, by the abrupt removal of his people from Ojo Caliente, N. Mex., to San Carlos, and that such removal, if not a breach of faith, was a harsh and cruel measure, from which the people of New Mexico have reaped bitter consequences.

My own experience with Juh and Geronimo, Victorio's old associates, has been more fortunate. Putting faith in my word, these chiefs have surrendered themselves with their bands, numbering about 110, and

en placed on the San Carlos Indian Reservation. At last ac-
they were reported as being "fat and contented." A requisition
de on the governor of New Mexico by the Government of Mexico
e Indians, as perpetrators of crimes against that country. This
as transmitted by Governor Wallace to Governor Frémont, and
the latter official referred to me. Taking the grounds that the
s in question were inhabitants of Arizona, being Chiricahuas, and
ir surrender to the Mexican Government would be a breach of
disapproved the application, and have heard nothing further re-
it.

credit is due to my aid-de-camp, First Lieut. H. L. Haskell,
Infantry, and to his interpreter, Thomas J. Jeffords, for their
in trusting themselves to these wild Apaches, and for their
d patience in finally inducing them to surrender to us.

Indians were received at the reservation by the military agent,
R. Chaffee, Sixth Cavalry, and were kept under strict surveil-
ng enough to test their good faith. This was severely but suc-
y tried at the time Victorio, or his son, made a raid upon San
the circumstances of which were reported to your headquarters
ime, together with the information that the movement was de-
y Capt. Adam Kramer, Sixth Cavalry.

ret that no action seems to have been taken on my recommenda-
last year, with reference to the Papago Indians. The church at
vier has been robbed of its sacred vessels, and the vacant school-
tripped of its windows and doors.

Indians are drifting down among their kinsmen, the Pimas and
as, and are raising some cattle and cultivating barley on the
Gila.

e month of March Kah-kah's band, near Burke's Station, Ariz.,
cused of cattle stealing, and application was made to the mili-
thorities for redress. A detachment of cavalry and Company B,
Scouts, under Lieut. F. Von Schrader, Twelfth Infantry, were
the scene of the reported trouble. At the same time I sent my
amp, Lieutenant Haskell, to the same point, with orders to in-
te the matter, and, if possible, to effect a better understanding
future. He was aided by Father Antonio, a priest kindly fur-
in the interests of peace, by Bishop Salpointe, of Tucson. A
nce was held. The Indians were easily brought to terms, and
ood the losses sustained by the whites, even to a greater extent
e actual proofs warranted.

trouble with this tribe was scarcely settled, when an *emeute* oc-
mong the Chimejuevis, which threatened to become serious. The
uevis are a branch of the great Pah-ute tribe, which extends from
ia on the Lower Colorado throughout Utah and Nevada. They
unning and treacherous. The band in question, according to tra-
made war upon the Maricopas, who were nearly exterminated,
remnants of the latter tribe took refuge with the Pimas, leav-
Chimejuevis in possession of their lands, lying between the lands
d by the Yumas and those of the Mojaves, along the west side
Colorado River.

rtion of these bottom lands, opposite and above Ehrenberg, have
f late years occupied by certain whites, who have made some
ements by irrigation.

Indians were reconciled by employment given them, and the
lived among their employés in a rather promiscuous manner.

Colorado River Indian Reservation is just above this tract, on
t side of the river, and without jurisdiction over this tribe.

On April 1 I received a dispatch from Lieut. J. McE. Hyde, Eighth Infantry, commanding Fort Yuma, Cal., reporting that Mr. John P. Calloway, superintendent of one of the irrigating companies on the Blythe tract, was killed by the Chimejuevi Indians on March 28. During the previous year a man named Loudon was killed by the same tribe. It was afterwards ascertained that Calloway was killed by the Chimejuevis in retaliation for having killed one of their tribe, and that the Indian who killed Loudon was offered to the civil authorities, but was not taken into custody by them for reasons unknown, and he remained with his tribe.

I immediately ordered Lieutenant Hyde to proceed up the river by the first boat and demand the surrender of both the murderers. Meantime, however, I learned that the Indians had burned their loose effects and under the influence of desperation had resolved to fight.

The detailed movements which resulted in the surrender of the entire tribe and of the giving up of the murderers of Calloway and Loudon were duly reported to you. The tribe is now located above Mount Riverside.

During the excitement consequent upon the attitude assumed by the Chimejuevis, the Mojaves seemed only too willing to fight on our side, and the Hualpais were likewise ready to furnish me a company of scouts.

The issues of flour and beef by the Subsistence Department to the destitute Hualpais, Mojaves, and Yumas, and reimbursed by the Interior Department, did much good, especially among the Hualpais, who were literally famishing.

The summer brought its own relief in seed crops, but the Hualpais need looking after. Their game is all gone, and their wild subsistence is of the scantiest kind, and will not carry them half through the winter. They are very friendly, and bring in criminals of their tribe for punishment by the military, not only without resistance, but in some instances voluntarily.

Capt. L. A. Abbott, Sixth Cavalry, whom I ordered into the remote part of the Hualpai country last month with part of his company and a pack-train ready for emergencies, and with instructions to find and bring in certain offenders of that tribe, met with the active co-operation of Chiefs Sherum and Sequona, and on the 4th instant he returned with five prisoners, two of whom have been released, and three ordered to Fort Yuma, Cal., for confinement, viz, Little Captain, Hook-a-quarter, and Aba-ma-kaw-a.

The Pimas and Maricopas still make good their boast that they have never killed a white man. An American named Dietrich was found murdered near Morgan's trading store on the Gila. His death was, for a time, attributed to these Indians, and one of them was arrested and lodged in jail at Phœnix; but after a full investigation by the civil authorities, by Indian Agent Ludlum, and by Captain Chaffee, commanding Fort McDowell, no evidence whatever could be found against the Indians, and not a suspicion against them is at present entertained. Captain Chaffee was instructed to join in the investigation, as a question involving the disturbance of the peace, and to ascertain the cause of any disaffection, but none was found to exist.

BORDER TROUBLES.

I have duly reported all alleged violations of the neutrality laws, and have used the few troops guarding a frontier of three hundred miles to prevent them.

The actual violations were fewer than have been supposed. Marquez marched along the Sonora line from the Gulf of California and turned down from Sonoita to Altar. There is no proof that he originally fitted out this expedition upon our soil, but after his defeat and expulsion from Sonora he attempted to get up another from the region of Tucson and Tubac, and upon being pursued by Capt. W. A. Rafferty, Sixth Cavalry, he scattered his followers and suddenly changed his base for San Francisco and Mazatlan.

Subsequently a petty marauder, named Brigido Reyes, with a small band, made a foray from Tucson to Magdalena. We did not get wind of this until two days after he had started, and it was then that I saw the necessity for the United States marshals to come to our assistance with detectives, which we have no authority to employ.

Reyes turned out to be a mere brigand. He levied an assessment of ten thousand dollars on the inhabitants before the Mexican officials encountered him and put him to flight. Nine of his followers were arrested by our civil authorities, and eight of them lodged in prison at Fort Lowell. I do not think they ought to be treated as political refugees.

Numbers of our own citizens are engaged in civil pursuits in Sonora, such as merchants, miners, &c., and an American railway is building from Guayamas towards El Paso.

When these so-called filibusters swoop down on the peaceful inhabitants, our own citizens in Sonora suffer equally with the Mexicans, and for us to shield the robbers in their flight, red-handed, to our soil, is only to aid in the robbery of our citizens.

I ask that this matter be submitted to the Department of Justice, and that such of the refugees now in our hands as may not be convicted of a violation of the neutrality laws be handed over to the Mexican Government for punishment according to its own laws.

An example, if made, would do much good, but there are sure to be troubles of this nature along the Mexican line, and a military post near the line will soon become necessary; first, as a place of refuge for our own people doing business across the line, and constantly exposed to this sort of plunder, accompanied by slaughter, and secondly, as a guard against expeditions of this nature from our own side.

There is another border difficulty, which the military cannot reach. The commanding officer of Camp John A. Rucker, Capt. A. B. MacGowan, Twelfth Infantry, reports that, in that corner of the Territory, there is an organization for stealing and running horses across the Sonora, Arizona, New Mexico, and Chihuahua lines.

The *posse comitatus* law prevents the troops from being used by me in cases of this nature, to aid the civil authorities, which, in that sparsely settled region, amount to nothing.

TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES.

By the help of the railroads a great saving will be made in laying down supplies at the posts. This saving would be still greater by establishing the principal posts directly on the line of the railroad.

Transportation by the country roads is so rough, slow, and enormous that enough can be saved in a very few years to build (by abandoning old) new posts. Besides, we can thus reduce the number of posts and throw out troops more rapidly along the lines of the railway. There will thus be an economy of time, space, and money, and a gain of effective power.

I recommend building a large new post on the line of the Southern

Pacific Railroad, in place of two or three of the present posts in that quarter. For this object an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars is asked; an amount which will soon be saved to the Treasury, and thereafter there will be less expense in maintaining such a post than perhaps there would be in maintaining any one of the number to be broken up. The exact point of location of the new post to be determined hereafter.

The same economy can be practiced on the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, as it advances in its progress between Wingate, N. Mex., and San Diego, Cal., by building a new post at a point probably in Chino Valley, on the line of the road where it passes nearest Prescott and Verde, or at its junction with the branch line from Prescott, and by moving the garrison of Fort Mojave, Ariz., down to the railroad. With this in view I have not recommended the rebuilding of the quarters at Fort Mojave, which were damaged by the storm of August 22. A few hundred dollars only, have been asked for, merely to keep up a shelter for the officers and men, until the question of moving the site of the post is settled hereafter. I will speedily report further on this subject.

Attention is invited to the remarks of Maj. James Biddle, Sixth Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general, in his report, inclosed herewith, on the state of affairs on the southern border; also to his remarks on the kind and number of horses required for the Sixth Cavalry, and to the discomfort and wastefulness at the permanent camps which are not recognized as posts. The chief quartermaster, Capt. E. B. Grimes, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, likewise refers to the inadequate storage and shelter for government supplies at such camps, as well as the insufficiency of the quarters for the health of the officers and men stationed thereat; and I may add this is equally true as to the scouting parties rendezvousing at such camps. Thus the service is crippled by extended sickness and discomfort. These evils will now be remedied, as to Camp Thomas, by the recent allotment of funds, which will go far toward erecting the necessary buildings. Captain Grimes also recommends that no more horses or mules be purchased in the vicinity of posts, or in California, but that they be purchased in Missouri.

FREIGHT ROADS.

A thorough survey of the road between Camp Thomas and Fort Apache, Ariz., was made by First Lieut. Carl F. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers, engineer officer. His report is being printed for our information and for the use of post commanders, and for the working parties which will soon be put on the route to repair and make it more suitable for ordinary teams; but for heavy freights more work will be required than we can afford, and it is understood that the Territorial government will be likely to do something in the matter. A good road over the Mogolon Mountains, in Apache County, is of great importance, and the Delegate to Congress from the Territory hopes to get an appropriation for this object.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

The allotment of funds for incidental expenses for the past year has proved inadequate to the wants of the service. On such an extended frontier, with so few troops, bodies of men and horses are marched here and there to no purpose, for the want of spies, scouts, and guides, and at

a cost to the government, in horse-flesh and other material, far exceeding the most liberal allowance for incidental expenses.

As border troubles with Indians, Mexican filibusters, and marauders are likely to increase in the future, as wealth increases and temptations multiply, we should either have more troops, for which I am loth to ask, or more money. I trust this will be appreciated in the proper spirit, and the appropriation for incidental expenses increased.

REPORTS.

In addition to the reports of the acting assistant inspector-general and the chief quartermaster, I respectfully invite attention to those of Capt. C. P. Eagan, commissionary of subsistence, chief commissionary; Surgeon A. K. Smith, medical director; Maj. C. C. Sniffen, acting chief paymaster; and First Lieut. Carl F. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers, engineer Officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Colonel Twelfth Infantry,
Brevet Major-General (assigned), Commanding Department.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Military Division of the Pacific, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

23.—REPORT OF MAJ. JAMES BIDDLE, ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Whipple Barracks, Prescott, September 10, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department of the staff for the past fiscal year.

The following posts and depots have been thoroughly inspected during the year and the necessary reports rendered, viz: Forts Apache, Bowie, Grant, Lowell, McDowell; Camps Huachuca, Rucker, and Thomas, Ariz., Fort Yuma and San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; and Whipple Depot and Yuma Depot, Ariz. Forts Verde and Mojave, Ariz., will be inspected during the fall.

MONEY ACCOUNTS.

The money accounts of the disbursing officers on duty at these head quarters have been regularly inspected by me during the year.

The money accounts of the disbursing officers serving at the different posts and depots, have also been inspected, either myself or by the post commanders, thereby enabling me to report that the orders of the War Department requiring that disbursing officers' accounts be inspected quarterly has been carefully complied with. During the year there has been 119 inspections of money accounts made; 39 by myself, and 80 by either post commanders or other officers specially designated. The funds have, in my opinion, been disbursed judiciously and for the purposes for which they were allotted.

OFFICERS.

The officers, generally, are temperate, upright, and energetic, and are intelligent and conscientious in the performance of their duties.

DISCIPLINE AND DRILL.

The discipline and drill are generally good, though much better at some posts than at others. The inferiority in this respect is confined to a few posts where much necessary manual labor is performed by the troops, and is attributable to this cause.

It is an incontrovertible fact that when soldiers are required to work as common laborers eight hours a day they are in a great measure unfitted for their proper duties, and cannot be expected to maintain that military bearing and "morale" which should characterize the regular soldier.

Another reason which may be assigned for these defects in drill is the almost constant scouting that has been maintained in this department during almost the entire year. While every effort seems to be exerted by the officers to promote efficiency in both drill and discipline, yet there is much room for improvement. This defect cannot be remedied while the labor of troops continues. .

TARGET PRACTICE.

Regular practice has been had in this important duty by all companies in the department, except when absent on scouts. It is believed that in no other duty has there been so great and decided an improvement during the past year as in target practice.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The affairs of this department have generally been conducted in an economical and careful manner. Contract prices and freight rates are being gradually r duced, while the supplies are as good and in some instances better than those furnished in past years. The public buildings at the various posts have been repaired when needed, and some new ones erected. The means of transportation are, at present, in better condition than known to have been in former years. At all the posts in the department I have made careful inquiry and investigation regarding the transportation of the quartermaster's department, and have found it, with few exceptions, to be in excellent order. This is an important feature, as transportation should be in good condition at all times, and especially where Indian outbreaks are not improbable at any time, and when, as at present is the case, this department is required to furnish a large amount of transportation.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The stores furnished during the past year have improved in quality. The advent of the railroad into the Territory has enabled this department to supply the different posts more promptly, and with less expense to the government than heretofore. The loss to the government of stores through various causes, such as deterioration, shrinkage, and breakage, are gradually diminishing, and but few stores have been condemned as unfit for issue or sale.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION,

as a general thing, are good. The companies of the Sixth Cavalry have been furnished with the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, which is generally considered to be more effective than the carbine. There was a complaint made about the Lowell cartridge at Camp Thomas, but the supply on hand was small, and requisitions have been forwarded for a different cartridge. There seems to be a great difficulty in securing uniformity and method for carrying the rifle on horseback; steps should be taken at once to rectify this, and a system adopted which would enable all the companies to handle and carry the rifle alike. Some of the company commanders have made objections to adopting the rifle, stating that their men did better shooting up to a certain distance with the carbines than with the rifle, and that the rifle could not be used on horseback; that, at extreme ranges, shooting off-hand is necessarily inaccurate, to a great extent, with either arm. I think that a manual of arms will have to be provided, to some extent, if the rifle is regularly adopted by the cavalry.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Some of the stores in this department are of old pattern, obsolete, and cannot be utilized. It is respectfully recommended that stores of this class be reported to these headquarters and authority asked from the Secretary of War for their sale. My attention was called to the fact that at several of the posts the ordnance stores are kept in rooms in the quartermaster's storehouse, partitioned off for that purpose. This I consider exceedingly dangerous. At every post a suitable magazine should be constructed for the proper preservation of ordnance stores.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A marked improvement is observed in the recent alterations and repairs made to several of the hospitals in the department, by which greater facilities are afforded for the care and comfort of the sick. Some of the medical officers serving in this department have been appointed within the last few years, and they are certainly a credit to the profession, and evidence a decided care in their selection.

INDIANS.

But few depredations have been committed in this department by the Indians properly belonging to the Territory of Arizona, and the Indians engaged or implicated therein were promptly punished. The Indians are at all times so strictly watched as to make a general outbreak almost an impossibility. The only cause for serious apprehension has arisen from the proximity of this department to New Mexico, where predatory bands, Victorio's and others, have been committing the most atrocious murders and outrages. By a judicious and timely disposition of troops, attempts by Victorio's band to enter this Territory have been frustrated. The Indians who have invaded this Territory have been driven out with loss, and this fact has thus far checked, I think, their efforts to again return. The cavalry and Indian scouts have accomplished good work in aiding the troops of New Mexico, and the large expenditures necessarily made, on account of animals required for scouting purposes in that Territory, cannot in justice be wholly charged to this department.

The companies of scouts are at present very small, only 20 men to each, but considering their numerical strength they are efficient, in good condition, and are a great assistance to the white troops. They are commanded by some of the most energetic and efficient young officers in this department, and these officers inform me, as a general thing, the Indian scout is disciplined with great ease, obeying all orders promptly and without the slightest disposition to rebel. I found their camps clean, their arms in good order, and they felt very much slighted if they were not inspected at the time the other troops were.

CAVALRY HORSES.

A large number of horses have been condemned by me on my recent inspection tour. A great many of these horses have been years in the service, doing some of the hardest scouting. Generally they would be called inferior cavalry horses in any other department; in fact, they are but ponies, usually purchased at a low price, and yet their kind are excellent animals for this country. The great fault and loss with horses in this department is, that the cavalry regiment is not kept completely filled to its maximum number of horses, and the few purchased at different times are required for immediate use. These horses are purchased in a low altitude; generally in Southern California, having been herded most all the time and fed but very little grain. They are taken, after a long march, to the different posts to which they are assigned, and to a much higher altitude than they are accustomed to, and are often taken at once on scout, climbing mountains and following rocky trails, entirely a new thing to them, and I find from my observations that a great number of the horses condemned in this department receive their injuries or are completely broken down in their first year's service. This can be obviated to some extent by keeping each company filled to its full strength of horses, by purchases made each year. I recommend that 350 horses be furnished this deparment to fully mount the Sixth Cavalry, and that a board of officers be appointed to purchase the same in open market. I do not believe in the contract system, as I think it more expensive to the government, and not as good a quality of animals is procured.

PACK MULES.

The recent purchase of Mexican mules is not satisfactory or judicious. I have had to condemn a great many for being too "broncho," small, and incapable of carrying a full pack, their barrels being so slight that in going up hill the pack slips back. There is but one class of mules that really makes an excellent pack animal—an American mule, about fourteen hands high, large barrel (the larger the better), short back, thick, short, and stout legs. This is generally a superior animal.

INSPECTION AND CONDEMNATION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Great care should be used, in my opinion, by inspectors in marking property recommended by them for sale. Where the value of the property is not of some considerable amount, and the property of such a nature that it can be so marked that it cannot be returned, I would recommend that it be broken up and destroyed. I think I have detected property that had been sold by my inspections, which had been returned and brought before me again, and without the knowledge of the officer who was accountable for the property. A dishonest purchaser might

find a dishonest person having government property in charge, and for a small remuneration could take the property sold at public auction for a small price and change the same for the uncondemned or new property belonging to the government, and it would be almost impossible to detect the fraud. So I suggest that acting inspectors destroy the property where it has been an expensive article and is much worn and would bring but a small price at auction.

CAMPS.

There are still three camps in this department, viz, Huachuca, Rucker and Thomas, which, by the energy and industry of the officers and labor of the troops, through a desire to make their commands comfortable and in order to prevent destruction of public property, are gradually becoming permanently-built posts in regard to improvements and buildings. The sooner these *camps* are recognized as posts, and the necessary appropriations made to that end the better it will be for the interests of the government, and also for the comfort and health of the commands.

A permanent camp is, in my opinion, the most expensive manner of sheltering troops and their supplies: all the supplies, shops, officers' quarters, men a few to each tent, and cook-houses—all of these covered with the most expensive and perishable material—canvas tents, flies, and paulins. In this country, where high winds prevail, these are often torn and rendered almost worthless, and in the winter time are filled with holes by the sparks from the necessary fires.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There have been numerous and decided improvements made in the comforts and conveniences of the posts in this department, many of which have been effected with but little expense to the government, yet to the detriment of the discipline and drill of the troops.

The vast growth of the mining interests in the southern part of this Territory, close to, and bordering on, the Sonora line, can hardly be appreciated without being seen. Towns have sprung up as if by magic. The sound of mills is heard all over this section, and the flow of bullion is large and increasing each day. All this brings with it a large number of settlers who live upon the wants of the miner, and large herds of cattle and horses will accumulate along this border. All these things will be inducements to the almost Indian inhabitants of Sonora to raid and commit depredations. There are also a large number of Americans crossing into Sonora, prospecting, building mills, and engaging in mercantile pursuits.

I recommend that a site for a post be selected on the border and a garrison of some strength be assigned to it, that protection may be afforded to all these mining towns, and which will also be an asylum to our citizens now in Sonora, in case of revolutionary or other troubles—a place which they might reach quickly, or from which a force could be sent promptly to their relief when necessary.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES BIDDLE,
Major, Sixth Cavalry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of Arizona.

24.—REPORT OF COLONEL E. A. CARR, SIXTH CAVALRY.

OPERATIONS IN THE FIELD.

HEADQUARTERS TROOPS IN THE FIELD,
IN SOUTHEASTERN ARIZONA,
Camp near Fort Bowie, Ariz., August 29, 1880.

SIR: Pursuant to telegram, dated August 16, 1880, I have the honor to make the following report of field operations in Southeastern Arizona:

Upon my promotion to the colonelcy of the Sixth Cavalry, I arrived at Fort Lowell October 1, 1879. I was assigned to command of troops in the field, in Southeastern Arizona, by your telegram of October 14, 1879, and immediately started, pursuant to its instructions, for Fort Grant, to relieve Major Arnold and to visit the posts.

The field operations in Southeastern Arizona comprise principally those in the region south of the Little Colorado and its branches, and east of longitude 111°. The posts are Forts Lowell, Grant, Bowie, and Apache, and Camps Thomas, J. A. Rucker and Huachuca, garrisoned by nine companies, and headquarters Sixth Cavalry, four companies Twelfth Infantry, and three companies Indian scouts. The region includes the White Mountain Indian Reservation, containing about 5,000 Indians, lately subdued, and the Papago country.

Maj. A. K. Arnold, Sixth Cavalry, had been in command of troops in the field in Southeastern Arizona since July 3, 1879, during which time he had been stationed at Fort Grant, and had conducted operations as expressed in the brief which accompanies this report, marked A. His principal operations consisted in the following:

1st. Captain Hentig's Company D, Sixth Cavalry, scout in Bush Valley after renegade Indians.

2d. Captain Campbell's Company A, Sixth Cavalry, scout in pursuit of Apache Indians.

3d. Captain Tupper's Company C, Sixth Cavalry, scouting Southeastern Arizona.

4th. Captain Rafferty's Company M, Sixth Cavalry, scouting Southeastern Arizona, in neighborhood of Solomonville and Clifton in the Gila and San Francisco Valleys.

I arrived at Fort Grant October 20, 1879, and proceeded to visit, according to the instructions of the general commanding the department, Camp Thomas, San Carlos Indian Agency, Fort Bowie, and Camps J. A. Rucker and Huachuca, returning to Lowell November 22.

I left Lowell December 21, 1879, and visited Fort Apache, returning via Thomas and Grant. While on my return I received telegram from department headquarters, dated January 5, 1880, whereupon I proceeded to Fort Bowie, and started a force from there into New Mexico, under Maj. David Perry, Sixth Cavalry.

Major Perry proceeded to New Mexico, and, in accordance with the desire of General Hatch, guarded the region adjacent to Arizona, covering the country for about 100 miles from our line.

Lieutenant Gatewood's Company A, and Lieutenant Blocksom's Company C, Indian scouts, were at this time in New Mexico, under the command of Major Morrow, Ninth Cavalry. On October 17, they were in an engagement with Victorio's band of hostile Indians. Loss, one Indian scout killed and one wounded.

About February 9, 1880, at the request of General Hatch, approved by the department commander, I sent a detachment, consisting of Second

Lieut. T. A. Touey, Sixth Cavalry, and 37 men of Company L, Sixth Cavalry, to report to General Hatch for service in New Mexico, and, upon the termination of the court-martial of which he was a member, sen Capt. C. B. McLellan, Sixth Cavalry, with the remaining available men of his Company L.

On the 8th of April, Captain McLellan, in command of Company L, Sixth Cavalry, Company A, Indian scouts, Lieutenant Gatewood, and Company D, Indian scouts, Lieutenant Mills, and a company of Indian scouts under command of Lieutenant Maney, Fifteenth Infantry, had an engagement with the hostiles in the San Andreas Mountains, rescuing Captain Carroll, Ninth Cavalry, with his company, he (Captain Carroll) and 8 of his men being wounded and in a helpless condition.

Subsequently, March 30, I sent Captain Madden with his Company C, Sixth Cavalry, to scout the country between Arizona and the Rio Grande, and protect the settlers in that region, while the troops in the district of New Mexico were pursuing Victorio. The principal points visited by him were Knight's and McEver's ranches, Santa Barbara, Fort Cummings, and San José, returning to Silver City, and going thence to Mangres Springs, San Francisco Valley.

Understanding, about April 8, that the hostiles were gathering on the Upper San Francisco, in New Mexico, near our line and due east of the San Carlos Agency, I stationed Capt. Adam Kramer, with his Company E, Sixth Cavalry, and Company C, Indian scouts, on Ash Creek, to intercept any attempt on their part to come toward the agency; where were the families of the Chief Victorio, and his son Washington, and where it was apprehended that the hostiles might come, in order to abduct those families, and to disaffect or attack the reservation Indians.

Company E, Twelfth Infantry, was then at Rocky Cañon engaged in road making, and formed a *point d'appui* and support.

On the 7th of May a party of about 90 Indians, under Washington, gave the first intimation of their presence by attacking the camp of Stevens' sheep-shearers on Ash Creek; they were reported by the Indian scouts, and Captain Kramer at once mounted his men and proceeded at full speed to meet them. He had a sharp fight, losing Sergeant Daniel Griffin, killed, and one Indian scout wounded, and routed and demoralized the Indians, who traveled, before resting, 60 miles on their way back.

The commanding officers of Thomas, Grant, and Apache were in readiness, according to my instructions, and promptly dispatched re-enforcements towards Captain Kramer.

Capt. T. C. Tupper, Sixth Cavalry, with his Company G, overtook him, assumed command, and pursued the Indians about 150 miles, going into New Mexico, straightening out the main trail beyond the San Francisco, and communicating with and giving information to General Hatch, who was following Victorio's main body.

After his, Tupper's, return in accordance with the request of General Hatch, approved by our department commander, I sent Captain Kramer with Companies E and F, Sixth Cavalry, and A, Indian scouts, to scout and guard the region of the heads of the San Francisco and Gila, and the Mogollon Mountains in New Mexico, while the New Mexico troops were operating elsewhere. This scout occupied 43 days.

Upon the first news of Kramer's fight, I had moved (May 9) Captain Rafferty's Company M from Lowell, also detachment of B, Sixth Cavalry, and Company D, Indian scouts, from Huachuca, and (May 16) the regimental headquarters band, &c. (armed), to Grant, all equipped for field duty.

About this time the inhabitants became very much alarmed and restless on account of Indian rumors, and on the 23d of May I ordered Captain Rafferty, with his Company M, from Grant to the Dragoon Mountains, where he would occupy a position apparently covering the most thickly settled portions of the eastern or exposed part of my field of operations, viz, those about Tombstone and along the San Pedro, as well as the head of the railroad advancing eastward. This resulted in tranquilizing the people and restoring confidence, and I think that the general and all his command may well be proud in the reflection that these, with other operations, particularly those conducted on the Colorado by himself in person, have preserved peace and confidence in this Territory, and enabled its settlement, enterprises, and industries to move forward without a pause and in a manner unexampled in a new country.

While Captain Rafferty was near the Dragoon Mountains, news came of the operations of Marquez attempting to set on foot or base an expedition against the Republic of Mexico, and I was directed by your dispatches of June 15 and 20 to capture him and his band. Captain Rafferty, being in a good position, was ordered to perform that duty, and moved so promptly that Marquez had just time to disperse his band and escape with one or two followers. Had the Mexican consul provided us with, or had we possessed authority to employ detectives, we would most likely have been able to capture the band entire. It was composed of about 40 men in all. They were unarmed, in a military sense, having left their guns hid in Mexico, and retained only some revolvers, and they pretended to be unorganized and to be individuals on their private business.

Report of Captain Rafferty was forwarded to department headquarters July 9. After dispersing Marquez's band, Captain Rafferty returned to Lowell, June 25th.

On the 9th of August, while in the field at Bowie, watching the hostile Indians, I received a telegram from Captain Rafferty, dated Lowell, August 8, stating that 22 men had just been reported by the Mexican consul to have started from Tucson on the 5th, *en route* to Mexico as invaders or fillibusters, and I ordered Captain Whitside, with all available men, from Huachuca, in pursuit. This was the party of Brigido Reyes; subsequent information showed that it had crossed the line on the 9th, the day after we had the information. Report of Captain Whitside inclosed, marked B.

I have cordially, promptly, and assiduously made every possible effort to prevent any hostile operations from our Territory against our sister republic, but, of course, my first duty was to protect our inhabitants against the hostile Indians, and the inadequacy of the force at my disposal rendered it absoltuely impracticable to station troops along the border of Sonora. I could only send in pursuit, after receiving information of expeditions, and this information was always late and vague.

To effectually put a stop to such operations the force must be greatly increased, or we must abandon the protection of our people from the Indians, and we must also be provided with detectives and scouts to give early and accurate information, and locate camps, &c., of fillibusters. Soldiers are not competent or available for such work.

The regimental headquarters and detachment of Company B, Sixth Cavalry, and Company D, Indian Scouts, are still in the field, in camp at Bowie and Grant.

I inclose summary, marked A, of operations of different commands in the field, in chronological order.

I have, from time to time, forwarded such reports as have been re-

ceived from officers commanding scouts, as follows, viz: March 6, from Captain Campbell, Sixth Cavalry, dated December 24; March 6, from Lieutenant Blocksom, Sixth Cavalry, dated December 25; March 6, from Lieutenant Gatewood, Sixth Cavalry, dated January 3; May 21, from Captain McLellan, Sixth Cavalry, dated May 16; May 29, from Captain Tupper, Sixth Cavalry, dated May 23; June 5, from Captain Madden, Sixth Cavalry, dated May 26; June 9, from Captain Rafferty, Sixth Cavalry, dated June 27.

The companies of the Twelfth Infantry have not been called to the field by my orders, but have been performing their garrison duties, and others directed by the department commander.

They have, by their presence, formed bases and supports for the moving troops.

I desire to express my approval of and obligations to officers and soldiers for prompt, cordial, and intelligent action and co-operation, accurate execution of orders, bravery in action, and energy and endurance in campaigns. Particularly to Majors A. K. Arnold, Sixth Cavalry; M. A. Cochran, Twelfth Infantry; David Perry, Sixth Cavalry; Captains M. H. Stacy, Twelfth Infantry; C. B. McLellan, Sixth Cavalry; S. M. Whitside, Sixth Cavalry; Daniel Madden, Sixth Cavalry; T. C. Tupper, Sixth Cavalry; W. A. Rafferty, Sixth Cavalry; J. L. Viven, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieut. (now Captain) L. A. Abbott, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieut. J. H. Hurst, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieut. J. B. Kerr, adjutant, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieut. Wm. H. Carter, regimental quartermaster, Sixth Cavalry, post commanders; and to Maj. David Perry, commanding expedition from Fort Bowie into New Mexico, January 9 to 20, 1880; Capt. C. B. McLellan, Sixth Cavalry, commanding expedition from Fort Bowie into New Mexico, March 2 to May 13, engaged in fight in San Andreas Mountains March 7, where he routed Victorio's band and released two companies Ninth Cavalry, who were helpless under the overpowering numbers of the hostiles.

Capt. T. C. Tupper, Sixth Cavalry, for promptly re-enforcing Captain Kramer, and with two companies Sixth Cavalry and one of Indian scouts pursuing Washington's band into New Mexico, and straightening out trail of whole of Victorio's band for General Hatch.

Capt. Wm. A. Rafferty, Sixth Cavalry, for scout to Clifton from September 25 to October 26, 1879; also to Grant and Dragoon Mountains, tranquilizing inhabitants, and to Stone Ranch, on the Sonora line, dispersing Marquez's band, May 16 to June 25, 1880.

Capt. Adam Kramer, Sixth Cavalry.—Promptly, energetically, and bravely meeting and driving back Washington's band and defeating their attempt to reach San Carlos, being on scout from April 9 to May 22, and subsequently on scout to New Mexico from June 18 to July 30.

Capt. E. C. Hentig, Sixth Cavalry.—Scout to Fort Wingate, N. Mex., protecting roads and railroad parties between that point and Fort Apache, Ariz.

First Lieut. James Halloran, Twelfth Infantry.—Support and assistance to Captain Kramer and his wounded; protection of roads, and information furnished commanding officer troops in the field.

First Lieut. J. B. Kerr, adjutant Sixth Cavalry, acting assistant adjutant general.—Valuable advice and suggestions, and most laborious assistance in office and field, he having performed these in addition to his regimental duties and those of judge-advocate of three most important courts-martial.

First Lieut. William H. Carter, regimental quartermaster Sixth Cav-

alry, acting assistant quartermaster, and occasional acting assistant adjutant-general.—Intelligent and active assistance in office and field.

Assistant Surgeon George McCreary, U. S. A.—Services with Captain Kramer's command during scout, from June 18 to July 20.

Second Lieut. Guy Howard, Twelfth Infantry, commanding company D.—Indian scouts up to February 24; scout from November 23 to December 23; also several others on previous dates (reports not on file).

Second Lieut. A. P. Blocksom, Sixth Cavalry, commanding company C.—Indian scouts; scouts from September 8 to November 5; January 8 to January 22; and from July 11 to July 22; in fight under Major Morrow, October 17.

Second Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, Sixth Cavalry, commanding company A.—Indian scouts up to May 29; scouts from September 8 to December 20, 1879, and from March 6 to May 14, 1880, and fights of September 29, 1879, and April 7, 1880.

Second Lieut. S. C. Mills, Twelfth Infantry, commanding company D.—Indian scouts from February 24; scouts from February 27 to May 14, and June 1 to 11, 1880; fight of April 7 under Capt. C. B. McLellan, Sixth Cavalry; also, on the 17th of April was detached from Captain McLellan's command and had a fight with a small party of Indians, killing 3, and capturing 20 head of stock.

Second Lieut. Thomas Cruse, Sixth Cavalry, commanding company A.—Indian scouts from May 31; scouts from June 7 to July 30.

Acting Assistant Surgeon G. E. Goodfellow, U. S. A.—For service with Lieutenant Blocksom's command during scout from July 11 to July 22.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. L. Ord, U. S. A.—Attendance on wounded of Captain Kramer's command, fight of May 7.

Dr. Solon B. Stone, late acting assistant surgeon U. S. A.—Services on scout of Maj. David Perry, January 9 to 20.

Sergeant-Maj. Charles A. Howard, Sixth Cavalry, in charge of field, post, and regimental offices; Quartermaster-Sergeant George Athorn; Chief Musician G. W. Robinson; Saddler Sergeant M. Wells, and Chief Trumpeter E. Burlis, Sixth Cavalry, for valuable services in office and field.

I would also express my obligations to the brevet major-general commanding the department, for his direction, support, and assistance, and to yourself, and other members of the staff, for many favors and courtesies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARR,
Colonel Sixth Cavalry, Commanding.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of Arizona.
Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz.

Summary of scouts and expeditions in Southeastern Arizona.

UNDER COMMAND OF MAJ. A. K. ARNOLD, SIXTH CAVALRY.

Posts.	Date of departure.	Date of return.	Officers in command.	Strength of command.	Miles traveled.	Country passed through.	Remarks.
Apache	June 26, 1879	July 20, 1879	Captain Kramer	E, 6th Cavalry, 18 men	251	Central Arizona	Scouting.
	Aug. 22, 1879	Sept. 7, 1879	Capt. E. C. Hentig	D, 6th Cavalry, 41 men	320	Bush Valley, Ariz	In pursuit of renegade Indians.
	Sept. 8, 1879	Dec. 20, 1879	Lieutenant Gatewood	A, Indian scouts, 18 men	.....	Southeastern Arizona and New Mexico.	In pursuit of Victorio's band; in fight under Major Morrow, October 17.
	Sept. 24, 1879	Dec. 28, 1879	Captain Kramer	E, 6th Cavalry, 22 men	90	Southeastern Arizona	In pursuit of Victorio's band.
	Oct. 4, 1879	Dec. 10, 1879	Captain Kramer	E, 6th Cavalry	40	Eastern Arizona	Scouting.
Bowie	Aug. 23, 1879	Sept. 2, 1879	Capt. C. B. McLellan	L, 6th Cavalry, 35 men	252	Southeastern Arizona and New Mexico.	In pursuit of hostile Indians.
	Sept. 8, 1879	Nov. 5, 1879	Lieutenant Blocksom	C, 6th Cavalry, 13 men; L, 6th Cavalry, 14 men; C, Indian scouts, 18 men.	.....	Southeastern Arizona and New Mexico.	In pursuit of Victorio's band; in fight under Major Morrow, October 17. One squaw and child and fifty horses captured. Twenty horses of Captain Hooker's Ninth Cavalry recovered.
Grant	Aug. 22, 1879	Sept. 6, 1879	Captain Campbell	A, 6th Cavalry, 30 men	328	Southeastern Arizona	In pursuit of Apache Indians.
	Sept. 8, 1879	Oct. 11, 1879	Capt. T. C. Tupper	G, 6th Cavalry, 29 men	450	Southeastern Arizona	Scouting.
Huachuca	July 31, 1879	Aug. 10, 1879	Lieutenant Bailey	B, 6th Cavalry, 11 men	.....	Southeastern Arizona	In pursuit of horse thieves.
Lowell	Sept. 25, 1879	Oct. 26, 1879	Captain Rafferty	M, 6th Cavalry, 34 men	375	Southeastern Arizona	Scouting.
McDowell	Sept. 6, 1879	Dec. 20, 1879	Lieutenant Von Schrader.	I, 6th Cavalry, 15 men; B, Indian scouts, 20 men.	.....	Eastern Arizona	In pursuit of renegade Indians.
Thomas	Aug. 22, 1879	Unknown	Lieutenant Overton	F, 6th Cavalry, 15 men	.....	Eastern Arizona	In pursuit of horse thieves.
	Sept. 24, 1879	Sept. 27, 1879	Captain Foulk	F, 6th Cavalry	.....	Ash Creek	Scouting.

UNDER COMMAND OF COL. E. A. CARR, SIXTH CAVALRY.

Apache	Mar. 6, 1880	May 14, 1880	Lieutenant Gatewood	A, Indian scouts, 25 men	.....	Southeastern Arizona	Fight under Captain McLellan, April 7.
	Apr. 9, 1880	July 30, 1880	Captain Kramer	E, 6th Cavalry, 18 men	.....	Southeastern Arizona and New Mexico.	Fight with Indians May 7, 1880. Sergeant Griffin, E, Sixth Cavalry, killed.
	May 11, 1880	July 24, 1880	Captain Hentig	D, 6th Cavalry, 30 men	891	Ash Creek and New Mexico.	In pursuit of hostile Indians.
	June 7, 1880	July 30, 1880	Lieutenant Cruse	A, Indian scouts, 25 men	.....	Southeastern Arizona and New Mexico.	Scouting.
Bowie	Jan. 8, 1880	Jan. 22, 1880	Maj. D. Perry	C, 6th Cavalry, 42 men; L, 6th Cavalry, 28 men; C, Indian scouts, 25 men.	200	Southeastern Arizona and New Mexico.	Scouting.
	Feb. 11, 1880	.....	Lieutenant Towey	L, 6th Cavalry, 36 men	915	Southeastern Arizona and New Mexico.	Fight with Victorio's band April 7th.
	Mar. 10, 1880	May 13, 1880	Captain McLellan	L, 6th Cavalry, 9 men			
	Mar. 30, 1880	May 24, 1880	Captain Madden	C, 6th Cavalry, 39 men	810	Southeastern Arizona and New Mexico.	Scouting in pursuit of hostile Indians.
Grant	May 7, 1880	July 31, 1880	Lieutenant Overton	F, 6th Cavalry, 24 men	.....	Ash Creek and New Mexico.	Scouting.
Huachuca	May 13, 1880	Still out	Lieutenant Bailey	B, 6th Cavalry, 36 men	.....	Southeastern Arizona	Scouting.

Summary of scouts and expeditions in Southeastern Arizona—Continued.

UNDER COMMAND OF COL. E. A. CARR, SIXTH CAVALRY—Continued.

Posts.	Date of departure.	Date of return.	Officers in command.	Strength of command.	Miles traveled.	Country passed through.	Remarks.
Huachuca....	Feb. 27, 1880	May 14, 1880	Lieutenant Mills.....	D, Indian Scouts, 25 men	1, 160	Southeastern Arizona and New Mexico.	In fight under Captain McLellan April 7, and in fight with band of Indians April 17, 1880. Three Indians killed and twenty head of stock captured.
Lowell.....	May 10, 1880	June 25, 1880	Captain Rafferty.....	M, 6th Cavalry, 39 men	398	Southeastern Arizona.....	Scouting.
Thomas.....	Jan. 8, 1880	Jan. 9, 1880	Captain Tupper.....	G, 6th Cavalry, 47 men.....	40	Southeastern Arizona.....	Scouting.
	May 7, 1880	May 22, 1880	Captain Tupper.....	G, 6th Cavalry.....	350	Southeastern Arizona.....	In pursuit of hostile Indians.
	June 1, 1880	June 11, 1880	Lieutenant Mills.....	D, Indian Scouts, 20 men ...	.....	Ash Creek.....	Scouting.
	Nov. 23, 1879	Dec. 23, 1879	Lieutenant Howard...	D, Indian Scouts, 20 men ...	.....	Clifton and San Francisco Valley.	Scouting.

HEADQUARTERS TROOPS IN THE FIELD IN SOUTHEASTERN ARIZONA,
IN THE FIELD, FORT BOWIE, *August* 29, 1880.

E. A. CARR,
Colonel Sixth Cavalry, Commanding.

CAMP HUACHUCA, ARIZONA, *August* 16, 1880.

Lieut. J. B. KERR, A. A. A. G.,
Troops in the Field:

SIR: In compliance with instructions of the 9th instant from your headquarters, I have the honor to report that I left this post on the 13th, three hours after receiving said instructions, with all the available force of the command, and arrived at San Raphael, which is situated on the line between Sonora and Arizona, the following morning. The people residing here could give me no information whatever in regard to any armed parties entering Sonora in this vicinity. I then visited La Noria, a small town west of San Raphael, where I was informed that six Mexicans had arrived that morning from Mexico, reporting that they had come to Arizona for protection, as they understood a large party of revolutionists had captured Magdalena.

From this place I continued my march to Harshaw, which place I reached late in the evening, and learned that no armed persons had been seen in the Patagonia Mountains. The editor of the Harshaw Bullion informed me that he had interviewed a reliable Mexican citizen just in from Magdalena, who stated that on Wednesday morning last, August 11, at three o'clock, Col. Brigido Reyes, with 48 well-armed mounted men, passed through Yturis, *en route* for Magdalena, which place they reached about 10 o'clock a. m. same date, taking possession of the town without encountering any resistance, and levying a forced loan of $10,000 upon the town, holding several of the leading citizens of the place as hostages until the sum was paid, giving them twenty-four hours to raise the money. Colonel Reyes issued pronunciamentos to the effect that he was not making war upon the Mexican people, but upon the newly-elected President, Gonzales, and wanted the support and co-operation of all good citizens to aid him in the good cause, stating that all loans would be repaid on the downfall of the usurper; that he received a great many recruits to the ranks of his small force, and was received with acclamation by the people.

It was rumored at Magdalena, and believed, that Marques was at Mazatlan at the head of 1,000 men, and that the revolution had assumed formidable proportions, and as there is no regular Mexican forces in Sonora the revolutionists were having everything their own way.

The party referred to by Captain Rafferty must have gone direct to Mexico, avoiding the public road during the day-time.

Having complied with my instructions, I returned to my station with my command last evening.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. WHITSIDE,
Captain Sixth Cavalry.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TROOPS IN THE FIELD IN SOUTHEASTERN ARIZONA,
In the Field, Fort Bowie, August 29, 1880.

Respectfully forwarded with my report of operations.

E. A. CARR,
Colonel Sixth Cavalry, Commanding.

25.—REPORT OF GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT,
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., October 5, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Military Academy for the past year.

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The means provided by the wisdom of Congress in the past few years have greatly improved the condition of the Academy. Other necessary improvements are progressing as rapidly as the work can be done to the best advantage. The systems of water supply and drainage are now perfect. It only remains to fill in the shallow water spaces bordering the public grounds to remove all known cause of malarial disorders.

This work is to be done immediately and without cost to the United States, by the company granted the right of way, under act of Congress, for a railroad across the public grounds.

This company has also agreed to re-establish, in a more favorable position, the Astronomical Observatory, whose usefulness, on its present site, would be impaired by the railroad tunnel. Thus the Academy will derive legitimate benefit, without any injury to the institution or cost to the public treasury, from the construction of the railroad.

The new hospital for cadets is progressing under the appropriation for the current year. It may advantageously be completed next year, if the estimated funds are provided.

Work has been commenced upon the authorized addition to the cadets' barracks, and will be carried as far the present season as the appropriation will permit. An estimate has been submitted of the money needed to continue the work during the next year. This increase of barrack room will add greatly to the health and comfort of the cadets.

A small appropriation has been again requested to provide a swimming school where the cadets may be instructed without the great danger which they necessarily incur in the strong currents and eddies of the Hudson River. It is important that all young officers should be well skilled in swimming and in boating. Instruction in the latter has been provided for at the expense of the cadets themselves, in the absence of any available appropriation for the purpose.

The estimate for barracks for the cavalry detachment has been renewed. That work may be carried on to advantage next year, if an appropriation is made.

It is hoped that Congress may be pleased to grant the necessary funds to provide a suitable cottage for the Annual Board of Visitors, so that that honorable body may be properly entertained without excluding from the small post hotel the parents of cadets and other visitors interested in the annual examination and graduating exercises.

In connection with the subject of appropriations, I desire to invite attention to the necessity of providing for the equipment of cadets on their admission to the Academy, either by an appropriation for that purpose or by requiring all candidates to make the necessary deposit with the treasurer. It is not just to impose upon the corps of cadets the losses which unavoidably occur under the present system.

ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION.

The standard of admission to the Academy appears to be as high as practicable under the present method of selecting candidates. The Academic Board now find it necessary to reject about one-third of those examined for admission, and mainly because of a lack of *thoroughness* in their *elementary* instruction. Subsequent failures are also due, not to any lack of previous high acquirements, but to want of aptitude, industry, and endurance. The great aim of West Point education is that combination of mental, moral, and physical *discipline* which makes the reliable soldier. If this foundation is well laid, higher scholarship will follow quite as rapidly as it can be made useful in the public service. The essential quality required for this foundation is *stamina*, mental, moral, and physical, much more than previous education. The gradual improvement heretofore mentioned in the qualifications of candidates admitted still continues, indicating continually increased care in their selection.

The instruction of the several classes and the degree of proficiency

attained during the past year have been highly satisfactory. The invariably rigid, but just and impartial, action of the Academic Board, following the unremitting labors of the entire staff of instruction, renders impossible any decline, and gradually elevates the standard of proficiency. It is believed that standard was never higher than it is at the present time.

In this connection, I beg leave to respectfully invite attention to the practical operations of section 1325 of the Revised Statutes. That law does not require the discharge of a cadet who has been found deficient and recommended for discharge by the Academic Board, and yet it prevents his restoration, without the recommendation of the board, if he has been discharged by the War Department. Thus, the standard upon which final action is based being different in different cases, there necessarily results a practical departure from any rule of impartial justice. It would seem more just to impose upon the same authority, whether the War Department or the Academic Board, the responsibility of final action in all cases, so that uniformity of action may prevail.

If it be desired to impose that authority and responsibility upon the Academic Board, the cadets might receive their warrants as such from the Superintendent of the Academy after their admission by the Academic Board, instead of the anomalous *conditional* appointment from the President, which they now receive. They would thus be subject to discharge for cause by the authorities of the Military Academy, under uniform rules established by law or the regulations of the War Department.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The amount of practical instruction given to the cadets is limited by the time which can be devoted to healthful out-of-door exercise, consistently with the most vigorous and effective pursuit of academic studies. The practical thus serves to increase rather than diminish the academic education. It has been found practicable, in harmony with this rule, to devote a reasonable time to surveying, topography, reconnaissance, and practical astronomy, besides military engineering, ordnance, and heavy artillery, while giving the most thorough training in the elements of all branches of the military service, so that the perfection of the cadets in the maneuvers of infantry, cavalry, and light artillery still justly wins the highest encomiums.

DISCIPLINE.

The practice of hazing, even in the mild form in which it formerly existed in the corps of cadets, has at length been so far suppressed that no case worthy of notice has occurred in more than a year. This reform has been accompanied by a kindred one, in the abolition of what may be styled official hazing, or the ancient drill sergeant's method of military instruction and discipline, and the substitution of methods more appropriate to the education and command of an army of freemen. It is believed that continual diligence and discretion on the part of the officers of the Academy for a few years will make these reforms permanent, without in any wise marring the perfection of the drill or discipline of the corps of cadets.

The former practice of settling all personal differences between cadets by prearranged pugilistic duels, which were often brutal in their character, has been wholly reformed, without impairing the proper habit of manly self-defense against personal assault or affront.

These reforms mark an important era in the history of the discipline and military instruction of the corps of cadets.

Largely increased supervision of the cadets, both in camp and in barracks, by the aid of officers who are also on duty in other departments of instruction, and an important change in the long-standing system of guard duty in barracks, have given greatly increased security against any serious breaches of discipline within the barracks, or malicious interference from without; while increased privileges, recreation, and regularity of gymnastic and military exercise give ample vent for the animal spirits which must otherwise expend themselves in disorders.

It is believed the discipline and military instruction of the corps of cadets could not be much better than they are at this time.

THE FREEDMAN AT WEST POINT AND IN THE ARMY.

The outrage which was committed in the cadets' barracks on the sixth of last April, and which has occupied so much of the public attention, deserves notice here mainly for the purpose of correcting erroneous impressions which have prevailed respecting the investigation which followed it, and for the important lesson which that investigation teaches. That matter was promptly investigated by the commandant of cadets, under my direction, in the usual way, and in the only way provided by law or regulations. The fraudulent character of the outrage was fully demonstrated within a very few hours of its discovery. Indeed, the fraud was so transparent that it could not possibly have escaped almost immediate detection. The surgeon reported that he had found the cadet in full possession of all his faculties, and yet *feigning* unconsciousness when discovered. His alleged injuries from blows upon the nose and head and in his side had been found utterly fictitious. No such blows and no such injuries had been received. The alleged note of warning was at once discovered to be in the familiar and peculiar handwriting of the cadet himself. The resemblance in some parts was so striking as to suggest the possibility of a skillful imitation. But closer inspection showed the parts bearing such resemblance to have been written in a natural hand, while some other parts were evidently disguised. There was ample ground for the conviction, *produced in the minds of all who saw the note*, that the cadet himself was the author of it. That conviction, added to the glaring falsehoods and attempt at deception, in respect to alleged blows and injuries and feigned condition of unconsciousness, fully justified the commandant's report to me that the cadet was a criminal participant in, if not the sole author of, the fraudulent outrage of which he pretended to be the victim. The investigation made by Colonel Lazelle also *demonstrated*, to the full conviction of all who knew the facts and were qualified to judge, and upon whom the *responsibility of judgment legally rested*, that there was no ground for even a suspicion that any other cadet had any participation in, or knowledge of, the outrage. Besides, the details of the alleged assault included a coarse and vulgar manipulation of the person of the colored cadet, such as would be impossible to any decent white man who was afflicted with color prejudice. And such prejudice was the only reason which could be supposed to induce any white cadet to wish to injure an inoffensive colored boy. That such disgusting manipulation had taken place and no real injuries inflicted, gave ample grounds for the belief, fully confirmed by the commandant's investigation, that the cadets had no part in the outrage.

There was no reason, founded in law or justice, for any further investi-

gation of the matter as far as any question of guilt or innocence of the cadets was involved, and surely there could have been no excuse for any attempt to deceive the public by concealing or misrepresenting established facts so as to screen the guilty and cast suspicion upon the innocent. The facts as then known were promptly given to the agents of the public press who sought them; and it was through no fault of the officers who had investigated the case that any public misapprehension existed at any time respecting its merits. All just grounds for any such misapprehension were removed before the facts were made public.

The usual investigation prescribed by law and regulations having shown ample ground of accusation against one cadet and no ground whatever for any accusation against any other, the full measure of justice to which any officer or cadet was entitled under such circumstances was a prompt trial before a court-martial, upon the specific charges embodied in the commandant's report of his investigation. But the accused cadet promptly demanded a court of inquiry, which would be much the more advantageous to him, since it would make him the leading witness in his own case instead of putting him on his defense. Such a court might also aid, by its greater latitude of inquiry into all the details of the affair, in the discovery of his accomplices, if any he had, which a court-martial, appointed for the trial of specific charges, could not do. A court of inquiry would ultimately, though by a longer process, establish the facts touching the guilt or innocence of the accused cadet with no less certainty than a court-martial, and its lack of power to award sentence, in the event of guilt being established, was unimportant in view of the plenary authority of the Executive which must be finally invoked in the case of either court. Hence a court of inquiry was decided on instead of a court-martial.

I had no lawful authority to appoint a court of inquiry "except upon a demand by the officer or soldier whose conduct is to be inquired of," "as courts of inquiry may be perverted to dishonorable purposes." (115th Article of War.) And such a court could not, any more than a court-martial, be lawfully perverted and made the means of a public investigation into the conduct of others who had not demanded it, and who had not even been officially accused. The court of inquiry was appointed solely for the lawful purpose for which it had been demanded, viz, to investigate the accusations against the cadet "whose conduct was to be inquired of" and the circumstances of the alleged assault upon him, while detectives and other customary agencies were employed to discover the accomplices if any there were.

It was, perhaps, through ignorance of this law restricting the powers of a court of inquiry that it appeared to be so generally assumed that the court was appointed to investigate the conduct of the cadets in general, and hence that the question of their guilt or innocence had not been satisfactorily determined. But, in view of that law, the order appointing the court was a repetition, in effect, of the declaration before made and repeated, that there was no ground of suspicion against any cadet but the one who was accused and who had demanded the court. If there had been any doubt on that point it would have been necessary to ask the President to appoint a court, so that the scope of its investigation might be unrestricted. But having no just ground to suspect the corps of cadets, I could not ask the President to put them on trial any more than I could do that myself, even in response to a popular demand, however general and urgent that might be. It was my duty to protect all under my command, as far as in my power, in the enjoyment of their legal rights, even against the temporary injustice of misguided public opinion. This

explanation is due to those of the public who were deceived, although that was in spite of all the efforts I could make to prevent it.

Soon after the court of inquiry had commenced its legitimate duties, special counsel appeared to represent the War Department and give the aid of his professional skill and experience in the investigation. The counsel was promptly accorded the control due to his representative capacity, whereupon he at once commenced an inquisition into the conduct of all connected with the Military Academy. To avoid any appearance of opposition to the wishes of superior authority, at a time of great public excitement and misapprehension, that inquisition was tolerated by the court and patiently submitted to by all, though it was in plain disregard of their lawful rights and entirely beyond the lawful powers of the court. But when that extra-legal inquiry had *again* demonstrated that there was no just ground for suspicion of any one except the accused cadet, it became my duty to *again* publicly exonerate those who had been unjustly and illegally subjected to public suspicion, and to protect the court, in compliance with its request, from further illegal interference, so that it might proceed with the lawful inquiry for which it had been appointed.

The result of that inquiry is well known and it requires no further comment, except a brief reference to the general facts which it disclosed to the public. The social liberty which, no less than civil or religious liberty, is a right enjoyed and prized by every citizen of the United States, has been denied to the cadets for several years past. Yet they have respected the legal rights of colored cadets with more scrupulous care than those of any other. Every lawful right of the colored cadet has been securely guarded by the officers of the Academy, and he has invariably been treated with great kindness and indulgence. The authorities of the Military Academy have not failed in any duty toward those persons of the newly enfranchised race who have been placed under their care. Although the officers of the Academy have experienced in return not quite that impartial justice and respect for their legal rights to which every citizen is entitled, even though he be a soldier, it need not be apprehended that this experience will cause any departure, *either way*, from the rule of impartial justice toward all cadets, "without respect to race, color, or previous condition." The Superintendent or the War Department, in the exercise of executive discretion, may hereafter, as heretofore, sometimes show undue kindness toward an unworthy cadet, even for no better reason than because he is colored. But the academic board or a court martial can be pretty confidently relied upon to do him impartial justice in the end.

While every lawful right of the colored cadets has been fully secured to them, and their official treatment has been not only just but very kind and indulgent, their social relations to their fellow-cadets have not been what they appear to have been led to expect. Military discipline is not an effective means of promoting social intercourse or of overcoming social prejudice. On the contrary, the enforced association of the white cadets with their colored companions, to which they had never been accustomed before they came from home, appears to have destroyed any disposition which before existed to indulge in such association. Doubtless, this was due in part to the bad personal character of some of the young colored men sent to West Point, and in part to the natural reaction against an attempt to govern social intercourse by military regulations. Personal merit may rapidly overcome unjust prejudice when all are free to regulate their own social habits. But when social intercourse is enforced in spite of prejudice on the one side and of personal demerit on the other, the result must be rather an increase than a diminution of

the pre-existing prejudice. For this reason the Military Academy can not be made a favorable place at which to first introduce social intercourse between the white and black man. West Point will, at the most, only be able to follow the example of the country at large in this respect.

It does not seem a reasonable expectation that young men of a race so recently emerged from a state of slavery could compete successfully with those who have inherited the strength gained in the many generations of freedom enjoyed by their ancestors. And it was an act of doubtful kindness to the colored race to force them into such unequal competition. Yet, one of that race, out of the eleven appointees, has passed through the Military Academy without difficulty and graduated with credit, although without social recognition. If others can be appointed who possess the requisite personal qualifications, they may feel quite sure of the fairest possible chance to compete with their white comrades for the honors of West Point. But their social relations to their fellow-cadets will depend almost entirely upon the habits in that regard which the latter have acquired at home under the instruction of their parents. The authorities of the Military Academy cannot even attempt to establish social rules different from those which prevail among the people of the United States whose sons are sent to West Point for a military education.

The difficulty surrounding this subject is aggravated by the somewhat common error of ascribing it to an unreasonable prejudice against race or color. The prevailing "prejudice" is rather a just aversion to qualities which the people of the United States have long been accustomed to associate with a state of slavery and intercourse without legal marriage, and of which color and its various shades are only the external signs. That feeling could not be removed by the simple act of enfranchising the slave. It can only be done by the education and moral elevation of the race. That great work has only been commenced, and it must of necessity require much time. To send to West Point for a four years' competition a young man who was born in slavery is to assume that half a generation has been sufficient to raise a colored man to the social, moral, and intellectual level which the average white man has reached in several hundred years. As well might the common farm-horse be entered in a four-mile race against the best blood inherited from a long line of English racers.

The natural result of such a false assumption was fairly illustrated in the recent unfortunate case of the colored cadet. He had not yet even begun to appreciate or understand the real feeling toward him of those by whom he was surrounded. He imagined that officers who had fought to make him free, and who were laboriously striving to teach him what he could not comprehend, were governed in their conduct toward him by "hate of the nigger," and that cadets who would neither touch him nor speak to him, could be believed to have tied his hands and feet and cut his hair and ears, and that so tenderly as not to hurt him. He had not yet reached that point in civilization where it is first apprehended that human nature may be governed by motives other than love, hatred, or fear.

The education and elevation of the newly enfranchised race is a work worthy of the united efforts of all good citizens. But that work cannot be advanced—it must rather be retarded—by forcing colored men into official positions for which they have not yet become duly qualified, or into social relations where they cannot be freely welcomed. The colored man cannot be truly free until he becomes independent of such extraneous aid, and the degree of his freedom cannot be increased by depriving the white man of a portion of the liberty he has always enjoyed.

In their zeal and sincere desire to carry out the policy of the government, the authorities of the Military Academy have heretofore gone too far in enforcing personal association between white and black cadets, without regard to prejudice, especially at the mess-table. In respect to quarters, the more reasonable rule has always been observed of not requiring any cadet, against his will, to occupy the same sleeping apartment with another. The same rule should have been adopted in respect to seats at the mess-table. The colored cadets would thus have been saved some part of the mortification due to an ill-advised attempt to regulate their social standing by military force.

Whatever just cause of self-reproach any portion of the good people of the United States may have for neglected duty toward those who had been so suddenly raised from slavery to the full responsibilities of citizenship, the officers of the Military Academy have only to reproach themselves for a too zealous attempt to accomplish what was manifestly impossible, in their desire to do all in their power for the unfortunate colored boys who had been placed in a false position, and in their faithful efforts to carry out a policy, however ill-advised, that had for its aim to secure to the newly enfranchished the fullest possible enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of citizenship. But the Military Academy cannot, without utterly destroying its usefulness, be made a nursery for delicate hot-house plants. Its use is to develop the fiber of those of a more sturdy growth and reject all that do not possess the requisite stamina. Unless the African race is naturally superior to the Caucasian, and slavery a better school for race development than freedom, it cannot be hoped that many colored boys will succeed where two-thirds of all the white boys now selected habitually fail. It is presumed that the people of the United States do not wish to lower their national institutions to the present level of the recent slaves, but to elevate the freedmen as rapidly as practicable toward the ever rising standard of the great body of the people.

Public duty requires that this subject be treated without reserve, and as an important question of public policy. Having been among the very first to urge the enlistment into the Army of black men who were then slaves, thereby making them free, and having commanded large numbers of colored troops, I have never seen reason to change my belief that the colored people should furnish their fair proportion of the Army at all times. It appears self-evident that colored men should be freely admitted to all grades in the colored regiments for which they may be duly qulified, but that social relations must be left, within the Army as without, to the government of social laws. The citizen does not forfeit his right to social liberty any more than to religious liberty by becoming a soldier. All that is needed is to recognize facts as they exist, and to act accordingly, when race or color prejudice will cause no more inconvenience in the Army than it does in civil life, and will disappear in the one whenever it does in the other. If these fundamental principles be duly recognized, there need be no obstacle to the education at West Point of as many colored cadets as may be appointed and found qualified to receive such an education. But the ratio of one so qualified to eleven appointed in the past ten years suggests that, in any such future appointments, more attention should be paid to qualifications without respect to color.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

26.—REPORT OF COLONEL GEORGE W. GETTY, COMMANDING ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARTILLEY SCHOOL,
Fort Monroe, Va., October 20, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting my annual report on the operations of the Artillery School for the past year. In doing so, it is a pleasure to state that the efforts of all officers concerned have been greatly stimulated by the prominent mention which the school received in the last report of the General-in Chief, and that the personal interest and attention which have been given the institution since by the Hon. Secretary of War, as well as the General, have made the fact apparent to all that the importance of post-graduate instruction is fully understood and appreciated in high quarters. I therefore feel warranted in the belief that the organization of the school is now so well known that I shall attempt no account of it in this report other than to attach hereto, as Appendix A, the existing Code of Regulations, for handy reference, which I shall speak of further on.

It is to be noted, however, that the time embraced in this report, viz, from October 18, 1879, to date, forms portions of two distinct terms of the school, which terms are two years each, and that my last report was finished previously to the final examination of the last class of officers, occurring in April, 1880.

For the reason that the last term was conducted in pursuance of the provisions of a code of regulations made in 1878, of which Appendix A is a revision, I attach the former code hereto as Appendix B, in order to be properly understood, and shall then proceed with some account of the final operations of the school under its government.

According to the division of time then in force, my last report left the school with the course of law in progress. This was completed thoroughly and efficiently on the 1st of November, 1879, and the officers proceeded to the course of applied tactics, practical engineering, reconnaissance, and practical artillery. This employment of time obtained until December 1, when the final reviews in the several departments of the school commenced, following each other in succession until April 1, when the final examination was commenced.

I have passed this period rapidly because the reports of the instructors, which I shall present further on, exhibit the work performed very clearly and succinctly, and it is preferable that they should speak for themselves.

The final examination of the class of 1880 was conducted in strict accordance with the Code of Regulations (see pp. 12–16, Appendix B), and it is noteworthy that the majority of the officers, at their own request, remained in the examination-room, under the eye of the several instructors, while writing their examination sheets.

The daily memoranda, which are kept by each instructor throughout the course, of the value of each officer's performances, form records of their industry and zeal and serve as guides to the judgment of the staff on their figure of merit, while the questions which were put in each branch were not severe, but were designed rather to test the practical aptitude of each officer than to search for how much of the course he had crammed for the occasion, as might have been done were this an under-graduate course. It is the aim of the staff to have the fact duly recognized that the school deals with men, not boys—with officers who

pass the course for the advancement of the service in which they are proud to hold the people's commission. I am, therefore, happy to be in a position to say that the examination was evidence of appreciation of this fact on the part of those who underwent it; consequently, I give below the names of the officers to whom were awarded certificates of proficiency and pass the subject, assuring you that they deserve them.

The detailed report of the special qualifications of these officers is already in your hands.

[General Orders No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SCHOOL,
Fort Monroe, Va., April 28, 1880.

The following-named officers, having successfully completed the prescribed tour of two years' service at the United States Artillery School, have, under the provisions of Par. VI, General Orders No. 99, of 1867, Headquarters of the Army, been awarded the authorized certificate of proficiency by the staff of the school, viz:

First Lieut. James L. Sherman, First Artillery.
First Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, Fifth Artillery.
First Lieut. William S. Muse, U. S. Marine Corps.
First Lieut. George Mitchell, Second Artillery.
First Lieut. C. W. Harrold, Third Artillery.
First Lieut. Wells Willard, Fifth Artillery.
First Lieut. Peter Leary, jr., Fourth Artillery.
First Lieut. C C. Wolcott, Third Artillery.
First Lieut. Sebree Smith, Second Artillery.
First Lieut. H. L. Harris, First Artillery.
First Lieut. George H. Paddock, Fourth Artillery.
First Lieut. Arthur Murray, First Artillery.
Second Lieut. Lotus Niles, Second Artillery.
Second Lieut. C. H. Clark, First Artillery.
Second Lieut. James R. McAuliffe, Fifth Artillery.
Second Lieut. James M. Jones, Fourth Artillery.
Second Lieut. E. D. Hoyle, Second Artillery.
Second Lieut. James C. Bush, Fifth Artillery.
Second Lieut. John T. French, Fourth Artillery.
Second Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, Third Artillery.

The names of the officers are given according to their rank.

By order of Colonel Getty:

CONSTANTINE CHASE,
First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Adjutant.

This class of officers was relieved from duty here on the 1st of May, and the closing exercises were honored by the presence of the Hon. Secretary of War, the General-in-Chief, and Major-General Hancock.

I come now to the present term of the school. The experiences of the preceding two years had demonstrated that the division of time for the course of instruction was faulty because of the distracting influence which the rotation of work in the various departments appeared to exercise on those under instruction, and the final examination, which embraced the entire course, theoretical and practical, seemed to become more or less an unnecessary tax upon the minds of those undergoing it. This, together with a few other matters of minor importance, were brought before and discussed by the staff—the report of which you already have.

The Code of Regulations of 1880 under which the school is now in operation is the result of these deliberations, and it is believed that the policy of completing one branch of study, including its examination, before commencing another will add much to the convenience of the officers of the class and at the same time increase the efficiency of their labors.

The organization of the school under this code is shown in the following General Orders, but has been modified, necessarily, by the removal of Lieutenant-Colonel Upton, consequent upon his promotion to the colonelcy of the Fourth Artillery.

[General Orders No. 9].

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SCHOOL,
Fort Monroe, Va., May 5, 1880.

I. Practical exercises under the department of practical instruction (Par. 3, p. 6, Code of Regulations) will commence on the 6th instant, and will continue daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, until further orders.

II. For artillery exercises, the batteries are assigned to the field battery during the month of May.

III. Infantry exercises will take place on Fridays, and will be confined to drill in the "schools of the soldier and company" until further orders.

IV. Under Par. 13, page 8, Code of Regulations, the following assignments of instructors are made, viz:

(*a*) Field-guns, including machine guns.—Capt. J. H. Calef, Second Artillery.

(*b*) Siege-guns, howitzer and mortars.—Capt. S. S. Elder, First Artillery.

(*c*) Sea-coast guns and mortars.—Capt. W. F. Randolph, Fifth Artillery. (Temporarily absent.)

(*d*) Firing-practice of S. C. guns and mortars.—Maj. Richard Lodor, Third Artillery, sub superintendent; Capt. L. Lorain, Third Artillery; Capt. M P. Miller, Fourth Artillery.

During the temporary absence of Captain Randolph, his duties, as assigned in this paragraph, will be performed by Captain Miller.

V. For infantry exercises, captains are the instructors of their respective batteries.

VI. The instructors assigned in this order are required, only to attend the exercises which pertain to their assignments. They will each keep memoranda of the amount of practice had by each officer under instruction, and will assign such officers to practical exercises from day to day, with a view to an equable amount of instruction for each throughout the course. They will also report in person to, and confer with, the superintendents of artillery or infantry exercises, as the case may be, daily, during the periods which may, from time to time, be allotted to their respective branches of instruction. Finally, instructors will take care to prepare themselves to report with justice and precision, at the close of the course, on the practical efficiency of each officer under instruction.

VII. The officers under instruction will report at 9.30 a. m. the 7th instant, to Maj. Richard Lodor, Third Artillery, at the section room, for the purpose of preliminary examination in mathematics contemplated in Par. 46, page 16. Code of Regulations. Major Lodor will be assisted by Capt. M. P. Miller, Fourth Artillery, in this duty, and will render a report to these headquarters of results and of his recommendations in the premises.

By order of Colonel Getty:

CONSTANTINE CHASE,
First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Adjutant.

[General Orders No. 10.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SCHOOL,
Fort Monroe, Va., May 8, 1880.

I. The course of departmental instruction (*vide* Par. 9, p. 7, Code of Regulations) will commence on Monday the 10th instant.

(*a*) Lieut. Col. Emory Upton, Fourth Artillery, is announced as superintendent of studies and practice in military history and geography, infantry and grand tactics, law and military administration.

(*b*) Maj. J. C. Tidball, Second Artillery, is announced as superintendent of studies and practice in artillery and artillery tactics, mathematics, and engineering.

(*c*) The department of artillery is subdivided into artillery science, and artillery tactics, and the former subdivision is placed under the immediate superintendence of Maj. Richard Lodor, Third Artillery.

II. The following named officers, having been designated as instructors by the staff of the school, are assigned as follows, viz:

(*a*) Capt. Lorenzo Lorain, Third Artillery, department of engineering. This officer will also have charge of the chemical instruction pertaining to the department of artillery.

(*b*) Capt. S. S. Elder, First Artillery, department of law and military administration.

(*c*) Capt. M. P. Miller, Fourth Artillery, department of artillery. This officer will also have charge of preliminary instruction in mathematics (*vide* (*e*) Par. II, p. 2, Programme of Instruction).

(*d*) Capt. J. H. Calef, Second Artillery, department of military history, geography, and grand tactics.

(*c*) Capt. W. F. Randolph, Fifth Artillery (temporarily absent), is announced as signal officer, and instructor in signaling and telegraphy. During his absence his duties will be performed by First Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, First Artillery, under the supervision of Major Lodor.

III. The following named officers, having been designated assistant instructors by the staff of the school, are assigned as follows, viz:

(*a*) First Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, First Artillery, department of artillery.

(*b*) First Lieut. H. L. Harris, First Artillery, to the chemical instruction pertaining to the departments of artillery and engineering (*vide* (*a*) Par. II). These officers will be reported on "special duty," and are relieved from the performance of duty with their battery (G First Artillery) until further orders.

IV. Recitations, when held, shall commence at 9.30 o'clock a. m., throughout the course, and will be promptly attended by all officers under instruction, unless specially excused. The officer-of-the-day will not be excused from recitations, but the officer-of-the-guard is excused during his tour; also on the day on which he marches off guard.

V. Instruction in mathematics and engineering will commence at once, and will conform with the code of regulations. Second Lieut. H. G. Squiers, First Infantry, will attend the course of mathematics. Officers will report at the section room accordingly.

VI. Instruction in signaling and telegraphy will be given daily, during the drill hour, to such of the officers under instruction as may not be required at drill. These officers will report promptly at the electrical room (third front) for this purpose; and, as fast as officers show a satisfactory proficiency, they will be dismissed from this instruction.

VII. In all cases, instructors will report progress (*vide* Pars. 10 and 11 Code of Regulations); and the division of time, and succession of studies, as laid down in the Code of Regulations of 1880, will be rigidly adhered to without further orders.

By order of Colonel Getty:

CONSTANTINE CHASE,
First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Adjutant.

[General Orders No. 11.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SCHOOL,
Fort Monroe, Va., May 16, 1880.

First Lieut. James Chester, Third Artillery, having reported for duty at the United States Artillery School, has been designated by the staff of the school, and is assigned as assistant instructor in the department of engineering.

By order of Colonel Getty:

CONSTANTINE CHASE,
First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Adjutant.

The following circular will also exhibit the arrangement of the class of officers, excepting Second Lieut. Guy Howard, Twelfth Infantry, A. D. C., to Brig. Gen. Howard, who has joined since and assigned to the second section.

(CIRCULAR.)

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SCHOOL,
Fort Monroe, Va., May 20, 1880.

I. Under the provisions of Par. 4, p. 7, Code of Regulations, United States Artillery School, the staff has, for the purposes of instruction, made the following divisions into sections, of the officers under instruction, viz:

First section.

First Lieut. G. G. Greenough, Fourth Artillery.
First Lieut. S. M. Mills, Fifth Artillery.
First Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, Fifth Artillery.
First Lieut. F. C. Grugan, Second Artillery.
First Lieut. L. V. Caziarc, Second Artillery.
First Lieut. H. B. Osgood, Third Artillery.
First Lieut. Sedgwick Pratt, Third Artillery.
First Lieut. J. A. Lundeen, Fourth Artillery.
First Lieut. W. P. Duvall, Fifth Artillery.
First Lieut. G. F. Chase. Third Cavalry.
Second Lieut. G. F. E. Harrison, Second Artillery

Second section.

Second Lieut. W. A. Simpson, Second Artillery.
Second Lieut. Herman Dowd, Third Artillery.
Second Lieut. Granger Adams, Fifth Artillery.
Second Lieut. Albert Todd, First Artillery.
Second Lieut. W. B. Gordon, Fourth Artillery.
Second Lieut. C. G. Woodward, Third Artillery.
Second Lieut. H. G. Squiers, First Infantry.
Second Lieut. J. V. White, First Artillery.
Second Lieut. David Price, jr., First Artillery.
Second Lieut. J. R. Totten, Fourth Artillery.

II. The following named officers will attend the course of mathematics.
First Lieut. F. C. Grugan, Second Artillery.
Second Lieut. H. G. Squiers, First Infantry.

By order of Colonel Getty:

CONSTANTINE CHASE,
First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Adjutant.

I will now report upon the operations of the school under its different departments of instruction.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Maj. Richard Lodor, Third Artillery, in charge of the subdivision of artillery science, reports as follows; and as the time for the regular work in this course has not yet arrived, there is little to add. The full reports in this department form Appendices C and D:

FORT MONROE, VA., *August* 28, 1880.

SIR: In my last annual report I enumerated the work, and details of work, performed under my supervision as instructor of artillery, to the date of September 30, 1879.

From that period until March 1, 1880, I was engaged personally in perfecting electrical arrangements, besides examining and revising the various papers submitted from time to time by members of the class.

As no studies were required in my branch during the period referred to above, I have nothing to report in relation thereto.

* * * * * * *

In my last report I stated that the final review and examination had yet to take place, but that I believed the officers would continue their careful attention and consideration to their duties. I am happy to say that I was not disappointed.

* * * * * * *

The course under the new programme of instruction, commenced on June 5, 1880, and embraced the "science of gunnery," as laid down in Benton, together with new matter (new to the school) of Bashforth's formulas. As Captain Miller had this in charge as instructor of theoretical artillery, I beg leave to call attention to his report.

From July 1 to this date, the heavy sea-coast firing was carried on as prescribed. Even for the first trial, it was a great, a decided success over the old method in system, rapidity, and certainty. Full and detailed reports will be made in this connection.

R. LODOR,
Major Third Artillery, Superintendent of Artillery Science.

The ADJUTANT OF THE UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SCHOOL,
Fort Monroe, Va.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

Work in this department has been in steady progress since the 1st of May, and I deem it essential to invite attention to the following extracts from the reports of the instructors, Capts. Lorenzo Lorain and James Chester, Third Artillery. The full reports form Appendices E and F:

SIR: * * * * * * *

First Lieut. James Chester, Third Artillery, having been assigned to duty as assistant instructor in the department of engineering by General Orders No. 11, current

series, from headquarters artillery school, took charge of the engineering instruction during the months of May, June, July, and August, and continued under my personal supervision throughout the month of September. To his report herewith submitted, I respectfully refer for the details of instruction in the course.

* * * * * * *

During that portion of the scholastic year subsequent to October 1, 1879, the date of my last report, the programme of instruction, as prescribed by the then existing regulations, was carried out, except as regards marks, which, for reasons stated in previous reports, was found impracticable. The review of the course in engineering and the examination of the class of 1880 took place as prescribed, all the members passing satisfactorily.

It gives me pleasure to state, that under the methods of instruction adopted in this department, the class of 1880 and the present class have shown an amount of zeal and industry in their work, creditable to themselves and complimentary to the system. Their cheerful eagerness for work, without regard to hours, clearly indicates that they appreciate the change from under to post graduate work.

The workshop established in connection with this department, mentioned in former reports, has been in successful and constant operation, and has saved to the school in timely repairs and manufacture of instruments alone an amount equal to many times the cost of its maintenance.

* * * * * * *

The character of the country in the immediate vicinity of the school is such that reconnaissance work on it is too monotonous to be profitable. It lacks that diversity of feature which is desirable and in fact necessary to a thorough comprehension of such work. I would, therefore, recommend that localities be selected for future reconnaissances which will afford such diversity. The battle-fields of our late war would be interesting and instructive subjects, and therefore recommend that the most accessible be in future selected for this work.

Very respectfully,

L. LORAIN,
Captain, Third Artillery, Instructor.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with the regulations of the artillery school, preliminary instruction in the department of engineering began on the 10th of May and continued one month.

The object of this part of the engineering course is to familiarize the members of the class with the use of surveying and drawing instruments, as a preparation for the engineering work required of them in connection with the artillery practice of July and August.

PRELIMINARY COURSE.

Having in view the above object, and recognizing the fact that nothing can be correctly represented on paper without a correct scale, the construction and use of scales naturally presented themselves as the first exercises of the course.

That the knowledge acquired on these subjects might be accurate and comprehensive, the members of the class were required not only to study the subjects as presented in the authorized text book, "Davies's Elements of Surveying and Leveling," but also to read over and compare the corresponding passages in Gillespie's and Mendell's works on the subject.

The method of instruction was not by recitation. Most, if not all, the members of the class had recited from the same text book as undergraduates, and were presumably theoretically familiar with its contents. Yet few, if any, of them had had proper opportunity to practically apply the knowledge they possessed. The method of instruction pursued was intended to afford such opportunity.

To test the extent and accuracy of each individual's knowledge on any subject, the *quiz* was resorted to. When an exercise was handed in, the party presenting it was subjected, in an informal way, to an examination in regard to his work, which, when deemed necessary, could be made so searching as to elicit all he knew on the subject. This method was pursued as a rule throughout the course.

The exercises on scales included the construction and use of scales of equal parts, diagonal scales, vernier scales, and scales of chords. This occupied several days, and was an exercise in the use of drawing instruments as well as in the construction and use of scales.

Next in importance to the scale, in the education of the surveyor, comes the vernier. To a man who cannot read a vernier, a surveying instrument speaks in an unknown tongue. The second lesson, therefore, was verniers.

This lesson was studied like the first, and then the class was drilled in it. The instrument devised by Captain Lorain was invaluable in this part of the course, and was in constant use, and in addition everything in the department with a vernier attached. The character of each vernier, whether direct or retrograde, had to be explained, the least count determined, and any arc on any instrument correctly read.

n this way the theodolite, transit, sextant, pocket sextant, barometer, and other truments were introduced to the class and their language learned.
he plane table and graduated circle, being the instruments most used for observa- ns at artillery practice, received special attention. They were prepared for use, up, adusted, and used by every member of the class.
o facilitate field work, it was found necessary to associate the members of the ss together in pairs, but this association existed for field work only. Each indi- ual kept his own notes and made his own plat, from his own data, in his own y.
xercises in the measurement of horizontal angles, after the subject had been roughly studied, were conducted as follows:
darkers were arranged on the parade ground so as to mark the angles of an irregu- polygon, the arrangement was changed from time to time, and each pair of officers s required to survey the inclosed lot. This had to be done in different ways and h different instruments. In this way every officer had an exercise in the practical of the plane table, the graduated circle, the transit, and the pocket sextant; and each survey had to be plotted to scale in the use of scales and drawing instruments. ese exercises occupied perhaps a week of each officer's time.
n addition to these exercises in the measurement of horizontal angles, exercises re introduced in this part of the course, in the measurement of angles in altitude h the theodolite, and distances with Gautier's telemeter.
s a preparation for reconnaissance work later in the season, an exercise in topo- phical drawing was required in this part of the course. It consisted in a pen and sketch or drawing embodying specimens of topographical and conventional signs general use. As an experiment or rather as a specimen (for it is no experiment), sketch was done in water colors, to which attention is especially invited. Its arness of outline and distinctiveness of feature are prime qualities in any military tch, and the facility with which it can be dashed off by any one handy with a sh, makes one feel that painting of that character should form part of every officer's ication.
he preliminary course closed June 10, 1880.

Engineering exercises in connection with artillery practice in July and August.

he engineering work required by the regulations of the school in connection with illery practice consists in determining trigonometrically the distance of the target l range of the shot; and afterwards to plot the same to scale.
n accordance with these requirements a base line was measured in June, with at care. This was done by rods, 10 feet long, on stakes driven in the ground 10 t apart, accurately aligned and leveled for a distance of 1,946.23 yards. From this asured base, another was determined trigonometrically, having its termini one the Rip-Raps and the other at a point near the eastern limit of the reservation. is calculated base, which was 3,712.32 yards long, crossed the field of fire of the sea- st batteries, about half way between the guns and the water-target used in practice. e stations at its ends were favorably situated for observing the shots. The instru- nts used were graduated circles with verniers reading to two minutes.
he details for practice, and the engineering work connected therewith, were made ly from the adjutant's office, on the recommendation of the superintendent of artillery truction.
he details for engineer work consisted of two commissioned officers, two sergeants, corporal, and two privates. These reported at the section room every practice morn- for instructions as to their posts and duties during the practice in the afternoon.
hey were assigned as follows:
ne commissioned officer as observer at each end of the base line.
ne sergeant for signal or telegraphic duty with each officer.
ne corporal and two privates, with the instructor near the gun.
he duties of the commissioned officers were to observe, record, and report by signal telephone, the angles included between the base-line and the target, the gun and striking or bursting point of each projectile fired. The station at the Rip-Raps being vided with an anemometer, the observer at that point was also required to take l report from time to time the velocity of the wind.
hese arrangements worked very satisfactorily. The angles were reported, the shot tted, the range determined, and the result announced frequently inside five min- s, and always in time to guide the officer firing in aiming his next shot.
he records kept by the observers were filed at the close of the day's practice in the illery office, where copies were taken by the officers firing the shots. From data s obtained the individual practice plots were constructed according to the require- nts of the regulations. These plots are exhibits of the artillery marksmanship of h individual of the class during the season.
fter examination these individual practice plots were consolidated on a single tar-

get, the shots from the various batteries being reduced to a common line of fire. The consolidated target, therefore, is an exhibit of the artillery marksmanship of the class for 1882.

In addition to the regular work of the Engineer Department in connection with artillery practice, as above described, certain special work was required this season. This work was under the supervision of Lieutenant Zalinski, Fifth Artillery, a member of the class of 1880, who had been specially detailed to attend this year's practice for the purpose of prosecuting certain investigations begun while he was at the school.

Zalinski's object, so far as I was able to learn it, was to determine the relation between the deviating force of the wind and the resulting deviation of the projectile.

The instruments used were, the anemometer, to determine the velocity of the wind, a wind vane, with a peculiar attachment, the invention of Lieutenant Zalinski, to determine its direction and decompose its force into rectangular components with reference to the line of fire; and a cannon sight with lateral adjustments for the wind.

* * * * * * *

I am unable to report upon the general results of the observations. I would respectfully recommend, however, that observations with the same object in view be continued more systematically next year. If the deviating component of the wind and the resulting deviation of the shot be carefully observed and recorded side by side for one season's practice, the law governing their relations should begin to show itself. When the law is established the corrections necessary to counteract its effects can be easily determined. The observations taken this year lose much of their value by being combined with efforts to counteract an undetermined deviation. The problem is not to devise a sight, but to determine a law. When the law is known, the sight will be a matter of very simple calculation.

* * * * * * *

THE SEPTEMBER COURSE.

The regular course in surveying began September 1. The methods pursued were as in the preliminary course.

The exercises consisted in:
Surveying with the chain or tape.
Adjusting the theodolite.
Adjusting the transit.
Adjusting the Y level.
Practical exercises with theodolite.
Practical exercises with transit.
Practical surveying with compass.
Topographical surveying with plane-table and hand-level.
Calculating contents by the various methods laid down in text book.
Determining true meridian: By equal shadows. From observations of Polaris.
Finding mean noon. Exercise with the sextant.
Finding the latitude. Exercise with the sextant.
Pocket compass reconnaissance. Photography.

Under all these headings lessons were prescribed, studied, and practiced, proficiency being determined by ability to do the work in the field and explain the methods employed under the "quiz."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES CHESTER,
First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Assistant Instructor.

CHEMICAL INSTRUCTION.

This is under the charge of Captain Lorain, Third Artillery, who is assisted by First Lieut. H. L. Harris, First Artillery, and the instruction appertains partly to the department of artillery and partly to the department of engineering. Its character will be seen from the following extract from the report of Lieutenant Harris, whose full report forms Appendix G:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the progress made in the chemical branch of the United States artillery school since the 1st of October, 1879:

The officers under instruction had all made an experimental analysis of gunpowder (by the only method then followed here) during the preceding school year, each one having handed in a report of the same, describing in detail the processes for determining the percentage of ingredients, and the impurities, if any, existing therein.

In order that they might become familiar with this practical analysis, they were

directed to report at the laboratory, in the time set apart for artillery instruction, to follow the method which had been pursued before, and, in addition, to use a second method, which experiments made the previous summer by me under your direction indicated as being more expeditious and equally reliable.

The officers were occupied in performing this work from March 1 to March 27, 1880, and handed in a report of the results obtained in each case, which reports form part of the examination papers.

* * * * * * *

A complete record of the work done by each officer was kept, and the manner in which it was done noted.

* * * * * * *

In photography most of my efforts have been directed to obtaining a reliable method of intensifying negatives of line drawings, maps, &c., and with fair success. The new public buildings at the post, the plans of the new barracks for the enlisted men, &c., have been photographed, and copies furnished the assistant quartermaster for his department.

Experiments are being made to determine the cheapest and best way of preparing transfer paper for photolithography, in connection with the lithograph work done at the headquarters of the school. It is unnecessary to invite attention to the importance of this work.

The officers of the present class have each received a preliminary lesson in coating plates with collodion, and have practiced until a successful manipulation was attained, being occupied with this work from September 9 to September 16, inclusive.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. HARRIS,
First Lieutenant, First Artillery, Assistant Instructor.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND GRAND TACTICS.

This department is under the immediate charge of Capt. J. H. Calef, Second Artillery, who reports as follows. His full report is seen in Appendix H. The time for work in the present term for this course has not yet arrived.

* * * * * * *

From the 3d to the 11th of November was devoted as follows:

Lectures on the general principles of military geography.

Lectures on military geography of North America and the United States.

Lectures on applied tactics.

Each member of the class was given a State or some section of the continent and required to work up the military geography of the same, which was done in a very satisfactory manner.

The final review in this course was commenced January 6, 1880, and continued daily until the 26th.

From 20th to end of month the time was devoted to lectures on "advanced guard" and "out-post duty," and to practical problems involving the operations of armies under varying circumstances.

The examination (which was a written one) was held April 2, 1880, and proved very satisfactory.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. CALEF,
Captain, Second Artillery, Instructor.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

The best exhibit of this department is shown in the following extracts from the report of Capt. S. S. Elder, First Artillery, who is in immediate charge. This report is seen in Appendix K, and the time allotted to this course for the present term is also not yet arrived.

* * * * * * *

The study in this department, which had commenced on the 1st of September, [illegible], with the subject of international law and thence to constitutional law, had on the 1st of October reached the text of the Constitution of the United States, section 7, article 1. The daily recitations on this subject were continued until October 4, which

concluded this branch of the law course. Military law was then taken up, with Benet's Military Law as a text book, and Ives, O'Brien, McComb, and Holt's Digest, and the orders of the War Department and Headquarters of the Army as references. Recitations were made by the class on the origin and nature of military courts: their jurisdiction; military offenses, charges, and specifications; the court and parties to the trial; the trial and its incidents; the record, revision, and confirmation; execution of sentence, &c.

The rules of evidence governing the practice in military courts, as laid down in "Benét," were studied in connection with "Greenleaf on Evidence" and "Archibald's Criminal Practice," making nineteen recitations and occupying until the 1st of November. The class then commenced with a review of the entire course, which was concluded December 20, 1879, in fifteen recitations.

* * * * * * *

Respectfully submitted.

SAML. S. ELDER,
Captain, First Artillery, Instructor in Department of Law.

I have paraphrased the reports of the several instructors to this extent to prevent misconceptions which sometimes arise as to the character and amount of work performed at the school, and in order to lay before you more prominently the methods which are pursued, because their tendency has been steadily directed toward practice, instead of theory, which held so conspicuous a place in the management at the time of my succession to command here. It is to be noticed that practice is not entirely comprised in the mere drill which is to be had at almost any artillery post.

Drills, however, at all classes of ordnance, take place daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, and such times as are devoted to infantry instruction. These exercises, as well as those in infantry, are very thorough, and are under the superintendence of Maj. J. C. Tidball, Second Artillery, who has recently supplied a convenient text book in his Manual of Heavy Artillery Instruction.

Practice with small-arms also receives all the time and attention which can be given to it, and the record of the post at the Creedmoor meeting vouches for the progress of the men—the post having had four representatives on the team of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

Instruction in cordage and its manipulations was given by First Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, First Artillery.

DIVISION FOR ENLISTED MEN.

This branch of the artillery school has continued in active and successful operation. It has been fully described in previous reports, and regulations for it are embraced in the Code of Regulations. (See page 17, *et seq.*, Appendix A.)

I wish, however, to invite attention to the practice, which has fallen largely into disuse, of keeping up a rotation of enlisted men for attendance upon this division. The importance of a systematic and careful instruction for artillery soldiers cannot, I think, be denied by any officer of the corps; and while it is not advisable, probably, to detach men from the service batteries for the purpose, it appears quite practicable to send fresh men to the artillery school for a year's instruction, and then assign them to the service batteries. This policy might be extended with good effect to the enlisted men already belonging to the instruction batteries stationed at the school by transferring them also, from time to time, within their regiments. The object gained would be a proper change of station for the men and a beneficial rotation of garrisons at a post where it presumably is not desirable to keep one set of men stationary too long.

To change the instruction batteries *en masse* and as organizations would necessitate a transfer of officers, in order to retain proper instructors at the school; therefore, it is not recommended.

The graduating class of last term is shown in the following General Order:

[General Orders No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SCHOOL,
Fort Monroe, Va., April 20, 1880.

The following is the standing of the enlisted men under instruction, as determined by the staff of the United States Artillery School, at the examination of April, 1880:

Names.	Mathematics.	History.	Geography.	Penmanship.	Tactics.	General merit.
Private Carl Klasius, Battery D, Second Artillery	1	1	1	1	2	1
Private Hugo Rehm, Battery K, Second Artillery	2	2	2	2	4	2
Private C. H. English, Battery A, Third Artillery	3	3	3	3	1	3
Musician W. W. Gorton, Battery C, Fifth Artillery	6	4	4	6	3	4
Private William Mayne, Battery A, Third Artillery	5	5	5	5	5	5
Private David S. Langley, Battery C, Fifth Artillery	4	6	6	4	6	6
Private William H. Long, Battery G, First Artillery	7	7	7	8	7	7
Private Patrick Gibbons, Battery I, Fourth Artillery	9	8	9	9	8	8
Private Gustavus Kimball, Battery I, Fourth Artillery	8	9	8	10	9	9
Private Otto J. Paul, Battery A, Third Artillery	10	10	10	7	10	10

Not sufficiently advanced to receive certificates: Corporal William McConely, Battery I, Fourth Artillery; Private Elmer E. Schooley, Battery A, Third Artillery; Private Daniel F. Ryan, Battery G, First Artillery; Private James Hennessy, Battery K, Second Artillery; Private Jos. S. Van Fleet, Battery A, Third Artillery; Musician William Shafer, Battery I, Fourth Artillery; Private Anthony Black, Battery A, Third Artillery; Private John Conroy, Battery I, Fourth Artillery; Private John Walters, Battery C, Fifth Artillery; Private Alvin Clark, Battery G, First Artillery.

Deficient: Private Henry J. Fassow, Battery G, First Artillery; Private William J. Fox, Battery G, First Artillery; Private Charles Dickenson, Battery I, Fourth Artillery.

Four enlisted men attending school were not examined with this class, having previously received certificates.

Ten enlisted men in primary class not examined.

By order of Colonel Getty:

CONSTANTINE CHASE,
First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Adjutant.

The present organization of the division for enlisted men is as follows:

[General Orders No. 22.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. ARTILLERY SCHOOL,
Fort Monroe, Va., September 11, 1880.

I. The course of studies for enlisted men (*vide* Code of Regulations United States Artillery School, 1880, p. 17) will commence on Monday, September 13, 1880.

(*a*) Enlisted men attending the school will be arranged by the superintendent into as many sections in each subject as circumstances render practicable or convenient.

(*b*) Recitations will be held on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays between the hours of 9.30 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m.

(*c*) Enlisted men under instruction will attend all recitations, except when under the following circumstances, viz:

When on sick report;

When on guard;

When under the relief therefrom by the commanding officer, to be given only in cases of peculiar urgency.

(*d*) Enlisted men under instruction will attend recitations on the day on which they march off guard; they will be relieved from guard for this purpose, at 7 o'clock

a. m., on recitation days. When on the general police, these men will report for that duty at 1 o'clock p. m., on the same days (*vide b*).

(*c*) Weekly reports of recitations will be rendered, through the superintendent, on Friday mornings.

II. The following assignments are announced for the division for enlisted men, viz:

Capt. W. F. Randolph, Fifth Artillery, superintendent:

First Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, First Artillery, instructor;

First Lieut. E. M. Cobb, Second Artillery, instructor.

The duties of Captain Randolph, during his temporary absence, will be performed by First Lieutenant Chamberlin.

The duties of all officers, in connection herewith, are viewed to be in addition to those now performed by them.

III. In conformity with par. 29, General Orders No. 24, of 1878, Headquarters Army, the post school for children will open on Monday the 13th inst., under the superintendence of Capt. S. S. Elder, First Artillery.

The following are announced as overseers of schools:

Corporal Robert West, Battery C, Fifth Artillery;

Private H. K. W. Patterson, Battery K, Second Artillery.

IV. The regulations for the post school for children are published in standing orders 1880, these headquarters, p. 14, and will be strictly adhered to.

V. "School Call" will be sounded at 9.15 a. m. and 12.45 p. m. daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, commencing on the 13th inst. (*vide* standing orders 1880).

VI. Hereafter, the officer of the day, accompanied by a non-commissioned officer of the guard, will visit the hand-engine house, daily, and see that the lanterns are ready for use and kept in conspicuous places. It is also made the duty of the commander of the main-guard, upon an alarm of fire being given, to immediately send a non-commissioned officer of the guard to the hand-engine house, who will light the lanterns and then rejoin the guard.

By order of Colonel Getty:

CONSTANTINE CHASE,
First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Adjutant.

The present class numbers thirty.

The class of officers is now engaged upon an actual reconnaissance of the country in the vicinity of Gloucester Court-House, Va., and, in pursuance of a request made last summer by the honorable committee of Congress on the Yorktown Monument, they are also prosecuting a topographical survey of the Yorktown district for the use of said committee. The command and direction of both falls under Capt. Lorenzo Lorain, Third Artillery, instructor in engineering, and Capt. James Chester, Third Artillery, assistant instructor.

In regard to the wants of the school, I have the honor to again renew my recommendation of the two preceding years, that the erection of a suitable fire-proof building for a library, &c., be once more considered. Estimates, plans, and specifications have already been forwarded through Headquarters Department of the East, and the necessities for the building are steadily increasing.

I also have the honor to again ask for a consideration of the matter of providing proper means of instruction in the practical handling of torpedoes. I have in my last year's report stated that the subject had been touched upon at the artillery school, but there appears to me no reason why proper means should not be issued for pursuing a practical course of instruction in torpedoes of accepted utility. The importance of the subject is so far recognized as to authorize the detail of artillery officers to the Torpedo Station at Willets Point, N. Y., for instruction, but I would respectfully urge the policy of a preliminary course at this institution, where all appurtenances already exist except the machines themselves, as being eminently desirable.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. GETTY,
Colonel Third Artillery,
Brevet Maj. Gen., U. S. A., Commanding.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

REPORT

OF

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 30, 1880.

:: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending
ember 30, 1880.

MILITIA.

eply impressed with the importance of the uniformed State militias
e nurseries which in time of war furnish officers to organize and
and the volunteer forces, I addressed, in July last, a letter to the
ant-generals of the States, indicating a warm desire to be of any
e to the State forces (copy of which, marked A, is herewith). My
st wish is to still more assimilate the rules and forms governing
the regular Army and the militia. It needs no special argument
monstrate the manifold advantages that would ncessarily flow from
t uniformity. Trained by the same manuals; using—in the inter-
onomy of a company, regiment, or brigade—the same forms for
ls, requisitions, reports, &c.; governed in their annual encamp-
precisely in the same manner as a military camp in the presence
enemy, almost every member of the State Guards would be quali-
or a commission in the volunteers. Under this plan, in actual need,
0 men, so officered, could be added to the regular Army without
g or confusion, and at the outset, would have the advantage of being
in hand," the great desideratum of an army in active service.
esponses of the States adjutant-generals are so cordial, and express
ich satisfaction at the step taken, that I beg to inclose copies
ed B to X). In furtherance of the views expressed above, I earn-
recommend that on the application of the adjutant-general of a
, I be authorized to issue, in moderate quantities, such blanks and
as may be indicated by him as desirable for the use of the State
s, especially during the summer encampment.

INSPECTION OF NATIONAL GUARD ENCAMPMENTS.

ring the past summer the following-named officers have been de-
, at the request of the State authorities, to visit, inspect, and report
the several encampments named, viz:
ut. Col. Roger Jones, assistant inspector-general.—Encampment of
onnecticut State Guard, at Niantic, Conn.
ut. Col. G. A. De Russy, Third Artillery.—Encampment of three

brigades of Pennsylvania National Guards, at Camp George G. Meade (Fairmount Park), near Philadelphia, Pa.

Maj. Richard Arnold, Fifth Artillery.—Encampment of Massachusetts National Guards, at South Framingham, Mass.

Maj. Horatio G. Gibson, Third Artillery.—Encampment of brigades of Pennsylvania National Guards, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Capt. J. P. Sanger, First Artillery.—Artillery camp of the State of New York, near Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

The results of the inspections made, as presented in the reports, are highly creditable to the troops concerned, and for the purpose of public record, I beg to inclose copies (marked Y, Z, A^1, A^2, and A^3) of these interesting papers.

MILITARY COLLEGES.

Section 1225 of the Revised Statutes authorizes the President to detail an officer of the Army as professor of tactics and military science at such colleges and universities as possess an educational capacity of at least 150 students, upon the application of such established college, &c.

I do not think the importance of this early and partial introduction of the youth of the country to military studies and habits can be overestimated. The course of instruction does not interfere with the scholastic curriculum, nor prevent them from entering any of the several walks of civil life for which they are preparing themselves. It, however, leads them to affiliate, in after life, with the militia of their respective States, and, enhancing their value as members of such organizations, increases measurably the capacity of the States National Guards to furnish trained officers to the country in its hour of need.

That the fullest information may be obtained concerning the working of the system, the officers of the Army on duty at the colleges, &c., have, by your direction, been required to make to this office quarterly reports of their duties as well as of all matters properly pertaining to the military department of the institution at which they are serving.

The accompanying table exhibits the apportionment of details, corrected to October 1, 1880.

Table showing apportionment of details at colleges, universities, &c., under section 1225 Revised Statutes.

States and groups.	Aggregate population of States and groups.	No. of officers to which entitled.	No. on duty in State or group.	Officers detailed.	Colleges, &c., at which detailed.	Expiration of detail.
Maine	626,915	.....	.....	First Lieut. M. Crawford, jr., Second Artillery..	Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me	July 1, 1882.
New Hampshire	318,300					
Vermont	330,551	.....	.....	First Lieut. A. S. Cummins, Fourth Artillery....	University of Vermont, Burlington	June —, 1881.
	1,275,766	1	2			
Massachusetts	1,457,351					
Connecticut	537,454					
Rhode Island	217,353					
	2,212,158	2	1	First Lieut. Chas. Morris, Fifth Artillery	Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst	June —, 1881.
New York	4,382,759	3	3	First Lieut. J. W. Mac Murray, First Artillery..	Union College, Schenectady	June —, 1883.
				First Lieut. J. B. Burbank, Third Artillery.....	Cornell University, Ithaca	June 30, 1883.
				Second Lieut. Wm. S. Patten, Eighteenth Inf'try.	Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie	July —, 1882.
Pennsylvania	3,521,951	3	3	First Lieut. C. R. Barnett, Fifth Artillery.....	Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester.....	June —, 1882.
				First Lieut. E. T. C. Richmond, Second Artillery.	Dickinson College, Carlisle	June —, 1883.
				First Lieut. Geo. O. Webster, Fourth Infantry ..	Allegheny College, Meadville	Aug. 15, 1883.
New Jersey	906,096	.....	.....	First Lieut. S. N. Holmes, Thirteenth Infantry..	Rutgers College, New Brunswick	Aug. —, 1883.
Delaware	125,015					
	1,031,111	1	1			
Maryland	780,894					
West Virginia	442,014					
	1,222,908	1	1	Second Lieut. Clarence Deems, Fourth Artillery.	Maryland Agricultural College	July 6, 1881.
Virginia	1,225,163	1	1	First Lieut. Henry Romeyn, Fifth Infantry.....	Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton.	June —, 1881.
North Carolina	1,071,361	.....	.....	Capt. G. W. Evans, Twenty-first Infantry.....	Carolina Military Institute, Charlotte	Aug. —, 1883.
South Carolina	705,606					
	1,776,967	1	1			
Georgia	1,184,109					
Florida	187,748					
	1,371,857	1	1	First Lieut. George S. Hoyle, First Cavalry.....	North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega...	July —, 1883.

Table showing apportionment of details at colleges, universities, &c.—Continued.

States and groups.	Aggregate population of States and groups.	No. of officers to which entitled.	No. on duty in State or group.	Officers detailed.	Colleges, &c., at which detailed.	Expiration of detail.
Alabama	996, 992					
Mississippi	827, 922	.....	.....	Second Lieut. E. B. Bolton, Twenty-third Infantry	Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, Starkville.	June —, 1883.
Louisiana	726, 915					
	2, 551, 829	2	1			
Texas	818, 579	.....	.....	Capt. George T. Olmstead, U. S. A	Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, near Bryan.	June —, 1881.
Arkansas	484, 471					
	1, 303, 050	1	1			
Tennessee	1, 258, 520	1	1	First Lieut. R. M. Rogers, Second Artillery	University of the South, Sewanee	June —, 1883.
Kentucky	1, 321, 011	1	1	First Lieut. R. G. Howell, Second Artillery	Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, Lexington.	June —, 1881.
Ohio	2, 665, 260	2	2	First Lieut. L. Lomia, Fifth Artillery	Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, Columbus.	June 28, 1881.
				Second Lieut. J. P. Jefferson, Fifth Artillery	Brooks's Military Academy, Cleveland	June 30, 1882.
Indiana	1, 680, 637	1	1	Second Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, Fifth Artillery	Indiana Asbury University, Greencastle	June —, 1883.
Michigan	1, 184, 059	1	1	Second Lieut. George R. Cecil, Thirteenth Infantry.	Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake	June —, 1882.
Illinois	2, 539, 891	2	2	First Lieut. H. T. Reed, First Infantry	Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale	July —, 1883.
				Second Lieut. W. T. Wood, Eighth Infantry	Illinois Industrial University, Champaign	June —, 1883.
Wisconsin	1, 054, 670	1	1	First Lieut. John L. Clem, Twenty-fourth Infantry.	Galesville University, Galesville	June —, 1882.
Missouri	1, 721, 295	1	1	Second Lieut. F. P. Blair, Third Artillery	University of Missouri, Columbia	July —, 1883.
Iowa	1, 194, 020	1	1	First Lieut. Geo. A. Thurston, Third Artillery	Iowa State University, Iowa City	June —, 1883.
Minnesota	439, 706					
Nebraska	122, 993					
Kansas	364, 399					
Colorado	39, 864					
	966, 962	1	2	First Lieut. H. C. Danes, Third Artillery	Bishop Seabury Mission, Faribault, Minnesota	—— — 1880.
				First Lieut. Isaac T. Webster, First Artillery	University of Nebraska, Lincoln	June 30, 1882.
California	560, 247					
Oregon	90, 923					
Nevada	42, 491					
	693, 661	1	1	First Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson, Third Infantry	Tualatin Academy and Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon.	Aug. —, 1883.

MILITARY PRISON.

The Leavenworth military prison is now in the sixth year of its existnce, and has become a permanent feature of the military establishment. Inder circumstances somewhat restrictive, it has made good progress owards becoming what it is intended to be—a self-sustaining reformaory for offenders against the laws and regulations for the military ervice. Up to the close of the last fiscal year, 1,818 prisoners have een received and confined thereat, under sentences imposed by genral courts-martial. The offense, in almost every case, has been desertion from the service, in some instances coupled with other offenses, but he great majority for desertion alone.

The affairs of the prison have been capably administered by faithful nd efficient officers, under the direction of the commanding general of ie Department of the Missouri. The prisoners have been kept usealy employed, and, while their punishment is made adequate, they ave been subjected to no measures calculated to debase them as crimnals, but, on the contrary, receive every consideration that can conistently be bestowed for their moral improvement, and they, except in are cases, leave the prison on the expiration of their terms of imprisonient better men than when they entered, and better qualified to mainain themselves. In many instances they return to honorable service in he Army.

During the last fiscal year, 13 new buildings and extensions have een completed; 319 feet of prison-yard wall have been built—making ,836 feet, in all, completed. The manufactories have turned out 1,915 arrack chairs, 65,000 tent pins, 15 field desks, and all the doors, sashes, c., used for the buildings; 25,325 pairs of boots; 31,458 pairs of shoes. lothing is manufactured except for Army service. The ground, cultiated by prison labor, has yielded 3,700 bushels of potatoes, 6,000 heads f cabbage, 1,000 bushels of corn, 680 bushels of turnips, 260 bushels of nions, 1,000 bushels of tomatoes, and other vegetables in sufficient uantity for the use of the prisoners.

The board of commissioners have visited the prison at stated periods, nd have found its condition satisfactory. On their recommendation, ithority has been obtained to purchase books for a library for the use the prisoners, and $500 have been set apart for that purpose; 667 olumes have been purchased during the latter part of the year.

It has been found impracticable to establish a gradation of punishents which could be uniformly observed throughout the Army, but, as r as possible, an equality of sentences for offenses of the same nature kept in view in the consideration of cases of men confined at the ison.

No deaths have occurred amongst the prisoners during the year, and it 15 in all since the prison was established. Regular inspections are ade by a medical officer, and strict sanitary regulations are enforced.

One most important measure is now required to complete the estabhment of the prison, and it can never be entirely successful until that easure is obtained, namely, legislative authority to apply the earnings the prison to its maintenance. A bill for this purpose was introduced the Senate last winter, and it is earnestly hoped it will become a law iring the approaching session of Congress.

For details and fuller statistics for the year, attention is respectfully vited to the reports of the officers of the prison, already submitted.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The following is a list of persons admitted into the above-named institution, under orders of the Secretary of War, from October 1, 1879, to October 1, 1880:

Regular Army:	
Commissioned officers (retired)	1
Enlisted men	29
Enlisted men, late of United States Army	8
Late volunteer service:	
Commissioned officers	2
Enlisted men	52
Inmates United States Soldiers' Home	6
Military prisoners	2
Total	100

WORKING OF THE OFFICE.

The present organization of the force employed in this office is as follows:

No.	Designation.	Grade.	Act of Congress under which employed.
1	Civilian clerks	Chief clerk	Act of June 15, 1880.
11	....do	Class IV	Do.
17	....do	Class III	Do.
35	....do	Class II	Do.
151	....do	Class I	Do.
30*	....do	....do	Do.
6	....do	At $1,000	Do.
8	Civilian assistant messengers		Do.
30	General service clerks	Sergeants	Act of March 3, 1875.
37	....do	Privates	Do.
38	General service messengers	....do	Do.
22	General service watchmen	....do	Do.
11†	General service clerks	....do	Act of June 15, 1880.
397			

* Additional, to expedite reports upon pension cases.
† Under law allowing 30 additional men to the bureaus of the War Department.

This force (excepting the watchmen) is distributed among the several branches into which the office is divided, for convenience of business, each branch under the supervision of an officer of the Adjutant-General's Department. The general business of these branches (subdivided into divisions), and of the unattached divisions, may be briefly summarized as herein below indicated:

Unattached Divisions.

Mail and Stationery Division.—Distribution of the daily mails, receipt and issue of stationery, and the preparation of vouchers against the contingent fund of the Adjutant-General's Office.

Military Prison Division.—General correspondence and reports relating to the Leavenworth Military Prison, custody of miscellaneous letters received since 1812, record and pay-rolls of civilian clerks and messengers.

Military Academy Division.—General correspondence and reports concerning cadetships, reports of board of visitors, and cadet registers, &c.

Battle Reports Division.—Reception and arrangement of all battle re-

ports, completing some by information from other sources, and making copies of reports called for by the War Records Office.

General Orders Division.—Distribution to the Army of the general and general court-martial orders, as published; receipt and arrangement of all orders, general and special, received from the several military geographical divisions and departments; furnishing copies thereof to complete cases referred by the several branches; preparation of indexes, &c.

Miscellaneous Branch.

Correspondence Division.—General correspondence on miscellaneous subjects; reservation papers and correspondence relating thereto, &c.

Record Division.—Receipt and entry of all letters pertaining to the branch; records of admissions of officers and men into the Government Insane Asylum; recording all letters sent, &c.

Fund and General Court-Martial Division.—Examination of company, regimental, and post fund accounts; preparation of general court-martial orders, and memorandum reports on applications for remission or mitigation of sentences awarded military prisoners in penitentiaries.

Special Orders Division.—Preparation and distribution of special orders, indexing same, and furnishing copies of back orders.

Appointment, Commission, and Personal Branch.

Appointment, Commission, and Personal Division.—All matters pertaining to officers of the Army, post-traders, non-commissioned staff; commissions, appointments, &c.; questions of rank or pay, and preparation of the annual Army Register.

Returns Division.—Custody of the returns of the Army, station books of officers and the non-commissioned staff, records of establishment, location, &c., of military posts; military histories of general and staff officers of volunteers; post, regimental, and department monthly returns, and preparation of annual Army returns for Congress.

Volunteer Service Branch.

Volunteer Service Division.—All matters pertaining to the authorization and organization of volunteer troops, and the regimental officers hereof, except those of the colored troops.

Enrollment Division.—Records of the late Provost-Marshal-General's Office, offices of chief mustering officers, superintendents of the volunteer recruiting service, and all matters pertaining to enrollment and draft of the national forces during the late war.

Disbursing Division.—Records pertaining to collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers, and the disbursements of the late Provost-Marshal-General's Office,

Colored Troops Division.—All records relating to the organization, service, and muster-out of volunteer colored troops during the late war, and records of the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

Recruiting Branch.

Examination and entry of recruiting accounts; proceedings of boards of inspectors of rejected recruits; contracts; statement of funds; trimonthly reports and property returns.

Enlisted Branch.

Correspondence Division.—General correspondence on all matters relating to enlisted men.

Letters Received Division.—Recording all letters and papers received pertaining to this branch.

Letters Sent Division.—Preparation and record of letters, telegrams, and indorsements; circular letters; also, registration of important papers and remailing dead letters returned to the branch.

Regular Rolls Division.—Furnishing military histories of officers and men of the Regular Army, custody of muster-rolls, company monthly rolls, enlistments, certificates of disability, &c.

Volunteer Rolls Division.—Furnishing military histories of officers and men of the late volunteer force, custody of company bimonthly rolls, correction of errors on rolls, copying mutilated rolls, &c.

Death and Disability Division.—Furnishing data from death and disability records, to complete military histories of men of the late volunteer force; preparation of casualty sheets of wounded, &c.

Register Division.—Volunteer muster-rolls copied in registers, completion and correction of defective records, &c.

Prisoners of War Division.—Furnishing data from records of prisoners of war, reporting on claims for commutation of rations due prisoners of war, and regimental classification of names on old records.

Discontinued Commands and Books and Blanks Division.—Furnishing data from records of discontinued commands bearing on claims made for property taken during the war, care and classification of records, distribution of books and blanks to the Army.

Records of War of 1812 Division.—Furnishing military histories of the officers and men in service during that war, completion of records, &c.

The act of March 16, 1880, authorized the employment of thirty additional clerks of Class I, for the specific purpose of enabling this office to expedite the rendition of reports upon pension claims referred by the Commissioner of Pensions, which class of work had, perforce, accumulated for want of sufficient clerical force. I desire to call attention to the following statement, giving a comprehensive view of the work done in this class of business:

Number of pension cases on hand, received, and disposed of, from September 1, 1879, to April 30, 1880, and from May 1 to August 31, 1880.

Number on hand September 1, 1879	10,404
Number received from September 1, 1879, to April 30, 1880 (8 months)	37,270
Total	47,674
Number disposed of from September 1, 1879, to April 30, 1880 (8 months)	32,295
Number on hand May 1, 1880	15,379
Number received from May 1 to August 31, 1880 (4 months)	31,561
Total	46,940
Number disposed of from May 1 to August 31, 1880 (4 months)	23,313
Number remaining on hand September 1, 1880	23,627

The above statement, although gratifying, indicates that even with the increase of force authorized by Congress, the final disposition of the cases on hand and of those not yet referred here by the Commissioner of Pensions (the latter number, I am credibly informed, exceeding 100,000) will be, of necessity, a labor of years.

The business of the office during the past year has been discharged in a satisfactory manner, and the clerks are entitled to commendation for faithfulness and efficiency.

I submit herewith (marked A[4]), in tabular form, a general exhibit of the work done, with the simple remark that much of the more delicate and important labor cannot be expressed in figures.

Respectfully submitted.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

Hon. ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
Secretary of War.

A.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 3, 1880.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL *of the State of* ———:

DEAR SIR: Several applications have lately been made to this office by general officers of State militia to be regularly furnished copies of the general orders of the War Department. I am inclined to accede to such requests, but desire first to communicate with you on the subject. While desirous to do all that lies in my power to aid in bringing up the uniformed militia of the several States to the highest degree of efficiency, knowledge of military details, &c., I am equally anxious to avoid even the semblance of interference, the more so that possibly some of our orders may vary from the regulations of the State code. Will you, therefore, do me the favor to state: 1, whether you deem it advantageous to the several commands in your State to receive copies of our orders; and 2, if so, what distribution to general commands would you advise?

I trust you will appreciate the motives which dictate this letter. The defensive power of this country is formed, as you well know, of three component parts—the Regular Army, the militia, and volunteers—the first two permanent organizations; the last, only called on in great emergencies. I know of no reason why the friendly official relations which exist between officers of the Army and of the State militia should not be sedulously cultivated, and I hope it is unnecessary for me to add that anything I can properly do to foster or increase those relations will afford me sincere pleasure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

B.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF ILLINOIS, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Springfield, July 6, 1880.

GENERAL: I am pleased to acknowledge the receipt of your very courteous and con-iderate favor of the 3d, having reference to the propriety of forwarding to the general fficers of the militia of the several States copies of general and special orders issued y the War Department.

I can see no objection to so doing; on the contrary, I think it a wise and proper roceeding. It will have the effect of disseminating a great deal of useful military nowledge not obtainable in any other way. Allow me, general, to say that the pub-ication and proper distribution of new Army Regulations would be vastly beneficial, nd is looked for anxiously by all military men. Furthermore, we hope and pray for *national militia law*, with at least Regular Army inspectors. I inclose the names of he general officers of this State, to whom orders may be sent.

Your obedient servant,

H. HILLIARD,
Adjutant-General, Illinois.

General R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Springfield, July 6, 1880.

Respectfully returned to General R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General U. S. Army, with the information that the First Brigade Illinois National Guards is commanded by Brig. Gen. J. T. Torrence, Chicago, Ill.; the Second Brigade by Brig. Gen. J. N. Reece, Springfield, Ill.; the Third Brigade by Brig. Gen. C. W. Parey, Mount Vernon, Ill.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. HILLIARD,
Adjutant-General of Illinois.

C.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, July 6, 1880.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your favors of the 2d and 3d instant I will state that:

* * * * * * *

As to the copies of general orders from your office, I consider that they will be of great service to our militia at large, should you determine to forward them regularly. Our militia law states distinctly in one of its sections that officers will be guided entirely by the United States military laws, rules, and regulations, where the act does not provide for a given contingency. I would suggest, therefore, that copies of your general orders be forwarded at this place to the major-general commanding First Division Louisiana State National Guard, and to the two brigadier-generals commanding the First and Second Brigades Louisiana State National Guard.

Appreciating fully the motives which prompted you to dictate your letter of the 1st, I can only return sincere thanks for the generous offer conveyed in it, and beg to assure you that I will reciprocate the favor should an opportunity present itself.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Adjutant-General.

Brig. Gen. R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

D.

STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Topeka, July 7, 1880.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of 3d instant relating to a distribution of general orders and other matters of interest and value for perfecting the military throughout the several States, increasing its efficiency, &c., and in answer thereto desire to say that such efforts on your part will be accepted on the part of Kansas with thanks rather than looked upon as an interference.

I deem it to be decidedly advantageous to the militia in many respects, reasoning that only from years of experience, supported by the general government both in the matter of education and finance, has the Regular Army attained its present degree of excellence, and in no other way can the militia so easily profit by this experience as by the plan proposed by you.

Answering your questions, I can only suggest that you can either send direct to this department for distribution, or, which is perhaps better, and will bring the militia directly in contact with the Army, send direct to the major-general, to the brigadier-generals, and to the colonels commanding regiments.

Until within the last two years Kansas had no militia, and even now but two regiments, with no support whatever from the State; but we have two full regiments completely organized and uniformed at their own expense. Equipments consist simply of arms; no tents, blankets, haversacks, &c., and no money with which to purchase, our yearly allowance not being sufficient to purchase the bare arms necessary.

Fully appreciating the motives dictating your letter, and thanking you for its expressions of kindly feeling,

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

P. S. NOBLE,
Adjutant-General, Kansas

P. S.—Pending the issuance of a roster, I herewith give the address of certain lcers specified: Maj. Gen. Willis Brown, Seneca, Kans.; Brig. Gen. R. A. Friedrich, peka, Kans.; Brig. Gen. A. H. Green, Winfield, Kans.; Brig. Gen. I. V. Pratt, Hays ty, Kans.; Col. H. A. Louis, First Regiment, Topeka, Kans.; Col. L. N. Woodcock, cond Regiment, Wichita, Kans.; Capt. E. E. Bacon, First Battery, Winfield, Kans.

Respectfully, &c.,

P. S. N.

E.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Providence, July 7, 1880.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the instant, and in reply would say that I can see no possible objection to the furnishg of copies of War Department orders to the officers of our State militia in such mbers as you may think proper; on the contrary, I should deem it highly advantaous to our militia officers.

About a year ago this State thoroughly reorganized its militia, reducing its numbers d thoroughly uniforming and equipping it in such manner as to be ready to take e field at any time. It has been my constant endeavor to assimilate our organizan, &c., to that of the United States Army as nearly as possible. The only important fference now is that, from geographical and other reasons, our infantry is for the esent organized in six and four company battalions, officered by lieutenant-colonels d majors, instead of into regiments.

In reply to your second question, in regard to the distribution of the orders, I would y that this office now receives regularly copies of all general orders and general urt-martial orders issued, and a similar set is mailed to the governor direct. I would ggest, further, that copies be mailed regularly to Brig. Gen. E. H. Rhodes, commandg brigade Rhode Island Militia, Providence.

For still further distribution, I send the names of the battalion commanders, viz: eut. Col. R. H. I. Goddard, commanding First Battalion Infantry, R. I. M., 48 South ain street, Providence; Lieut. Col. B. B. Martin, Second Battalion Infantry, R. I. M., arren, R. I.; Lieut. Col. J. A. Babcock, commanding Third Battalion Infantry, R. M., Westerly, R. I.; Major Albert E. Smith, commanding Fourth Battalion Infantry, I. M., Providence; Lieut. Col. James Moran, commanding Fifth Battalion Infantry, I. M., Custom-house, Providence; Major Geo. N. Bliss, commanding First Battalion valry, R. I. M., Providence.

Yours, respectfully,

C. H. BARNEY,
Adjutant-General.

Brig. Gen. R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

F.

STATE OF MAINE, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Augusta, July 7, 1880.

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of July 3, I will say there can be no objections to the tribution of general orders from the War Department, and my impression is it would a beneficial thing to do, as many things are coming up in the militia which your ters would be a great help.

Providing you decide to issue them, I would suggest to you the following officers for r militia: General Joshua L. Chamberlain, commanding First Division, Brunswick; l. John Marshall Brown, Portland, commanding First Regiment; Col. Daniel White, ngor, commanding Second Regiment, M. V. M.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. BEAL,
Adjutant-General of Maine.

General R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

G.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Madison, July 7, 1880.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of July 3, stating that applications had been received at your office from several general officers of the State militia asking to be furnished with copies of the orders of the War Department, and expressing your desire to accede, and at the same time to avoid even the semblance of interference; and asking (1) whether I deem it desirable that the several commands in this State be so furnished, and the manner of distribution I would suggest.

In reply, I would say, generally, that I deem such distribution most desirable. There has been, within three or four years past, a steady revival of military interest in the State militia. A very excellent class of men are at present taking a strong interest in the militia, and I am pleased to note constant improvement in the proficiency of the militia in all the States. In knowledge of tactics they are quite forward. Their greatest lacking is in knowledge of the modes by which military business is conducted; and I think a distribution of the orders would tend to familiarize them, to no small extent, with those modes.

In what you say in regard to a desire to sedulously cultivate a friendly feeling between the officers of the Army and the State militia I heartily sympathize. I would see the high sense of honor, the soldierly devotion to duty, which are the characteristics of the officers of the Army, infused into the citizen soldiery, and would gladly afford the latter every opportunity to know and appreciate these high qualities.

The militia of Wisconsin at present consists of thirty companies, not at present organized into regiments, but rather into battalions. They are scattered over the State, and the difficulties of rendezvous are such that we get the benefit of encampment and battalion drill only by organizing battalions. As yet we have no general officers assigned to command. If you could furnish this office with, say, six or eight copies regularly of the orders, I should be very glad to distribute them to our commanders of battalions, and orders will go from this office for their careful preservation at the various headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN E. BRYANT,
Adjutant-General, Wisconsin.

General R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General U. S. A.

H.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Concord, July 7, 1880.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 3d, and in reply to the inquiries contained therein to say: 1, I do consider it advantageous to the several commands of this State to receive copies of orders issued by you; and 2, I should like very much to have copies enough sent to supply, besides this office, brigade headquarters, headquarters of each of our three regiments of infantry, and one each for two companies of cavalry and two batteries of artillery, or nine in all. I think the distribution of your orders as above could not fail to produce good results to the militia, and I presume the codes of all the States have a provision similar to that of New Hampshire, that the troops shall be governed by the same rules and regulations, not repugnant to the laws of the State, as are prescribed for the Army of the United States in time of peace.

I appreciate the motives which dictated your letter, and also, I assure you, the good feeling you express towards the militia. While the Regular Army must ever be the nucleus of our defensive force—although reduced as it is, unfortunately and unwisely I think, to a skeleton—yet it seems as if the feeling now throughout the country is to make the militia of the several States amount to something more than mere parade and holiday soldiers. With this view, I think the orders and instructions issued from your office from time to time would be of great benefit.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. D. AYLING,
Adjutant-General.

Brig. Gen. R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

I.

STATE OF MARYLAND, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Annapolis, July 8, 1880.

)EAR SIR: Your favor of the 3d instant, relating to the distribution of the general lers of the War Department to the militia officers of the State, has been received. rmit me to say, in reply thereto, that I read the same with pleasure, and fully con- r in the sentiments contained therein.

The militia of the State must always form a strong arm of support to the authority the government against unlawful opposition, and when called into active service this purpose they ought to be, as far as practicable, familiar with the regulations l general orders of the Regular Army; and, in my opinion, there can be no better y for them to get this information than by distributing those orders to the militia cers of the State. We could then regulate ours with those of the Regular Army, ich I am satisfied every militia officer would take pleasure in doing. No good izen or well-informed militia officer will differ with you when you say that it is portant that the most friendly relations should exist at all times between the officers the Regular Army and those of the State militia, as all of them have the same object view in supporting the laws of our united country.

As the adjutant-general of the State must be at all times well acquainted with the cers of his State, I consider it would be the best mode to have those orders dis- buted through his office; he could then transmit them to the proper parties, with h instructions as each case might require. As for myself, I prefer that mode, if it et with your approbation, but will cheerfully conform to any other which you may fer.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. WESLEY WATKINS,
Adjutant-General of Maryland.

leneral R. C. DRUM, *Washington, D. C.*

K.

STATE OF OHIO, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Columbus, July 8, 1880.

SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 3d instant, referring to requests for general lers of War Department from general officers of State militia, and expressing your xiety for the cultivation of friendly official relations between officers of the Army l State militia. The cordial sentiments expressed are fully appreciated and re- rocated by this office, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to promote these irable ends.

Our organization includes no general officers except on the staff of the commander- chief. The regiment is the highest organization, whilst our artillery is in com- nies, with four-gun batteries, and our cavalry in troops of single companies.

I should not fear any conflict between orders from Army headquarters and State ulations, and it occurs to me that it would be wisdom to furnish orders to com- nders of the militia. We are making good progress in developing a militia system rthy of our State.

Should you determine upon the distribution of War Department orders to the itia, you may rely on our cheerful co-operation.

I am, very truly,

W. H. GIBSON,
Adjutant-General of Ohio.

leneral R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General, U. S. A.

L.

NORTH CAROLINA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Morgantown, July 8, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d tant, and am more than pleased to know that we now have an Adjutant-General of United States Army who manifests a desire to aid "in bringing up the uniformed litia of the several States to the highest degree of efficiency, knowledge of military tails," &c. It is a happy augury for the future of this country when high officials

of the government begin to recognize the true relations between the Regular Army and the Militia or National Guard. It is an indication that the men who now shape and control public affairs are returning to the wisdom which prevailed with those who laid the foundations of this republic, and leads me to believe that the militia may yet become what it was originally intended to be, a thoroughly organized, disciplined, effective force, "a sure and permanent bulwark of national defense."

In reply to your inquiries, I will state that I think it will be decidedly advantageous to the several commands of the North Carolina State Guard to receive copies of the orders emanating from the War Department; and I would ask that you distribute them to me at Morgantown; to General B. C. Manly, commanding First Brigade, at Raleigh; to General M. P. Taylor, commanding Second Brigade, at Wilmington; and to Col. F. H. Cameron, inspector-general of North Carolina, at Raleigh; also, to Lieut. Col. F. A. Olds, ordnance officer, at Raleigh.

In all your efforts to promote the pleasant official relations now existing between the officers of the Army and of the State militias you will have my hearty good wishes and concurrence, I assure you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHNSTON JONES,
Adjutant-General of North Carolina.

General R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General, U. S. A.

M.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Boston, July 9, 1880.

GENERAL: An answer to your letter of the 3d instant has been delayed by my absence from the city. Permit me to express my gratification at the interest you take in militia matters, and my hearty concurrence in your wish for the cultivation of friendly official relations between the officers of the Army and of the State militia. It has been my wish for a number of years that the militia of this State should be worthy of the attention of the officers of the Army, and I am gratified to think that we are approaching a standard which should be the aim of all States to reach. Our experiment of last year of requesting the detail of an officer of the Army to visit and report upon the annual encampment of the two brigades of our militia, which was so kindly seconded by General Sherman, was so successful and so full of benefit to our troops that its repetition this year is looked forward to with interest and satisfaction by all the officers of the militia of this State.

It will be very gratifying to the officers to receive copies of the orders of the War Department, and I respectfully suggest that their distribution to the generals commanding the two brigades of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia will be gratifying as well as beneficial to them.

The headquarters of both brigades are in Boston; Brig. Gen. Hobart Moore commands the First Brigade, and Brig. Gen. Eben Sutton commands the Second Brigade.

I have to thank you for your extreme courtesy in this matter, and to express again my pleasure at the interest taken by you—an interest which is so much needed, and which will tend to raise the standard of the organized militia throughout the country.

I send with this a copy of our militia law and of our regulations, for you personally.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. HUN BERRY,
Adjutant-General, Massachusetts.

Brig. Gen. R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General, U. S. A.

N.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, Cal., July 10, 1880.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind and appreciated communication of the 3d instant, relative to copies of general orders War Department being furnished to general officers of the National Guard of California.

The National Guard of this State is made to assimilate as nearly as possible and in all respects to the United States Army. By reference to the codes and regulations governing our State forces (copies of which I mailed to you some days ago), you will discover that the rules and regulations, uniform and dress, and all customs and pre-

cedents governing the Army are made to apply to our National Guard. In this view of the case, there can be no objection to copies of orders from War Department being forwarded to any officers of the State forces who may desire them, or to whom you may choose to extend that courtesy. If in your judgment you deem best, you may inclose to this office extra copies of your general orders, and I will take pleasure in forwarding them to each general officer of our State troops. Seven copies will suffice.

I appreciate fully your motives, agree in all respects with your arguments and conclusions; they are worthy of the distinguished officer and gentleman who now presides over the Adjutant-General's Department of the United States Army, and are such as would be expected from a gentleman who, while assistant adjutant-general of the Department of California, so successfully administered affairs as to leave pleasant remembrances and a host of warm friends. The State militia, to be effective must be made to conform as nearly as may be to the rules and regulations of the United States Army. It is essentially requisite that there exist between officers of the Army and the militia of the several States a friendly feeling, intimate official relations, and kindly remembrances. I am pleased to state that this feeling prevails in California to a proper and well-deserved extent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL W. BACKUS,
Adjutant-General, California.

Brig. Gen. R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

O.

STATE OF VERMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montpelier, July 10, 1880.

SIR: Your very considerate communication of the 3d instant, in reference to furnishing the general officers of State militia with copies of the general orders of the War Department, is received. I am glad to have such a letter from so high a source, and to know you take an active interest in all that concerns the State militias. I have preserved the general orders with great care for twelve years past, and our law makes them supreme authority, so far as they can be applied.

I do not see how any officer of broad views, whose opinion is worth having, can cavil at your proposal, or can fail to see that the contemplated distribution is to be made by you from a sincere wish to promote the best interests of the militia service. Aside from the great amount of valuable information they convey, it seems to me that the very idea that we have your hearty sympathy, and are placed in a certain degree *en rapport* with headquarters, will be in the highest degree beneficial to our officers.

Very respectfully,

JAMES S. PECK,
Adjutant-General.

General R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General, U. S. A,

P.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Indianapolis, July 12, 1880.

DEAR SIR: Your communication received, referring to distribution to the militia organizations of this State copies of general orders of the War Department. I heartily approve of your suggestions, and will take pleasure in distributing same through this office. Twenty organizations would appreciate and be benefited by them.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. RUSS,
Adjutant-General, Indiana.

General R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Q.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, July 12, 1880.

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d instant, asking the views of this office as to the propriety of furnishing on the part of the War Department copies of the general orders of such department to general officers of the National Guard (militia) of this State

In reply to this communication, I should be doing violence to my own feelings did I not at once express to you my high appreciation of the broad and enlightened spirit manifested not only in the views you express therein, but as exhibited in the fact itself, so well calculated to improve and foster a homogeneity of interest among all of the elements which serve to make up the grand army of the country.

I would advise that division and brigade headquarters of the National Guard in this State be furnished with copies of the general orders, for preservation on file at such headquarters, and would request them to be sent as follows: Maj. Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding First Division, 155 Mercer street, New York City; Maj. Gen. James Jourdan, commanding Second Division, 49 Court street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Maj. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, commanding Third Division, Troy, N. Y.; Maj. Gen. James W. Husted, commanding Fifth Division, Peekskill, Westchester County, New York; Maj. Gen. D. P. Wood, commanding Sixth Division, Syracuse, N. Y.; Maj. Gen. Henry Brinker, commanding Seventh Division, Rochester, N. Y.; Maj. Gen. William F. Rogers, commanding Eighth Divison, Buffalo, N. Y.; Brig. Gen. William G. Ward, commanding First Brigade, 54 Wall street, New York City; Col. Richard Vose, commanding Second Brigade, 13 Barclay street, New York City; Brig. Gen. J. M. Varian, commanding Third Brigade, corner Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, New York City; Brig. Gen. S. Dering, commanding Fourth Brigade, Utica, N. Y.; Col. James McLeer, commanding Fifth Brigade, 49 Court street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Brig. Gen. T. Sullivan, commanding Sixth Brigade, Oswego, N. Y.; Brig. Gen. James H. Blauvelt, commanding Seventh Brigade, Nyack, N. Y.; Col. A. F. Lindley, commanding Eighth Brigade, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Brig. Gen. T. Ellery Lord, commanding Ninth Brigade, Albany, N. Y.; Col. John W. Yale, commanding Tenth Brigade, Syracuse, N. Y.; Brig. Gen. Edward L. Molineaux, commanding Eleventh Brigade, 49 Court street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Brig. Gen. William H. Briggs, commanding Twelfth Brigade, Rochester, N. Y.; Brig. Gen. William S. Bull, commanding Fourteenth Brigade, Buffalo, N. Y.

I have the honor to remain, general, very respectfully, yours,

FRED'K TOWNSEND,
Major-General and Adjutant-General, State of New York.

Brig. Gen. R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

R.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
City of Jefferson, July 15, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 3d instant, in regard to furnishing general orders to officers of the Missouri militia. There can be no objection on the part of the State authorities. I would suggest that Brig. Gen. Chas. W. Squires, corner Main and Rutger streets, Saint Louis; Col. Leigh O. Knopp, corner Third and Walnut streets, Saint Louis; and Col. Geo. O. Carpenter, jr., armory, No. 406 Washington avenue, Saint Louis, be supplied. There are various detached companies throughout the State that might also be furnished, should the commanding officer make application.

I appreciate and reciprocate your sentiments in regard to the cordial relationship that should exist between the regular Army and the militia.

Very respectfully,

E. Y. MITCHELL,
Adjutant-General.

General R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General U. S. A.

S.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Trenton, July 19, 1880.

SIR: Yours of July 3, in reference to the propriety of sending general orders of the War Department to the officers of our National Guard, is received. It seems a very proper thing for you to do, and I am quite sure will be duly appreciated. It is not possible that these "orders" will in any way interfere with the regulations of our State. We have a very brief, compact law; we have no code, and our officers are instructed to follow the regulations of the United States Army, where the statutes of our State or executive orders have not specifically directed how any military business is to be transacted. The quartermaster-general and my own office are supplied, and I would only indicate: General Gersham Mott, commanding National Guard, Trenton; General Joseph W. Plume, commanding First Brigade, Newark; General William J. Sewell, commanding Second Brigade, Camden.

As I have entered my fourteenth year in this office, I may be pardoned in presenting my personal and official compliments on your entry to the headship of your department, and to assure you that it will be pleasant for me to continue the same relations I had with your predecessor.

Yours, very truly,

WILLIAM S. STRYKER,
Adjutant-General of New Jersey.

General R. C, DRUM,
Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington.

T.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, July 20, 1880.

GENERAL: In acknowledging the receipt of your communication, I take pleasure in expressing my high appreciation of your generously expressed sentiments towards the furtherance of our militia system. The cordial support of the officers of the Army, their kind recognition of this cadet school of ours, which the system really is, does much to advance its usefulness and efficiency. Priding ourselves in Pennsylvania as especially patterning after the Army in dress, as well as drill and discipline, I cheerfully accept your offer, answering your first interrogatory in the affirmative, and requesting, as to the second, that the orders be distributed as follows: Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft, commanding division N. G. P., Philadelphia, Pa.; Brig. Gen. Geo. R. Snowden, commanding First Brigade N. G. P., Philadelphia, Pa.; Brig. Gen. Frank Reeder, commanding Second Brigade N. G. P., Easton, Pa.; Brig. Gen. J. K. Sigfried, commanding Third Brigade N. G. P., Harrisburg, Pa.; Brig. Gen. James A. Beaver, commanding Fourth Brigade N. G. P., Bellefonte, Pa.; Brig. Gen. A. S. Huidekoper, commanding Fifth Brigade N. G. P., Meadville, Pa.

I transmit a copy of the general orders I have issued on the subject.

Very truly, yours,

JAMES W. LATTA,
Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania.

Brig. GEN. R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General U. S. A.

[General Orders No. 11.]

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF PA.,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, July 20, 1880.

The War Department, at the suggestion of Brig. Gen. R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General U. S. A., will hereafter transmit to the general officers of the division and brigades copies of all its general orders. On their receipt at such headquarters they will be preserved on file, as part of the official records thereof.

By command of Henry M. Hoyt, governor and commander-in-chief.

JAMES W. LATTA,
Adjutant-General.

U.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Hartford, July 22, 1880.

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, regarding the furnishing of general orders of the War Department to general officers of the State militia, and in reply I have the honor to state that while I cannot see any advantage in supplying officers of the militia with copies of all general orders issued from your office, I can see no objection to supplying copies of such orders as may seem to you to be of interest or profit to the militia.

As our militia force constitutes but one brigade, the only general officer in this State to be supplied with orders, if it is decided to carry out the idea suggested, is Brig. Gen. Stephen R. Smith, commanding Connecticut National Guard, New Haven, Conn.

Thanking you for your interest in this matter,

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HARLAND,
Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

Brig. Gen. R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

V.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT MICHIGAN,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lansing, July 27, 1880.

GENERAL: Your communication of 3d instant, proposing to transmit copies of the orders of the War Department to State troops, received. In reply, I have to state that the proposition has been received with much pleasure, and that their reception will not only be conferring a benefit on them, but a great favor. A disposition on the part of the War Department to recognize with favor the uniformed troops of States, so far as may be practicable and consistent, is a step in the right direction, and one which evinces a disposition to encourage and aid their efficiency, and which will be fully appreciated by them, as well as by those who are engaged in efforts to bring the militia service up to a creditable standard.

Orders may be forwarded to the colonels commanding first regiment, at Tecumseh; second, at Grand Rapids; third, at Flint. Also, to Brig. Gen. W. H. Withington, commanding brigade, at Jackson.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JNO. ROBERTSON,
Adjutant-General.

Brig. Gen. R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General U. S. A.

W.

STATE OF IOWA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, August 13, 1880.

DEAR SIR: Your communication relative to furnishing the Iowa National Guards copies of general orders of the War Department was duly received, and merited an earlier reply. Allow me to say that I regard the proposition favorably, and am quite sure it would be attended with good results. Iowa has nine regiments, forming two brigades. If both regimental and brigade headquarters could be supplied, the favor would be duly appreciated. Such a number of copies as you care to furnish us can be sent to this office, or addresses will be furnished your department, and they can be sent direct.

I have the honor to be, general, very truly, yours,

W. L. ALEXANDER,
Adjutant-General.

Brig. Gen. R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

X.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Tallahassee, Fla., August 23, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d ultimo, and to say that my absence from the capital for several weeks past has prevented an earlier reply. I beg now to express my high appreciation of and sympathy with the views you express, and to say that an intimate knowledge of the orders and regulations which govern the regular forces of the United States will be of much advantage to the militia of the States, enabling them to appreciate and inculcate discipline and obedience to orders, and the value of perfect organization. I will thank you, therefore, if you will furnish such orders to the officers commanding in the several departments of the State, and for this purpose I give you their addresses: Maj. Gen. Thomas E. Clarke, commanding First Division Florida Militia, Mariana, Fla.; Maj. Gen. John Wescott, commanding Second Division Florida Militia, Saint Augustine, Fla.; Brig. Gen. Stephen A. Moreno, commanding First Brigade Florida Militia, Pensacola, Fla.; Brig. Gen. W. Capers Bird, commanding Second Brigade Florida Militia, Monticello, Fla.; Brig. Gen. Henry A. Wyse, commanding Third Brigade Florida Militia, Live Oak, Fla.; Brig. Gen. William Baya, commanding Fourth Brigade Florida Militia, Jacksonville, Fla.; Brig. Gen. R. B. Thomas, commanding Fifth Brigade Florida Militia, Tampa, Fla.

I will also be greatly obliged if you can send copies of such orders to my address at this place.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. I. DICKISON,
Adjutant-General State of Florida.

Brig. Gen. R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General U. S. A.

Y.

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y., *September* 1, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to report that August 5 I received a telegram from your headquarters directing me to hold myself in readiness to proceed to Philadelphia to inspect the camp of National Guard Pennsylvania at Fairmount Park. This communication was followed the next day by Special Order No. 132, accompanying certain instructions from the department commander for my guidance, and requiring that I should submit a report to your headquarters of my action under this order.

I arrived in Philadelphia the evening of the 6th August, having notified the adjutant-general of Pennsylvania that I should be at the Continental that evening, prepared to receive any communication he might desire to send me, and that I should hold myself prepared to accompany him during his inspection of the brigades in camp at Fairmount.

Owing to some unusual delay in the receipt of my letter, it was not till the afternoon of the next day that I reached the camp, after the inspection of the Fourth and Thirteenth Regiments of Infantry had been completed. I was introduced to the governor of Pennsylvania, Major-General Hartranft (commanding division), and the members of the staffs of these high officials. My reception was very cordial; a very comfortable arrangement was made for my entertainment during my stay, and every facility offered for my seeing the troops, the camp, and everything necessary to assist me in forming a correct idea of the condition, discipline, and instruction of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Saturday, attended the dress parade of the Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry; Sunday, the dress parade of the First Brigade, Brig. Gen. George R. Snowden.

Monday, the inspection began with First Regiment Infantry, and was continued daily precisely as directed in Special Order No. 21, August 4, 1880 (marked A*), from the headquarters National Guard.

This regiment was formed on the ground in column of companies prepared for inspection, which was conducted by the adjutant-general of the State (General Latta), assisted by officers of the staff of the governor, and Major-General Hartranft, who was present during the inspections.

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* Inclosure A of this report is Special Order No. 21, Headquarters National Guard Pennsylvania, A. G. O., Harrisburg, August 4, 1880, and relates to the inspection by brigade commanders, at such points as may be selected by them, of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, encamped at Camp "George G. Meade."

The appearance of the men was neat, soldierly, and steady. Their uniform is the undress uniform of the Army. The material for the clothing was inspected, by permission of the War Department, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia. The great-coats were made at the same place.

The equipments were made entire at the Watervliet Arsenal. The troops are provided with haversack, canteen, meat-ration can, knife, fork, spoon, tin cups, and rubber blankets.

I respectfully invite attention to communication (marked B) from the adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, giving the organization of the present National Guard of that State. I agree with him, that practically Pennsylvania troops may be said to be, at least in organization and equipment, a division of the United States Army.

The arms, cal. .50, were in good serviceable condition generally; some are entirely out of order. I respectfully suggest that the guard should be, as soon as possible, armed with the .45 cal. Springfield rifle, now issued to the United States troops.

The clothing new and well fitting.

The camp ground well drained, well policed; the sinks out of sight and sufficient.

The kitchens well placed. The tents were new, with board floors, and the general appearance of the camp and surroundings all that could be desired.

The books were wonderfully neat and well written, and the hospital arrangements sufficient for the purposes of a camp so adjacent to the city of Philadelphia. A brick building had been converted into a general hospital, in case of accident or sickness.

I have confined my observations to the First Infantry, because, it being the first of the regiments inspected by me, the impressions left are more vivid, and it prepared me somewhat for the condition of efficiency in which I did find several of the other organizations.

I respectfully refer to paper marked C ("abstract of inspection report"), giving a list of these organizations, with names of officers and the number of men belonging to each.

The officers of the National Guard must all undergo an examination for appointment or promotion, and in some regiments the standard is quite high and the examinations rigid. The Thirteenth Infantry was cited as particularly exacting in this respect.

Though many of the troops are new recruits, there are to be found in these organizations veterans in experience and in military knowledge, captains of high reputation, whose companies excel in neatness and efficiency.

Guard duty was well performed, though the sentinels on post showed themselves awkward in many instances.

The commissariat was managed in the most satisfactory manner. The rations are not supplied by the State, but an arrangement has been made by which the best of bread, beef, and all articles of the Army rations are supplied to the troops. The kitchens were neat, the rations well cooked, and in some instances served in sumptuous camp style.

More care should be taken to enforce the attendance of men during the few days the camp continues. It is but once a year that opportunities for serving by regiment, drilling in bodies, offer; these should be improved by every soldier who desires to become conversant with the routine duties of camp life, and expert in the use of his arms.

CAVALRY.

This arm of the service was well mounted, its horses well groomed, and its arms in very good condition. The troopers sat and rode their horses well. As an evidence of the spirit which animated the body, I will state that the "City Troop" is composed of young gentlemen of Philadelphia families. They own their own horses, feed and groom them, clean their stables, police their camp, and cheerfully perform all the drudgery of camp life.

ARTILLERY.

This branch of the service meets with little encouragement. The "Keystone," "Griffin," and "Wyoming" batteries were in camp. To join in reviews, for purposes of drill, they must hire and furnish horses unaccustomed, of course, to evolutions, and directed by drivers without experience and practice. Notwithstanding the disadvantages I have enumerated, their appearance on inspection and at review was creditable. The salutes they fired were regular and good.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

I saw no rifle practice, but I ascertained that its importance was properly estimated, and had received its due share of consideration. General Reeder, commanding Second Brigade, writes to the adjutant-general January 5: "The general recognition of the importance of thorough instruction in rifle practice suggests that some attention

be paid to this branch of military education," &c. General Sigfried, commanding Third Brigade: "The Thirteenth Regiment has won an enviable reputation for its interest and proficiency attained in rifle practice. Great credit is due to the labor and zeal of Col. H. M. Boies and Captain Breck, the earnest and efficient inspector of rifle practice." General Snowden, First Brigade, has had this matter under advisement, and makes practical suggestions.

I respectfully forward a report from brigade commanders to the adjutant-general of the State, for 1879. It is full of information, and shows how zealously its superior officers are working to benefit the State troops, and I refer to page 27 (and on) for information relative to rifle practice, as reported by the inspector-general, "rifle practice," January, 1880.

The marching of the troops to and from their parade grounds to the dress parade of the First Brigade, on Sunday, the 8th August, and in review before the commander-in-chief on Wednesday, was very good. The review itself was a perfect success; all arms were represented, and all did well.

I could see, in the time allotted me, but few drills. I saw some by battalion, some by company, some at skirmish drill, by squadron, and by battery, showing that the instruction was general and properly attended to.

The major-general commanding the division, nearly every member of his own and the governor's staff, were soldiers of the rebellion. They are assisted by regimental and company commanders who have their records of service in the field. These veterans are all zealous in the performance of their duties, anxious that their commands should reach a high standard of military efficiency, and time alone is required to make their troops all that could be desired.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the governor of Pennsylvania, the division commander, and all the officers whom I met, for courteous attentions and many acts of polite consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. DE RUSSY,
Brt. Brig. Gen., U. S. A., Lieut. Col. 3d Art., Inspector.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the East, Governor's Island, N. Y.

B.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, August 18, 1880.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit a short, summarized statement of our militia system as it has existed since the rebellion.

The militia having contributed so largely from its membership to the last war, its close in 1865 found the organizations generally practically dissolved. A few, priding themselves upon their age or service, such as the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry; Artillery Corps, Washington Greys; National Guards (known in the field service as the Ninetieth Regiment P. V., and now the Second Regiment N. G. P.); Grey Reserves (now the First Regiment N. G. P.), and State Fencibles, all of Philadelphia; Norris Rifles, Wyoming Artillerists, Knap's Battery, Du Quesne Grays, of Pittsburgh, and others, had preserved their identity and continuity.

The statute of 1864, profuse in arrangement and detail, but silent as to pay, provided for a reorganization. Under its terms the militia system began to revive, supported in a very meager way by a direct tax, so odious, however, that it was but slightly enforced. The result of this bill developed independent companies, widely scattered throughout the State, with all varieties of uniform, and, except in the two large cities, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, with two instances in the interior, entirely without regimental organizations. To command this force, consisting of some three hundred and odd companies of infantry and a few batteries and cavalry companies, there were appointed twenty-one major-generals, whose powers and jurisdictions were better distinguished by large territorial limits than by the number of soldiery which happened to fall to their lot to control. This continued until 1873, when a law was enacted limiting the number of companies to two hundred, providing for a moderate company allowance to be paid directly from the State treasury, and repealing the militia tax. Again, in 1874, the number of major-generals was reduced to ten, and permanent regimental organizations were established throughout the entire State. These stages of progress toward perfecting a system of organization were finally completed, when, in 1878, the statute was passed which reduced the major-generals to one, the brigadiers to five, and the companies to one hundred and fifty of infantry, five of cavalry, and five of artillery. These are organized into one battalion and eighteen regiments of infantry, assigned proportionably to the several brigades, to each of which are also attached one com-

pany of cavalry and one battery. The brigade and regimental limits are arranged territorially, looking to lines of railway communication to most speedily assemble their companies. The same law prescribes a State uniform precisely similar to the fatigue dress of the Army. The troops are also provided with a great-coat, blanket, bag, haversack, canteen, meat-ration can, knife, fork, spoon, tin cup, and rubber blanket. All the material for the clothing was inspected by permission of the War Department at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia depot Quartermaster's Department United States Army, and the greatcoats were made at the same place. The equipments were made entire at the Watervliet Arsenal. Practically, Pennsylvania's troops may therefore be said to be, at least in organization and equipment, a division of the United States Army.

Each company of infantry receives annually from the State $600, cavalry and artillery each $1,100, and $100 additional to each organization located in cities of over 15,000 inhabitants. There is also an allowance to pay for one day's attendance at the annual inspection.

I inclose abstract of strength, present and absent, at the recent inspections. I have to-day also transmitted a number of orders, and my annual report for 1879, which may be of use to you in making up your report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. LATTA,
Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. A. DE RUSSY, U. S. A.,
Lieut. Col. Third Artillery, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

C.

Abstract of inspection-report of First, Second, and Third Brigades National Guard of Pennsylvania, inspected at Camp George G. Meade, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, August 7 to 12, 1880.

	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Commander-in-chief and staff	21	.....	21	3	.....	3	24	.....	24
Division commander and staff	15	.....	15	1	.....	1	16	.....	16
First Brigade	119	1,423	1,542	7	469	476	126	1,892	2,018
Second Brigade	126	1,366	1,492	11	294	305	137	1,660	1,797
Third Brigade	141	1,652	1,793	10	340	350	151	1,992	2,143
Total	422	4,441	4,863	32	1,103	1,135	454	5,544	5,998

JAMES W. LATTA,
Adjutant-General Pennsylvania.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Pa., August 18, 1880.

Z.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 6, 1880.

GENERAL: In pursuance of the instructions of the honorable Secretary of War, which you communicated to me on July 23, I attended, during the past week, the encampment of the Connecticut National Guard, at Niantic, arriving there early in the morning following the assembling of the troops, and remaining in camp until the day it was broken up.

During this time I was constantly on hand witnessing the drills, parades, reviews and inspections, being on the field with the troops nearly the entire time they were under arms.

The troops at this encampment consisted of the First and Third Regiments, and two sections of artillery. The First Regiment was commanded by Colonel Barbour, the Second by Colonel Tubbs, the artillery by Lieutenant Lee, and the encampment by Brig. Gen. S. R. Smith.

The entire week was devoted to instruction, there being three drills daily, one company drill and two battalion drills. In addition, there were reviews, inspections, and other ceremonies, which consumed, all told, something like six hours a day.

As was to have been expected at the opening of the encampment, these troops show

the want of practice and instruction on part of both officers and men, but it was not in the nature of things for it to have been otherwise, considering that both rank and file are engaged in daily labor absolutely necessary for the maintenance of themselves and their families. The surprise is that their appearance should have been so creditable as it was. The close of the week of training showed the time had been profitably spent, but if the officers could have given more time to their personal instruction before coming to camp as well as after their arrival, the benefit to the regiments as a body would have been much more marked, and their personal satisfaction must thereby have much enhanced. However, even as it was, I much doubt if there are many regiments in our Army, after having been assembled so short a time, which would have surpassed the First Regiment in the manual of arms, in steadiness on the march and in ranks, in firmness and regularity of step, or who would have formed more promptly and performed the battalion maneuvers with more skill. The causes for the superiority in these particulars of the First over the Third Regiment are well known to the brigade commander and the governor's staff, as also to the regimental officers themselves, and the fact that there is a marked difference in the two regiments is in nowise discreditable to the Third.

The battery maneuvers were executed remarkably well, as a rule, and it was difficult for me to account for the drivers and cannoniers being so well drilled and instructed. To the battery commander, Lieutenant Lee, must the credit in the main belong.

Although my visit to this camp was made in compliance with a request of the governor of the State, and although I was designated for the duty by the honorable Secretary of War, I could not take an active part in the duties of the camp, but I endeavored, in every way that seemed advisable and proper, to aid the officers of the command in making the most of their opportunity. That some advantage may result from my visit and the associations I formed may reasonably be expected; but the benefits are not all on one side, for I feel I, too, have profited by the opportunity afforded me of being present at this encampment.

The interest manifested by the general government in sending officers of the Army to the encampments of State troops must tend to keep alive and promote in the members of these organizations, in both officers and men, a much more earnest zeal than would otherwise exist; indeed, such opinions were freely and frequently expressed to me at the camp at Niantic.

These troops, First and Third Regiments, are armed with breech-loading muskets of the Winchester and Springfield models, and are well clothed and equipped. In a word, it may be said they are well organized and officered, and are in condition to respond promptly to any call for service that may be made on them by their commander-in-chief.

If I were called on or expected to make any suggestion calculated to advance the efficiency of these organizations, and enable them, when next assembled in camp, to reap the greatest advantage from the opportunity afforded them, I would strongly urge the study of the tactics by company officers and non-commissioned officers. By thus perfecting themselves in advance in knowledge of their duties in the school of the company, they would experience comparatively little difficulty in readily acquiring those which arise when they are assembled for instruction in the school of the battalion.

Much as the State authorities have done to bring these troops into their present creditable condition, more attention in this direction would doubtlessg be productive of a very decided improvement, which would reflect additional credit upon both the troops and the State to which they belong.

The morning report of the 28th of August, the day of the breaking up of the camp, was as follows:

	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
First Regiment	40	576	616	.....	68	68	684
Third Regiment	38	518	556	2	76	78	634
First Platoon Artillery	2	34	36	.....	3	3	39
Second Platoon Artillery	2	32	34	.....	1	1	35
Total	82	1,160	1,242	2	148	150	1,392

In concluding this report, I desire to make my acknowledgment for courtesies and hospitalities extended me by all with whom I was brought in contact during my attendance at this encampment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES,
Lieut. Col., Assist. Insp. General.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY.

A 1.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Governor's Island, New York Harbor, September 24, 1880.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 137, current series, from these headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of my visit to the State camp ground, South Framingham, Mass., and the inspection of the First and Second Brigades, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, assembled at their annual encampment for instruction.

Agreeably to the request of his excellency Governor Long, I conmunicated with the adjutant-general of the State, and arranged the time for my arrival in Boston so as to be able, as specially desired, to be present at the camp on the arrival of the troops. This was accomplished with both brigades, and I am glad to bear testimony as to the prompt arrival of each organization on the ground at the time specified in orders, and to the order and system displayed by each command in taking its allotted position and in making immediate preparation for camp duties.

The Second Brigade was in camp five days from August 31, and the First Brigade the same period, commencing September 13, exclusive of the day the command was in Boston participating in the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of that city.

The following tables show the organization of each brigade, with the number present and absent, and total strength during the encampment, as furnished me by reports:

First Brigade (September 15), Brig. Gen. Hobert Moore commanding, consisting of the First Infantry (12 companies), Second (8 companies), and Sixth (12 companies), with Battery B, Mounted Artillery, and Troop F, of Cavalry.

Troops.	Present.		Absent.		Total present and absent.		Percentage of enlisted men absent.
	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	
First Infantry	42	507	4	151	46	658	22.94
Second Infantry	34	322	.....	97	34	419	23.15
Sixth Infantry	46	527	1	110	47	637	17.26
Battery B, Artillery	5	65	.....	19	5	84	22.61
Company F, Cavalry	3	72	1	5	4	77	6.49
Total	130	1,493	6	382	136	1,875	.....

Second Brigade (September 1), Brig. Gen. Eben Sutton commanding, consisting of Fifth Infantry (8 companies), Eighth (12 companies), Ninth (8 companies), with battalion of Artillery (Batteries C and D), and Companies A and D of Cavalry.

Troops.	Present.		Absent.		Total present and absent.		Percentage of enlisted men absent.
	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	
Fifth Infantry	28	222	3	148	31	370	40
Eighth Infantry	40	464	5	183	45	647	28.28
Ninth Infantry	26	330	4	105	30	435	24.14
First Artillery	12	114	1	54	13	168	32.14
First Cavalry	12	115	1	42	13	157	26.75
Total	118	1,245	14	532	132	1,777	.....

Attention is respectfully invited to the percentage of absentees in the foregoing tabular statements. This question I specially referred to last year, and would again ask attention to its importance. In view of the preparations made, money expended, and time given to this sole opportunity for field service during the year, it is most important that each organization should go into camp with full numbers. To the accomplishment of this end it might be well to consider the entertainment of the men as well as their instruction.

Without breaking in upon the systematic and thorough military course already prescribed, something, I think, might be adopted to fill up the leisure hours in appropriate sports and pastimes, for it is evident to all that soldiers in camp require constant occupation. The bands of each organization contributed much in this direction, and the evening concerts at the headquarters were a very interesting feature of the encampment. At present, but eighteen musicians are allowed. This number may have been taken from the regular service, but I would recommend that it be increased to twenty-four, and with such compensation added as good music can command on other occasions.

I remained in camp during the greater part of the stay of each brigade and was constantly occupied. I accompanied the brigade inspectors on all their detailed inspections, attended drills by battalions and brigades, and inspected camp.

Troops.—I observed a marked improvement in the military appearance and soldierly bearing of the rank and file throughout both brigades, and a personal pride was manifest in every company and regiment of the command.

I would, however, repeat my recommendation of last year in regard to the necessity for continued instruction in the position of the soldier, the balance step, and setting up drill. These details do much to give the men an erect and easy carriage, a graceful and elastic movement, and at the same time insure steady marching and a uniform and equal step. Where all the commands are aiming to reach special excellence, it will be found that a conformity to all these details will conduce greatly towards the attainment of this object.

ARMS AND ACCOUTERMENTS.

The arms (Springfield rifles, cal. .45) were inspected by me, and an improvement in their condition over that of last year was perceptible. The men had evidently taken the matter in hand themselves, and not left it to the armorers. This is as it should be, as every man ought certainly know how to clean his musket and keep it in good order, for upon just this condition depends its efficiency in actual service. This was especially noticeable in the Sixth Regiment (of 12 companies), and the reports of the brigade inspectors at this camp will, I think, show a decided improvement since the last report.

Accouterments.—The cartridge-boxes furnished by the general government are of obsolete pattern, and should be condemned. Those furnished by the State are unsuitable. The pattern at present in use in the Army for metallic ammunition should be adopted, as also the bayonet scabbard, to replace the leather ones, which I noticed broken and generally out of order.

The knapsacks will answer the purpose of instruction, and until something better than is in use in the Army is adopted, I would not suggest any change. There is no part of the equipment of the soldier that has received more attention than the knapsack, and up to the present time nothing has been adopted that gives general satisfaction.

The troops were not furnished with haversacks and canteens. I was informed that the State is not provided with the former, but that a supply of the latter is in store at the arsenal.

Dress.—An entire new uniform has been adopted since my last inpection. It consists of a double-breasted frock-coat of dark blue cloth, of excellent quality; cost of coat for infantry, $11.77, and for artillery and cavalry, $11.82.

The trousers are of light blue cloth, Zouave pattern, with leggins for infantry (cost $2.25); straight pantaloons for artillery and cavalry; cost of infantry trousers, $5.26, artillery and cavalry, $5.30.

A plain blue blouse is issued to all arms, similar in pattern to the fatigue of the Army; its cost is $3.76, the chevrons being from 30 to 37 cents extra.

The hat adopted is a shako, with pompons for infantry, costing about $2.50, and helmets for artillery and cavalry, which, with plumes, cost $4.75. The fatigue cap is similar to that used in the Army, and costs 73 cents.

The price of these articles is in excess of that paid for corresponding articles in the Army, but I am satisfied that this is due to their being better made and of a superior quality of material.

There is no one thing, in my opinion, that has contributed more to the appearance and bearing of these troops than the adoption of this service dress, and the only thing I would recommend is that the coat of each man may be properly fitted to him.

BED SACKS.

I noticed that the companies were furnished with a variety of mattresses, some stuffed with hair, others with excelsior and straw, the ticking differing in color and texture. Those in present use are furnished by the men themselves, and after each encampment are stored in the arsenal buildings. They necessarily become soiled, and if stored away in a damp condition would be rendered unfit to be used again. To correct this, I would recommend that the State procure for issue uniform single bed sacks, similar to those used in the Army, to be filled with hand-thrashed straw, and at the end of each encampment turned in to be emptied, washed, and put away for another season. This would secure uniformity, and provide a much cleaner and healthier bed.

CAMP.

The camp was well laid out. The arrangements of the tents differed in each brigade, that of the First Brigade being in single rows of tents for each company, facing inwards, which I think preferable, as it affords more space and ventilation and presents a better appearance.

The police of the camp and surrounding grounds was at all times good, and prompt attention was given to the details looking to the health of the command. The attending surgeons were vigilant and attentive to their duties, and prompt action was taken in all matters calling for correction. The regimental surgeons are furnished with medicines for treatment of diseases in camp, and each brigade hospital is provided with every requisite for the comfort and care of the sick. They were found to be in excellent order.

The system of messing, which I had occasion to mention last year, and which worked so admirably in this camp, had undergone some modification, some of the companies employing a cook and furnishing their own food. This is a movement in the right direction, as it will be admitted by all that for field service the system adopted by the regular Army is the only practicable one. The employment of regularly enlisted cooks for the Army has been recommended for years, and I am confident will eventually be adopted.

I endeavored to obtain certain information in regard to the cost of supporting the men at this camp, which I desired to use, but was not furnished with it.

I had the pleasnre of meeting General Thomas J. Haines, of the Subsistence Department United States Army, at the camp. He was much interested, and examined in detail the system of messing and the food provided. I know of no one whose experience and views on this subject would be of more value. I presented him to the officers, and he cheerfully offered to furnish from the Subsistence Department, Washington, from time to time, any information that might be of service in this particular branch.

ARTILLERY.

I can only repeat my remarks of last year, that the condition of the mounted batteries was not what this branch of the service deserves. The horses hired for the two batteries of the Second Brigade were very inferior. Those of the battery of the First Brigade were better. The carriages of two batteries had been painted, and I was informed that the harness had received such repairs as were necessary to make them serviceable. An entire new outfit of harness is called for. The saddle-blankets are much stained, and appear very old and shabby. New ones should be furnished.

No special rules are adopted for stable management and grooming in camp, two very essential branches of instruction as affecting the care and efficiency of the horse (the motive power of a battery).

The time given for instruction and the opportunities offered for mounted drills are not such as to result in any greater improvement than was noticed at inspection.

The zeal and pride exhibited in these batteries were fully equal to that of the other troops of the command, and much praise is due them for what has been accomplished in drill and firing.

CAVALRY.

The cavalry presented a very creditable appearance at inspection, and the drilling of the company of the First Brigade was very good.

The stable work and grooming of the horses of the companies of the Second Brigade were not performed by the enlisted men, but by hired men. This, however, is not the case with the company of the First Brigade.

Attention is invited to the importance of this part of the instruction, indispensable as it is to the education of a good cavalryman.

The camps were in excellent order, and the appearance of the men, dress, and equipments very good.

GUARDS.

I noticed a great improvement in the performance of the duties of guards. The instructions for their guidance are read daily to them.

The duties of sentinels cannot be too rigidly adhered to, and too much stress cannot be put upon the importance of enforcing full compliance with all orders and instructions given them, and they should be made to understand that they will be held accountable for violations of orders upon which the good order and safety of the camp may depend. Their duties are made the more important, as every year each brigade has about 40 per cent. of new men to be instructed. It is suggested that a pamphlet upon this subject might be compiled which would be found to be useful, and if distributed to each command could be studied by the new men at their armories.

INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction adopted at these camps is very good. An order is issued from each brigade headquarters giving all the calls and defining the general duties of the camp. These calls I found promptly responded to, and the duties cheerfully and efficiently performed. I do not recall a single instance of delay in any of the formations for inspections, guards, drills, and parades.

It rained two days of the time allotted to the First Brigade, nevertheless the mounted and foot troops improved every opportunity and accomplished much good work during the week.

All company instruction is supposed to be acquired at the armories. It is the highest order of battalion evolutions that can only be practiced in the camp, with few exceptions, which should constitute the principal field instructions. Brigade drills and parades are very well, but should not be adopted to the exclusion of battalion exercises.

In the battalion evolutions I noticed that much time was wasted in forming lines, due to the loss of distances by guides and a lack of promptness in placing them for formation, or in throwing them out promptly in alignments.

There is no one thing upon which fine evolutions more depend, and it would be well, instead of wasting time in making these corrections at the time, to have the line or column stand fast in each movement, simply calling special attention to the error. All these points are essential to the attainment of that superiority which I know every regiment is striving to reach.

Where all appeared so well it is almost impossible to discriminate, but I cannot pass unnoticed the fine drill and skirmish instruction of the Ninth Regiment, which is clearly due to the soldiery spirit and pride of its commander; also, the fine appearance, superior material, and good conduct of the men of the Eighth Regiment merits notice. The appearance of the Fifth Regiment was much impaired by reduced numbers, and it did not appear to come up to its usual good standard. I would also remark upon the excellent manual of arms of the First Regiment, to which my attention was attracted at drill; also to its admirable marching.

It was my pleasure to commend Captain Bancroft's company for the precision of its movements at inspection, and the soldiery bearing of the men.

The Sixth Regiment, outnumbering the others, presented a very fine appearance, and is made up of as fine a body of young men as I have ever seen. This regiment dates back to the eventful 19th April, 1861.

By special request, I made a special inspection of Company A of this regiment, Captain Woodward commanding, and found the command (62 strong) in excellent order throughout—clothing, arms, and accouterments in fine condition. After inspection, I had them exercised in the manual of arms, the movements of which were well executed. The town of Wakefield may well be proud of such a body of young men, and the company equally so of its commander.

The only company of colored troops in the State is the one in this regiment. I made a careful examination of the command, and found their clothing and equipments in excellent condition, but their muskets were in many instances out of order. Their marching was very good.

Taken altogether, I regard the rank and file of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia a very fine body of men. I believe that their average ages will not exceed 23 years.

In my inspection of both brigades under arms, not an instance of drunkenness occurred, and their general appearance marked them as men of intelligence and exemplary habits.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

The only firing of the brigades during the encampment was with blank cartridge, by battalion, wing, company, and rank, which I consider an essential part of the instruction. General Orders No. 2, issued in January last, provides for the theoretical instruction and practice, as also for competition. This is very well, so far as inaugurating a

good system, but in order to bring this important matter more into popular favor and excite emulation, I think an annual contest might be arranged during the encampment.

As every important State will probably adopt the plan established by New York at Creedmoor, I would invite attention to the suitable and admirably located piece of ground just opposite the present camp, which will allow ranges up to and beyond 1,000 yards, and is so situated as to make the firing at all times safe, without interfering with other exercises. In my judgment, this ground should be secured while it can be obtained at a reasonable price.

I have gone more into details this year than last in my report.

No good soldier can pass through these encampments without becoming interested and partaking of the military spirit which pervades every command and department. I confess to be heartily interested in the progress of a work which I deem calculated to be of so much value to the State, and which I know is exercising an influence upon other States, whose representatives were present and expressed their approbation of all they witnessed.

The recent liberal appropriations by the legislature has acted as a stimulant to improvement, and I am confident that all moneys appropriated for the militia will be judiciously disbursed, and go far towards increasing the *morale* and efficiency of the militia of the State, which I think cannot be surpassed by any similar organization in the country.

In conclusion, I would state that my second visit to these camps has proved even more gratifying than the first, and the desire that an officer of the Regular Army be detailed each year to visit the camp appeared universal, and certainly it may be considered an honor and privilege to visit the annual encampment of the State of Massachusetts as a guest of the commonwealth, and receive the cordial welcome that has been extended to me on both my visits.

To his excellency Governor Long, to the adjutant-general of the State, and the other members of the staff, and to the commanders of the First and Second Brigades and of their respective staffs, I would tender my acknowledgments and thanks for courtesies extended to me during my stay in the State.

Agreeably to the instructions of the general-in-chief, a copy of this report will be forwarded to the governor of Massachusetts.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Major, Fifth Artillery, A. A. Inspector-General.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the East.

A².

FORT WADSWORTH, NEW YORK HARBOR,
September 16, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 146, current series, Headquarters Department of the East, August 25, 1880, I proceeded, on the 5th instant, to Pittsburgh, where I was on the 7th instant met by the adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, Brig. Gen. James W. Latta. On the evening of that day I reached the encampment of the National Guard (Camp Alexander Hays), at Thomson Station, near Braddocks, Pa., on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, distant from Pittsburgh fifteen miles. I remained in the camp until the evening of the 11th instant, on which day the more important military ceremonies and duties of the troops were closed by a grand review of the two brigades (fourth and fifth, N. G., P.) by the governor of the State. The division commander, Maj. Gen. J. F. Hartranft and staff, the adjutant-general of the State and his assistants, Brig. Gen. H. S. Huidekoper and aides, left the camp on the evening of the 12th instant, and I accompanied them to Philadelphia, and rejoined my station on the 15th instant. The troops left the encampment on the morning of the 14th instant.

I respectfully submit the following as the result of my observations whilst attending the encampment:

FOURTH BRIGADE NATIONAL GUARD, PENNSYLVANIA.

Brig. Gen. Jas. A. Beaver, commanding.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Col. Theo. Burchfield, commanding.

On the 8th instant, with the adjutant-general of the State, I inspected this regiment, composed of companies from the counties of Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Centre, and

in. The inspection was preceded by a review, and the forms prescribed by the
es were well observed and correctly executed; the marching, considering the
enness of the ground, quite steady and regular; and the execution of the manual
rms, so far as acquired, of creditable uniformity and promptness. The arms, al-
gh of the old caliber, .50, and generally old guns, were in very good order. The
ning (worn by the troops) was neat and clean, and well fitted to the person. In
knapsacks, in the absence of the articles of clothing furnished the regular soldier,
packed the blankets, and on the top the knapsacks the great-coats neatly rolled.
accouterments were in good order, neatly arranged, and well fitted to the soldier.
books of Company C, Capt. T. Dallas Wilkins, Hollidaysburg, and of Company
apt. John L. Garrett, Lewistown, were models of neatness and correctness.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Col. Alexander L. Hawkins, commanding.

his regiment, composed of companies from the counties of Fayette, Greene, Indiana,
erset, Washington, and Westmoreland, was also inspected on the 8th instant.
eference to it, I have only to repeat the remarks concerning the Fifth Regiment,
pt that the books were not so neatly or so carefully kept, nor were the arms gen-
y in so good order, in a great measure due to the fact that they were mostly old
much worn.
n the 8th instant I also witnessed the dress parades of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth
ments of Infantry and a battalion drill of the Sixteenth Regiment. The parades
properly and well conducted, and the execution of the manual of arms very cred-
le, the maneuvers of the battalion on drill reasonably exact and correct, and the
le spectacle that evening carried the observer back to the martial camp scenes of
war.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Col. Joseph H. Gray, commanding.

his regiment, composed of companies from Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, was
ected on the 11th instant. I observed nothing in regard to its condition to induce
o make any report differing from that in regard to the preceding regiments, except
the inspection was not, for want of time, preceded by a review; that the com-
es I inspected were in remarkable good order, and the books of Company A, Capt.
. Perchment, Pittsburgh, were so admirably neat and correct as to leave no room
mprovement.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

(DUQUESNE GRAYS.)

Col. Presley N. Guthrie, commanding.

his regiment, composed of companies from the city of Pittsburgh, was also inspected
he 11th instant, until which day quite a number of its members were detained by
ness occupations in the city, some of whom arrived at the camp too late to appear
ie muster by the adjutant-general in uniform. The inspection, as with the Four-
th Regiment, was not preceded by a review. The marching to and from the inspec-
ground was exceedingly good, and the arms, accouterments, and clothing generally
ne order. On the governor's review, the regiment appeared with fuller ranks, and
ilitary appearance was second to none of the other regiments attending the en-
pment.

ARTILLERY.

KNAP'S BATTERY, ALLEGHENY CITY.

his battery was without horses at inspection on the 10th instant, but paraded with
s at the governor's review. The guns and carriages were in quite good order, but
harness appeared to be old, and not as well taken care of as required by the tactics
he arm. The battery was also deficient in some minor equipments.

CAVALRY.

SHERIDAN TROOP, TYRONE.

Capt. Charles S. W. Jones, commanding.

his was not mounted during the encampment. It was inspected on the 10th instant.
arms (sabers and revolvers) were in good order, and the clothing quite neat, not-

withstanding the rainy weather of the previous day. Belts and accouterments also in fair order.

The artillery and cavalry of the National Guard labor under and against so many disadvantages, some of which are well set forth in the report of Lieut. Col. De Russy, that it would scarcely be just to subject them to close criticism.

FIFTH BRIGADE NATIONAL GUARD, PENNSYLVANIA.

Brig. Gen. H. S. Huidekoper, commanding.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Col. P. B. Carpenter, commanding.

On the 9th instant a severe rain-storm prevailed throughout the day, so that the ceremonies fixed therefor were necessarily postponed until the 10th instant, when I assisted the adjutant-general of the State in his inspection of his regiment, composed of companies from the counties of Beaver, Crawford, and Mercer.

The regiment was not, for want of time, reviewed, but its movements on inspection and on other occasions indicated commendable proficiency. The arms, accouterments, and clothing were in remarkable good order, considering the wet weather of the previous day and the muddy condition of the camp of the regiment, in a ploughed field on a hill-side.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Col. John N. Wiley, commanding.

This regiment was also inspected without review on the 10th instant; composed of companies from counties of Butler, Clarion, Crawford, and Venango. In reference to its *personnel*, arms, &c., I have only to repeat the remarks in regard to the Fifth and Fifteenth Regiments. Whatever difference, in regard to the state of its arms and clothing, may have existed was probably due to the better location of its camp than the latter regiment.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Col. Adam Kurtis, commanding.

This regiment, composed of companies from the counties of McKean, Elk, Erie, and Warren, was inspected on the 10th instant without review. Concerning its condition, I noticed scarcely any difference in any respect from that of the other regiments of the brigades, and it is equally entitled to commendation. The books of Company A, Capt. Isaac B. Brown Corry, were very neatly and accurately kept.

ARTILLERY.

TITUSVILLE BATTERY.

Capt. David Emery, commanding.

This battery was also inspected on the 10th. It was fully horsed, but not fully equipped in some minor details. The horses were hired and were kept in camp during the whole time. The harness appeared to be old, and not the most serviceable; had received fair care and attention, but not that exacted in the regular service. Its movements on inspection and review were well and correctly executed, and its salute fired with regularity. The battery is almost entirely supported by its members, and in a great measure by its captain, who takes great pride and a lively interest in his command.

SUMMARY.

The foregoing embraces all that I was able to observe in regard to each distinct command of the two brigades attending the encampment. All presented a very soldierly appearance, and the steadiness and attention in the ranks would have done credit to old soldiers of any military organization. Like the three brigades inspected by Lieut. Col. G. A. De Russy, Third Artillery, at Philadelphia, these two brigades wore "the undress uniform of the Regular Army. The material for the clothing was inspected, by permission of the War Department, at Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia. The great-coats were made at the same place. The equipments were made entire at Watervliet"; and I have never seen articles better adapted for service, or of better quality, among the regular troops. "The troops were provided with haversack, canteen, meat-ration can, knife, fork, and spoon, tin cups, and rubber blankets."

The arms, caliber .50, as I have already stated, were generally in good order or condition, and, in some instances, showing excellent care and attention, and, on the other hand, some were, from age or use, barely serviceable. I indorse the recommendation of Lieutenant-Colonel De Russy, that "the Guard should be, as soon as possible, armed with the .45 caliber Springfield rifle, now issued to United States troops."

The clothing was generally new, neat, and well-fitted to the person, as were also the accouterments with which they were equipped.

In the course of the inspection I discovered the same defect—common to all troops having few opportunities for instruction—in the presenting and handling by the soldier of the musket in the inspection of arms.

CAMP.

The site selected was excellent in many respects; fuel and water abundant and convenient; kitchens and sinks well and properly placed and arranged. The ground was very uneven, and in consequence not in the best condition to exhibit the proficiency of the troops in marching and battalion evolutions. There was little or no sickness in the camp, but the hospital accommodations and arrangements were good and sufficient. The troops were not provided with flooring for their tents, but this was the only drawback to their comfort in camp that I observed.

The mass of the troops were young men who have seen no service, with a fair sprinkling of veterans of the late war. Many of the regimental and company officers have likewise seen and done the State some service. Guard duty appeared to be well and correctly performed, according to the regulations for the Army, and the officers of the day and guard attentive to their duties. I noticed but one regiment that had no police guard. The rations were abundant, furnished through arrangements made by the commissary-general of the State, and the quality and cooking thereof eminently satisfactory.

The number of absentees from the regiments was not very large, except in the case of the Eighteenth Regiment, and considering the pecuniary loss to individuals from attending the encampment, the ranks were remarkably full. The troops, though required to remain a whole week in camp—the shortest possible time in which they can gather even an idea of the manifold duties of a soldier in the field or of regimental drill or camp discipline—are paid for only one day's service. Some provision of law for encampments of longer duration would seem to be advisable, as well as for some moderate compensation to the troops for pecuniary loss in consequence of absence from business or employment in the service of the State.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

There was no rifle practice in the camp, but I observed from the annual report of the adjutant-general of the State that efforts have been made for the improvement of the National Guard in that direction. But, in view of the scattered locations of the components of each regiment, the success of these efforts must depend in a great degree upon the interest and opportunity of each company. I feel sure that they will be encouraged and aided by all in military authority in the commonwealth. With the arms of precision now in use, and the aptness of our people in handling them, but a modicum of practice, though it might not make each individual soldier of the National Guard a host in himself, would certainly make the collective body more formidable.

CONCLUSION.

I respectfully suggest that, in all inspections hereafter to be made of the National Guard by officers of the Army, that the officers so detailed be supplied by the Inspector-General's Department with the blanks used by Army inspectors, and also with explicit instructions, in detail, by the authority detailing them; and that the inspections, as far as practicable, be made in the same close and critical manner as those of the regular troops. The hasty, cursory, and crude inspections, such as Lieut. Col. De Russy and myself were able to make, cannot be very satisfactory to the troops inspected, to the inspecting officers, or to the higher authority, and must result in only partial or limited benefit. The advantages of these inspections, if continued or general, will thereby be greatly enhanced, and the governors of States and the department commanders will have ample opportunity of ascertaining the degree of efficiency and reliability of all the troops under or likely to come, in any emergency, under their control. The officers of the National Guard are earnest and diligent in their efforts for its improvement in discipline and instruction, and desire to make it in fact, as well as in organization, a fit adjunct to the regular forces of the nation.

I transmit herewith a return of the troops at Camp Alexander Hays, furnished me by Adjutant-General Latta (marked A); a fair transcript of memoranda made by me

in the course of each regimental inspection (marked B); a copy of Special Orders No. 25, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, August 24, 1880 (marked C); and return also the papers transmitted to me from Headquarters Division of the Atlantic, August 26, 1880.

I regret that this report is so meager and unsatisfactory in detail, but it could not, for obvious reasons, well be otherwise. It would have been rendered sooner, but other occupations and matters, and various interruptions, have prevented its earlier completion.

I desire to return my sincere thanks to the governor of Pennsylvania, Maj. Gen. Hartranft, Brig. Gens. Beaver and Huidekoper, the adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, and to all the officers of the staff for their many kind and considerate attentions; and for many courtesies of General Latta and Colonel Hassinger, during and since the encampment, I can but feebly express my thanks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. GIBSON,
Major, Third Artillery, Inspector.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

A.

Consolidated inspection report of troops inspected at Camp Alexander Hays, National Guard of Pennsylvania, September 8–11, 1880.

	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Commander-in-chief and staff	12	1	13	12	.....	12	25
Major-general and staff	9	2	11	7	.....	7	18
Fourth Brigade	132	1,479	1,611	20	503	523	2,134
Fifth Brigade	87	984	1,071	25	391	416	1,487
	240	2,466	2,706	64	894	958	3,664

JAMES W. LATTA,
Adjutant-General, Pennsylvania.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Camp Alexander Hays, Thompson, Pa., September 11, 1880.

B.

MEMORANDA TAKEN AT INSPECTION.

FOURTH BRIGADE; HEADQUARTERS, BELLEFONTE.

Fifth Infantry; Headquarters, Altoona; Col. Theo. Burchfield.—Company A, Capt. Samuel W. Davis, Ebensburg, Cambria County; aggregate, 60; absent, 5. Company G, Capt. John L. Garrett, Lewistown, Mifflin County; aggregate, 60; absent, 15. Company B, Capt. Amos Mullen, Bellefonte, Centre County; aggregate, 54; absent, 7. Company H, Capt. J. B. Morrell, Johnstown, Cambria County; aggregate 55. Company E, Capt. Henry Simber, Philipsburg, Centre County; aggregate, 60; absent, 4. Company C, Capt. T. D. Wilkins, Hollidaysburg, Blair County; aggregate, 67; absent, 9. Company D, Capt. J. L. Piper, Altoona, Blair County; aggregate, 63; absent, 21. Company I, Capt. S. T. Statler, Bedford, Bedford County; aggregate, 61; absent, 10.

Arms, calber .50 (old), from fair to very good; accouterments, good, neat, and well-fitting; clothing, good, neat, and well-fitting; books of companies C and G, excellent; military appearance, very good.

Tenth Infantry; Headquarters, Washington; Col. Alexander S. Hawkins.—Company K, Capt. J. M. Kent, Waynesburg, Greene County; aggregate, 56; absent, 16. Company I, Capt. J. M. Laird, Greensburg, Westmoreland County; aggregate, 57; absent, 12. Company B, Capt. R. J. Irvin, Saltsburg, Indiana County; aggregate, 57; absent, 5.

Company A, Captain A. M. Walker, Monongahela, Washington County; aggregate, 54; absent, 11. Company D, Capt. W. D. Wilson, Phillips' Mills, Indiana County; aggregate, 53; absent, 4. Company G, Capt. E. B. Scull, Somerset County; aggregate, 61; absent, 15. Company C, Capt. J. M. Morrow, Connellsville, Fayette County; aggregate, 65; absent, 36.

Arms, caliber .50 (old), from fair to good; accouterments, good, neat, and well-fitting; clothing, good, neat, and well-fitting; military appearance, very good.

Fourteenth Infantry; Headquarters, Pittsburgh; Col. Joseph H. Gray.—Company F, Capt. P. D. Perchment, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County; aggregate, 64; absent, 4. Company E, Capt. James Archibald, Allegheny, Allegheny County; aggregate, 53. Company B, Capt. J. M. G. McClung, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County; aggregate, 58. Company I, Capt. John A. Forks, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, aggregate, 42; absent, 9. Company C, Capt. J. W. Nesbit, Oakdale, Allegheny County; aggregate, 55; absent, 9. Company A, Capt. J. H. McIlvain (absent), Pittsburgh, Allegheny County; aggregate, 54; absent, 10. Company G, Capt. J. L. Graham, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County; aggregate, 60. Company K, Captain W. J. Glenn, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County; aggregate, 58; absent, 12.

Arms, caliber .50 (old), from good to excellent; accouterments, good, neat, and well-fitting; clothing, good, neat, and well-fitting; books of company F, excellent; military appearance, superior.

Eighteenth Infantry; Headquarters, Pittsburgh; Col. Presley N. Guthrie.—Company D, Capt. H. S. Denny, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County; aggregate, 54; absent, 16. Company A, Capt. J. K. Carmack, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County; aggregate 56; absent, 20. Company C, Capt. E. M. McComb, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County; aggregate, 63. Company F, Capt. N. M. Smith, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County; aggregate, 62; absent, -. Company B, Capt. L. T. Brown (absent), Pittsburgh, Allegheny County; aggregate, 55; absent, 25. Company G, Capt. W. C. Beringer, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County; aggregate, 59. Company E, Capt. W. K. Walther, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County; aggregate, 58. Company H, Capt. H. D. Denny, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County; aggregate, 60; absent, 35.

Arms, caliber .50 (old), from good to excellent; accouterments, good, neat, and well-fitting; clothing, good, neat, and well-fitting; military appearance, superior.

FIFTH BRIGADE; HEADQUARTERS, MEADVILLE.

Fifteenth Infantry; Headquarters, Conneautville; Col. P. B. Carpenter.—Company C, Capt. J. E. Keiper, Conneautville, Fayette County; aggregate, 54; absent, 5. Company A, Capt. J. W. Fruit, Clarksville, Mercer County; aggregate, 59; absent, 11. Company E, Capt. S. J. Swager, Bridgewater, Beaver County; aggregate, 59; absent, 19. Company K, Capt. W. N. Krips, Greenville, Mercer County; aggregate, 54; absent, 12. Company B, Capt. G. L. Eberhart, New Brighton, Beaver County; aggregate, 58; absent, 3. Company D, Capt. J. G. Hillman (absent), Freedom, Beaver County; aggregate, 45. Company F, Capt. W. H. Dight, Liberty, Mercer County; aggregate, 55; absent, 3.

Arms, caliber .50 (old), from good to excellent; accouterments, good, neat, and well-fitting; clothing, good, neat, and well-fitting; military appearance, very good.

Sixteenth Infantry; Col. J. A. Wiley.—Company C, Capt. B. F. Smith, Meadville, Crawford County; aggregate, 53; absent, 17. Company A, Capt. W. A. Ensminger, Butler County; aggregate, 59; absent, 9. Company G, Capt. Oliver E. Nail, Clarion County; aggregate, 57. Company F, Capt. J. B. Burr, Franklin, Venango County; aggregate, 58; absent, 21. Company D, Capt. F. R. Cowell, Oil City, Venango County; aggregate, 55; absent, 10. Company B, Capt. T. B. Stebbins, Meadville, Crawford County; aggregate, 50; absent, 17. Company E, Capt. R. E. Van Naten, Coopertown, Venango County; aggregate, 60; absent, 23. Company H, Capt. N. S. Ernst, Saegers Town, Crawford County; aggregate, 53; absent, 17.

Arms, caliber .50 (old), from good to excellent; accouterments, good, neat, and well-fitting; clothing, good, neat, and well-fitting; military appearance, superior.

Seventeenth Infantry; Headquarters, Erie; Col. Adam Kurtis.—Company A, Capt. J. B. Brown, Corry, Erie County; aggregate, 53; absent, 16. Company E, Capt. C. C. Hearn (absent), Erie, Erie County; aggregate, 52; absent, 33. Company B, Capt. J. B. Baxter, Erie, Erie County; aggregate, 63. Company D, Capt J. O. Parmlee, Warren County; aggregate, 57; absent, 19. Company C, Capt. J. C. Fox, Bradford, McKean County; aggregate, 55; absent, 30. Company I, Capt. E. E. Sullivan, North East, Erie County; aggregate, 68; absent, 12. Company H, Capt. Fred. Shorning, Ridgway, Elk County; aggregate, 40; absent, 15.

Arms, caliber .50 (old), very fair to good, except Company D, rusty; accouterments, good, neat, and well-fitting; clothing, good, neat, and well-fitting; military appearance, very good.

H. G. GIBSON,
Major, Third Artillery, Inspector.

C.

[Special Orders No. 25.]

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE
Harrisburg, August 24,

I. The troops at Camp Alexander Hays will be inspected at such points as i selected by the brigade commanders, as follows:
Fifth Regiment Infantry, Wednesday, September 8, 9 a. m.
Tenth Regiment Infantry, Wednesday, September 8, 2.30 p. m.
Fifteenth Regiment Infantry, Thursday, September 9, 9 a. m.
Sixteenth Regiment Infantry, Thursday, September 9, 2.30 p. m.
Seventeenth Regiment Infantry, Friday, September 10, 9 a. m.
Knap's Battery, Friday, September 10, 2.30 p. m.
Titusville Battery, Friday, September 10, 3 p. m.
Sheridan Troop, Friday, September 10, 3.30 p. m.
Eighteenth Regiment Infantry, Saturday, September 11, 8.30 a. m.
Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, Saturday, September 11, 11 a. m.
II. The commander-in-chief will review the troops, on the grounds of the e ment designated for drills and parades, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 4 o'cloc
By command of Henry M. Hoyt, governor and commander-in-chief.

JAMES W. LATTA
Adjutant-Ge

A[3].

FORT ADAMS, R. I., *October* 16,

To the ADJUTANT GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report under the following special orders:

[Special Orders No. 168.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. HARBOR
September 23,

[Extract.]

* * * * * * *

3. By direction of the Secretary of War, Capt. Joseph P. Sanger, First United Artillery, is detailed to inspect the artillery school of the State of New York, and the target practice of said school, and for this purpose will proceed to Fort Ha New York Harbor, at such time as may be indicated to him by Maj. Gen. Fr Townsend, adjutant-general of the State of New York, with whom he will co cate on the subject. Upon completion of this duty Capt. Sanger will rejoin his and submit a report of his inspection to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

* * * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Hancock.

JAMES B. FRY
Assistant Adjutant-Ge

Official.

C. MCKEEVER
Assistant Adjutant-Ge

In accordance with this order I wrote to Major-General Townsend, and rece reply a letter, of which the following is a true copy, to wit:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
Albany, October 2,

MAJOR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th which would have received an earlier reply had it not been for the fact that I doubt whether the artillery school of instruction could be organized near Fort ton, as arranged, inasmuch as I was informed that the light battery was encan Peekskill, and would remain there until after the day appointed for the clos school. I have, however, learned by telegraphic communication with the War

HE ARMY FE

ce branch.		
ns.		
Enrollment.	Volunteer service.	[illegible]
414	8, 260	[illegible]
	7, 864	[illegible]
6, 108		
	3, 477	
13, 334		
*	12, 466	

ment that the light battery will be at Fort Hamilton by the 6th instant, the day the chool is to assemble. I would be much gratified if you could find it convenient to be resent during the time the school is at Fort Hamilton. The scope of the inspection s such as will enable you to report upon the general method pursued at the school; he time devoted to instruction within barracks by lectures and in recitation, and in he field with the battery; the character of the instruction imparted, whether apparently effective; the appearance and bearing of the officers and men of the detail, and whether the improvement evinced, if any, is sufficient to warrant the continuance of uch school; and generally to enable you to make such suggestions as may occur to ou whereby the method could be improved. I inclose copy of Special Orders No. 87, current series, from these headquarters, ordering the school.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, yours,

FRED'K TOWNSEND,
Major-General and Adjutant-General, S. N. Y.

Bvt. Maj. J. P. SANGER,
First United States Artillery, Fort Adams, R. I.

[Special Orders No. 187.]

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, September 13, 1880.

I. Pursuance to paragraph 158, Military Code, an artillery camp of instruction is ereby ordered, beginning Wednesday, October 6, and ending Wednesday, October 3, next.

II. Maj. James H. Jones, Twelfth Regiment N. G., S. N. Y., is hereby assigned to ommand said camp, and is charged with the execution of all details of instruction nd discipline pertaining thereto, to be assisted by Maj. William B. Wetmore, Ninth egiment, who is hereby detailed, and who will report without delay to Major Jones or such duty.

III. Battery commanders will at once select from their respective batteries eight of heir most intelligent officers (including themselves, if they so desire), non-commissioned officers, or privates, to report in fatigue uniform, without arms, to the commanding officer of said camp at the State Arsenal, corner Thirty-fifth street and eventh avenue, New York City, at 12 o'clock m., on the 6th of October next. Immediately after deciding upon their details, battery commanders will forward to these eadquarters a list of same, showing full name, with rank and grade. Such details vill be required to remain constantly in camp during the course of instruction, and each nd every one so detailed will provide himself with a note-book of proper size and encil. In the discharge of this duty the officers and enlisted men will be paid and the nen rationed by the State.

IV. Brig.-Gen. Daniel D. Wylie, acting quartermaster-general and acting commissary-general of subsistence, will furnish the necessary transportation to New York and eturn, and the necessary subsistence.

By order of the commander-in chief:

FRED'K TOWNSEND,
Major-General and Adjutant-General, S. N. Y.

Official:
J. S. MCEWAN,
Col. and Asst. Adjt. Gen., S. N. Y.

With the foregoing orders and letter before me my duties were plain. I left here for Fort Hamilton October 6, arriving October 7. I remained continuously in the camp of he artillery school until it was closed, October 13, and respectfully submit the following as the result of my observations and reflections:

THE SCHOOL AND THE CAMP.

This is the second year of the artillery school of the State of New York, which was stablished, as was stated by Lieutenant-Colonel McEwan, its first commandant (by irection of the adjutant-general), "for more thorough instruction in the practical as ell as the theoretical duties of artillerymen."

The school was composed of a commandant, his assistant, and adjutant, and surgeon, nstituting the staff, and of a detachment from each of the eleven light batteries of he State as pupils.

The following table shows the organization of the school and the strength of the batteries present and absent:

Designation.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and staff	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Battery H	1	7	8	4	65	69	77
Battery L	2	6	8	1	82	83	91
Battery M	1	7	8	2	67	69	77
Battery A	2	6	8	3	110	113	121
Battery K	1	7	8	2	68	70	78
Battery D	3	5	8	1	68	69	77
Battery F	2	6	8	2	80	82	90
Battery B	2	6	8	3	93	96	104
Battery G	1	6	7	3	44	47	54
Battery E	.....	7	7	3	51	54	61
Battery N	.....	8	8	2	55	57	65
Total	19	71	90	26	783	809	899

The camp was pitched on the northern glacis of the redoubt, in close proximity to the stables of Light Battery C, Third United States Artillery, and to the post schoolhouse, which was used as a lecture-room. The officers and enlisted men occupied floored wall-tents, furnished with cots, mattrasses, camp-stools, buckets, wash-basins, and lanterns. Sinks were located a short distance in front and rear of the tents. An inspection was made by the surgeon every morning between reveille and breakfast of the tents and sinks. His report is appended, marked A. A guard was mounted daily, and the hours of service and roll-call were as follows: Reveille (1st call), 5.30 a. m.; assembly, 6 a. m.; stable-call, immediately after; breakfast, 7 a. m.; sick-call, 8 a. m.; drill-call, 9 a. m.; dinner-call, 11:30 a. m.; drill-call, 1 or 2 p. m.; guard-mounting,* 3:30 p. m.; retreat, sunset; supper, immediately after; tattoo, 9 p. m.; taps, 10 p. m.

Materiel.—The only artillery *materiel* under the control of the commandant of the school were two 3-inch rifled guns of Light Battery K, New York, and one Gatling gun, caliber .50, of Gatling Battery E, New York. The guns of Light Battery C, Third United States Artillery, were used for the instruction of cannoneers only.

Having thus described the *personnel* and *materiel* of the school, I now proceed to answer categorically the questions propounded by Major-General Townsend in his letter of instructions, which, for easy reference, may be repeated as follows:

1. The general method pursued at the school.
2. The time devoted to instruction within barracks by lecture and recitations, and in the field with the battery.
3. The character of the instruction imparted, and whether apparently effective.
4. The appearance and bearing of the officers and men of the detail.
5. Whether the improvement evinced, if any, is sufficient, in your judgment, to warrant the continuance of the school.
6. Such suggestions as may occur to you whereby the methods employed in the school could be improved.

(1.) The first question can best be answered by recapitulating what was done each day:

October 6.—Battery N on guard. No instruction.

October 7.—Ten batteries (all but guard) at morning stables, standing gun drill for same morning and afternoon; lecture in the evening by Bvt. Capt. E. Van A. Andruss, First Lieutenant, First United States Artillery, on the history of artillery and explosives, attended by all but guard.

October 8.—Batteries D and L on guard; B and H at morning stables; A, M, K, and F instructed in mounting and dismounting from ammunition-chests, preparatory to light battery drill (as cannoneers), which they afterwards attended; D, E, and N to the fort, to witness guard-mounting and parade; then D, E, G, H, and N standing gun drill in the morning—standing gun drill in afternoon for all but guard; Batteries E and N receiving instruction from Lieutenant Saterlee, Third United States Artillery, in Gatling gun; 4 p. m., lecture by Lieutenant Myers, Third United States Artillery, on ammunition, illustrated by samples and models, attended by one-half the school.

October 9.—Battery G on guard; A, M, and K at morning stables; D, L, B, and I instructed in mounting and dismounting from ammunition-chests, preparatory mounted drill, which they afterward attended; A, M, K, and F to the fort, to

* After the first two days the guard mounted immediately after retreat or after supp

guard-mounting, &c.; H and N to gun drill, where they were subsequently joined by the four batteries from fort; 2 p. m., Lieutenant Myers repeated his lecture to those absent the day before; the rest, except guard, had gun drill; in the evening, lecture by Bvt. Maj. Sanger, United States Army, on German field artillery.

October 10.—Battery M on guard; detachment to the fort, as on previous days; 10 a. m., general inspection of camp, after which the captains came to my tent, and were questioned on the condition of their batteries, modes of instruction, target practice, parades, mounted drills, and generally with a view to ascertaining how far they were able to prepare for the school.

October 11.—Batteries all examined in standing gun drill. In the evening, lecture by Captain Miller, United States Engineers, on harbor defense.

October 12.—Target practice, Sandy Hook.

October 13.—Same for those who did not fire first day; continuation of examination, and breaking camp.

This statement shows the precise nature of the instruction received. It will be observed that the method is by detachment of batteries, without other classification; the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates were taught together, and usually by non-commissioned officers of the Third Artillery.

(2.) The second question is answered by the following time-table:

Designation.	Mounted drill.	Standing gun drill.	Instruction in mounting and dismounting from boxes.*	Lecture.	Total hours
Battery A	2½	6	¼	3¾	12¼
Battery B	2½	6	¼	3¾	12¼
Battery D	5	4½	¼	3¾	12¼
Battery E	2½	6	¼	3¾	12¼
Battery F	2½	6	¼	3¾	12¼
Battery G	2½	6	¼	3¾	12¼
Battery H	2½	8½	¼	3¾	15¼
Battery K	2½	6	¼	3¾	12¼
Battery L	2½	4½	¼	3¾	11¼
Battery M	2½	6	¼	3¾	12¼
Battery N	2½	4	¼	3¾	7¼

* This instruction was given by the commandant, in his tent, by means of a blackboard.

In explanation of the foregoing table, it may be said that the batteries reported October 6, and received instruction October 7, 8, and 9. The 10th was Sunday. The 11th was given up to examination, the 12th and 13th to target practice, the completion of the examination, and breaking camp.

(3.) The character of the practical instruction was elementary, that of the lectures and recitations both elementary and complex. It was effective, as far as it went.

(4.) The appearance and bearing of the details were generally creditable, although not as military as desirable. This I attribute to a lack of uniformity in dress and to a want of training, and to no other cause; for one seldom sees a more cleanly, attentive, or better-behaved command. There were but five cases of unauthorized absence, and not a single case of drunkenness or of insubordinate or disrespectful conduct reported.

(6.) I could have given a more satisfactory reply to the first part of this question had there been an examination at the commencement of the course; as there was none, I could not make the necessary comparisons, and therefore cannot state positively in regard to progress. There was a marked improvement in the general bearing of the officers and men, and although some of them did not understand the manual of the piece thoroughly, when they came up for final examination I am satisfied they knew more than when they arrived, though how much it would be difficult to say.

There is no doubt in my mind as to the advisability of continuing this school as long as there are batteries in the National Guard, and I believe that with a slight change in the programme of instruction, and in the method of imparting it, the school will prove of very great benefit.

(6.) It is with some diffidence that I enter on this part of my report, for I am not sufficiently conversant with the National Guard to discuss any of its methods. With the light I have on this subject, however, I have the honor to submit the following suggestions:

First. That the artillery school receive legislative acknowledgment as a feature of the organization of the National Guard.

Second. That the commandant of the school be a field officer of artillery, preferably with a war record, and that his staff be appointed from the artillery of the State.

Third. That the school be composed of not less than one gun detachment from each battery in the State, and that there be at least one commissioned officer with each detachment.

Fourth. That the qualifications for admission to the school be as follows, viz: for commissioned officers, a knowledge of the school of the soldier mounted and dismounted, the school of the driver; for non-commissioned officers and privates, the school of the soldier mounted and dismounted.

Fifth. That on their arrival in camp the enlisted men be organized into a light battery, with the officers attached.

Sixth. That as long as there is a light battery of the Regular Army at Fort Hamilton, that post be selected as the site of the camp, and that steps be taken to have the entire battery (officers, men, and horses) available for the purposes of instruction; provided, that all mounted exercises shall take place under the supervision of the commandant of the battery, or of an officer detailed by him.

Seventh. That the course of instruction be entirely practical, and continued ten days, one day being devoted to target practice, and the last day to examination.

Eighth. That the remaining eight days be devoted to battery service, which shall include the grooming and feeding horses, care of stables, harness drill, and mounted exercises with the battery, the officers acting as chiefs of sections and platoons, the enlisted men as drivers and cannoneers. Explanation of horseshoeing given at the farrier's, with practical illustration. Explanation of ammunition, with samples and models enough for both officers and men.

Thus arranged, the routine of service would be somewhat as follows:

Reveille, 5 a. m. (coffee); stable-call, 5.30 a. m.; water-call, 6.30; breakfast, 7 a. m.; harness drill, 8 a. m.; battery drill, 9 a. m ; recall, 11.30 a. m.; dinner, 12 m.; instruction in horseshoeing, 1 to 2 p. m. (two horses shod); instruction in ammunition, 2.30 to 3.30 p. m; instruction in the battery-wagon and forge, 4 to 5 p. m.

Every other day the afternoon instruction could be varied by battery drill of an hour and a half. At least once during the school the battery should be taken out fully equipped for the field. Properly systematized and methodically carried out, such a course would not be impracticable, and would advance its students a long way towards efficiency as light artillery soldiers. Thus far, the instruction at the school has been of the most elementary character; in fact, it has not gone beyond the duties of cannoneers, which should be taught in the armories. The artillery school, as I understand it, was designed to supplement such instruction and meet its deficiencies. All the foot-drills, including a knowledge of the battery *materiel*, are attainable at the posts of the batteries, where they should be thoroughly learned by those who aspire to the school; in fact, such knowledge, as I have before stated, should be a condition of attendance. In no other way can the school be made to accomplish the object for which it was established, and for which alone it should be continued.

Ninth. With regard to the method of giving instruction, I recommend that as far as possible the officers be instructed by commissioned officers and in squads by themselves, and not by non-commissioned officers of the garrison of Fort Hamilton in squads of enlisted men. Without being too severe, the officers should be kept more aloof from the enlisted men, and made to feel that in the discharge of military duties there is no such thing as *personnel* equality. The arrangement of the camp and the forms of parade and mode of instruction have tended somewhat towards breaking down distinctions due to the different grades, and although I did not observe a want of respect on the part of the officers or men, I think the military bearing of all would have improved under more restraint. Major Jones, towards the last, did something in this direction, and it was not without its effect.

Tenth. The question of merit, and how to reward it in the school, is not an easy one. Last year the pupils were marked for their preliminary examination, neatness, recitations, and target practice; a prize of $100 and a suitable motto on the guidon of the flag was offered the battery making the highest average during the course, and $50 to the individual making the highest average. It seems to me a very difficult matter to mark each individual daily, unless all are arranged in classes and have the same instructions throughout. Would it not be better to aim at something more than an annual prize, as, for example, a certificate of merit from the adjutant-general's office to those who, after two, or even three years' attendance, pass a satisfactory examination on the subjects taught in the school? If fairly conducted, there would be no danger of injustice, and the certificate of proficiency would be an inducement to officers to attend the school and to honest work after they reached there, and would be a guide to the adjutant-general of the State in detailing artillery officers for special duty.

Eleventh. The facilities for target practice enjoyed by the batteries at Sandy Hook could not have been much better, and I recommend that as long as the school is established at Fort Hamilton they continue to go there. The system adopted last year, and followed this year, is explained by the following diagram and remarks. [See insert page for diagram.]

Rules for determining scores.

Shell—elevation:

	Points.
Direct hit on bull's eye	20
Direct hit on any other part of target	15
Between target and line A	12
Between lines A and B	10
Between lines B and C	5
Shots passing beyond target	0

Shrapnel—elevation:

Bursting at line C	20
Between lines C and B	15
Between lines B and A	10
Between lines A and target	5
Beyond target	0

Shrapnel and shell—direction:

Bull's eye or line shot	20
Any other part of target	15
Between lines 2 and 3 or 3 and 4	10
Between lines 1 and 2 or 4 and 5	5

To explain more fully: a shell striking between the target and line of bannerols A would count 12 for accuracy of "elevation" of gun, and if between lines of bannerols 3 and 4 or 2 and 3, 10 for "direction" or accuracy of aim. The score of this shot would be, therefore, 22. I have not had sufficient time to thoroughly study the method of scoring adopted by the school, but think the values assigned the shots are sufficiently correct, although they might be more appropriately arranged if based on accurate data. Colonel McEwan, of the Tenth Regiment S. N. Y., the first commandant of the school, conferred with me last fall in regard to this matter, and I wrote to the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, for information concerning the deviation due to drift, and the dangerous spose (or trajectory) of the 3-inch gun at zero degrees elevation, both of which would enter a discussion of the arrangement of the banners at different ranges, or the values of the scores in using different kinds of ammunition. For example, it being important in all artillery firing that the gunners be taught to make the first shots "short" rather than "long," projectiles going beyond the target should count zero; whereas, if they struck or burst in front, even if beyond effective range, they would have some value in determining the distance of the target. The value of a shell would be at its maximum were it to burst on striking the target, and this value would diminish as its bursting point receded. On the other hand, the maximum of a shrapnel would be about 90 yards in front, and its value would diminish as the bursting point approached the target. Solid shot and canister are used so exceptionally, that they may be left out of consideration. These principles enable us to assign the relative value of the scores due to "elevation," or, what is the same, the skill of the gunner in estimating the distance, the accuracy of his aim, or the "direction" of the projectile referred to. A vertical plane passing through bannerols No. 3 and the center of the target, is another element to which a value must be assigned in deciding on the skill of the gunner; for, whereas the elevation may be excellent, the aim may be, for the same shot, very inaccurate. Another point requires consideration in determining scores, and that is the relative value of "elevation" and "direction" of shells and case-shot. With shell, accuracy of aim is relatively more important than with case, owing to the great difference in the number of fragments and the nature and object of the two projectiles. In other words, the maximum value to be assigned good "direction" or aim in shell firing should approximate more nearly the maximum of good elevation, or correct estimation of the precise distance, than in case firing, where the precise elevation is not equally important. It will be observed that, under the present system, they have the same value in determining the score, but these are minor points and easily settled. The main fact is, that the State of New York, the first to institute competitive musketry firing according to established rules, is the first to initiate competitive artillery practice. No branch of artillery instruction is more important, and no branch is more generally neglected in our service, and if by the establishment of the artillery school of State of New York its military authorities can bring about a change in artillery target practice at all commensurate with what they have done for musketry firing by the establishment of Creedmoor, they will deserve the gratitude and respect of every artillery officer who feels any interest in his specialty. I sincerely hope they may be able to create and maintain an artillery Creedmoor, where not only the batteries of the State but those of the Regular Army can acquire skill in the use of their guns, without which they are but as "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal."

I cannot close this report without acknowledging the courtesy of Major Jones, the commandant of the school, and of his assistant, Major Wetmore. I also feel under

special obligations to Lieut. E. Davis, quartermaster of the Third Artillery, for having furnished my tent in camp, and for unremitting personal and official attentions. Finally, I do not pretend to have covered all the points of a critical inspection, or to have exhaustively discussed the questions submitted by the adjutant-general of the State of New York in regard to the school. I do not suppose that, under the most favorable conditions, the artillery school would attain its highest sphere of excellence and usefulness at once. Such institutions grow slowly, and this one will, I presume, prove no exception to the rule. It deserves to succeed, for its object is to elevate the *morale* of the field artillery of the State, to inspire its members with a desire to learn their duties, and, conjointly with the facilities of the armories, to make this possible. If this view is correct, its role is not difficult to understand.

The best course, in my judgment, will be that which approximates nearest to the actualities of the service. This, followed with proper enthusiasm during the time set apart for the school, will present conspicuously to its pupils every practical detail of the ordinary routine of field artillery service.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. SANGER,
Capt. First Art., Bvt. Maj., U. S. A., Comd'g. Lt. Bat. K.

A.

HEADQUARTERS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
Artillery School, N. Y. State, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., October 13, 1880.

MAJOR: In compliance with your request of the 12th instant, desiring a report of the medical affairs of the artillery school, I have the honor to submit the following:

Upon receiving notice from the adjutant-general State of New York to report for duty, as medical officer, to Maj. James H. Jones, Twelfth Regiment N. G., N. Y. S., I drew requisitions for medical stores and instruments, the same consisting of a hospital knapsack, filled with those articles most apt to be needed in a camp of this character, and a field and pocket-case of surgical instruments. The requisitions, upon approval of the commanding officer, were duly honored, and the stores receipted for by me.

The command moved into camp on Wednesday, the 6th instant. The camp was found pitched upon the northwest slope of the redoubt at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, the tents being floored, cots furnished for the men, and sinks dug at sufficient distance to prevent any annoyance. In case of heavy storms or gales from any quarter, it was in an exposed position, being open on all sides. Some slight protection might be afforded by the stables of the light battery from northeasterly gales, and by some few trees in front the force of northerly and northwest winds would be a little broken, but the protection afforded in either quarter is not enough for much consideration. In a sanitary point of view, the situation of the camp is well chosen. All the low ground on the reservation is subject to being covered at night with a heavy fog, carrying in it miasma. Although surrounded on all sides with this, I have noticed the camp but slightly invaded, and the amount of malaria reported at sick-call shows the healthy condition of both men and camp. Were the camp held early in the spring, and early in September, I am of the opinion malarial diseases would be much more prevalent.

During the week's encampment the following cases have presented themselves for treatment:

Medical:	
Acute catarrh	3
Malaria	2
Diarrhœa	3
Alcoholism	*1
Constipation	3
Conjunctivitis	1
Surgical:	
Contusions	2
Lacerated wound fractures	*1
Total	16

In the case marked "lacerated wound," &c., the patient, a sergeant of Battery E, was acting as No. 1 for another detachment during mounted drill, on Saturday morn-

*Sent to depot hospital.

ing, the 9th instant. From some cause, the gun exploded prematurely, causing extensive laceration of the right hand, loss of third and fourth fingers, and a fracture of both bones of the right fore-arm about the middle third lower part. By the courtesy and kindness of Bvt. Lieut. Col. E. P. Vollum, post surgeon, I placed the man in the post hospital, and dressed his wounds. I found the instruments which had been furnished upon requisition adequate and in good condition. I am happy to say the patient rallied from his injuries, and I hope will have a useful limb.

In dealing with the medical cases, the hospital knapsack carries nearly all, if not quite, what is necessary. Some few additions or changes could be made, or surgeons allowed to draw for what medicines they consider best, and upon such requisitions the knapsack to be filled.

I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that no blanks are furnished the medical department either for requisitions for medical stores, receipts for, reports, returns, or, in short, for anything, except the discharge for physical disability. I had the honor this past summer to receive orders from Brig.-Gen. W. H. Watson, surgeon-general State of New York, to make a report upon the medical department of the Guard, with such suggestions for change, either in code or regulations, as seemed to me well. In that report I have recommended the adoption of regular reports, at stated intervals, from all medical officers, on properly prepared blanks, and also examinations for admission into the department. I consider the lives and limbs of the rank and file of the Guard too precious to be exposed to the handling of men not competent to fill the duties of medical officers, and, while not reflecting upon the medical staff as now formed, I would guard in future against the admission of any but proved men. In order to make it an object for men of worth to take commissions in the department, I recommended the restoration of rank which, in amendments to the military code of the State in 1878, was reduced. I would favor, as far as practical, forming the department of the Guard in the same manner as that of the Regular Army, simplifying thereby the complications which would arise should State troops be called upon to do service with those of the regular service.

An important element, bearing largely upon the extremely healthy condition of the school, has been the total absence of any intoxication. It is remarkable, and deserving of the highest commendation, that not one case of drunkenness has occurred in any detail during the whole tour of duty. I cannot but feel that such conduct on the part of the men has lightened the duties of the medical officer.

In conclusion, I would acknowledge the courtesy shown me by the officers of the garrison. In particular, I would mention that General De Russey also kindly said anything I needed would be furnished from the post hospital; and Dr. Vollum, who not only added to the comfort of many of the officers by giving bedding, but also placed the ward of the hospital at my disposal, gave orders to the steward to fill any prescription I might send, and aided me personally and by valuable advice in the handling and treatment of those cases placed in the hospital.

To Major Jones, commanding, and Major Wetmore, second in command, I am indebted for many kindnesses and a ready compliance with any suggestions offered as to the sanitary care of the command.

One subject I have omitted. Before entering camp, a contract was made with a caterer for the men's rations. Owing to his not furnishing proper food, by the kindness of Brevet Major Sinclair, the men were rationed in the fort. By this change they received the Regular Army rations, and were not only better fed, but fed upon food properly cooked, and found by experience to be the best for men expecting to perform steady duty. I would suggest that whenever National Guard troops are ordered for service, either they be retained with the Regulars, if such is practicable, or that rations in kind be issued, and arrangements made for cooking. By this plan, plain, healthy food would always be furnished, and danger from improper feeding be avoided.

I have the honor to remain, sir, yours, very respectfully,

LEWIS BALCH,
Surgeon, National Guard, State New York.

Bvt. Maj. J. P. SANGER,
First Artillery, United States Army,
Inspector Artillery School National Guard, State New York.

MILITARY PRISON AT FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE MILITARY PRISON AT FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
July 8, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith annual reports of the quartermaster, surgeon, and chaplain connected with this prison for the year ending June 30, 1880.

I also inclose herewith a tabular statement of labor performed, prisoners received, discharged, &c. During the year large extensions of shops, prison buildings, officers' quarters, &c., have been made, as shown by the following details. In the month of July, 1879, five sets of quarters for commissary sergeant, non-commissioned officers, and hospital matron, each building 16 by 32 feet, with wing building 16 by 16 feet, were commenced; they were completed during the year. During the month of August, 1879, a three-story 39 by 85 building was added to the old shop, and is now used as a shoe and tailor shop. During the month of October new water-closets were added to the shops, and prison buildings Nos. 2 and 3 were newly roofed and slated. During the months of November and December, 1879, a new boiler-house 30 by 36 feet, one story high, was built, and two new boilers set and connections made. In the month of February, 1880, two two-story cottages for clerks, 20 by 30 feet, with L 8 by 14 feet, with one-story wing 20 by 18 feet, were commenced and finished during the fiscal year. An addition 19 by 40 feet, one story and basement, was made to the governor's quarters during the months of April and May, 1880. An extension of prison building No. 1, 19 feet 6 inches by 40 feet, three stories high, and prison building No. 2, 19 feet 6 inches by 39 feet, three stories and basement, were commenced and completed during the months of May and June. There was also built during the month of June an extension to the workshop 50 by 39 feet, three stories high; also a lime-house 16 by 18 feet. Besides these improvements there has been 319 feet of prison wall built during the year, making a total of 1,836 feet completed. Work in the different shops has been very successfully carried on. During the year 1,915 barrack chairs were manufactured, crated, and shipped to the different posts; 65,000 tent pins have been made for the use of the Army, also 15 field desks for the Ute expedition; but this represents only a small portion of the work done in the carpenter shop—all the doors, sash, &c., used were made.

There were manufactured in the shoe shop 25,225 pairs of boots, brass screwed, and 100 pairs hand sewed; also 31,358 pairs of shoes, brass screwed, and 100 pairs hand sewed. In this department care has been taken to save all the scrap leather and cuttings; 11,222 pounds have

been sold, realizing the sum of $285.70, which amount has been turned into the United States Treasury on account of miscellaneous receipts.

During the past season the prison farm yielded 3,700 bushels of potatoes, 6,000 heads of cabbage, 1,000 bushels of corn, 680 bushels of turnips, 260 bushels of onions, 1,000 bushels of tomatoes, and a sufficient quantity of other vegetables for immediate consumption. This year we have under cultivation as a prison farm about 50 acres, planted as follows, viz, 35 acres with potatoes, 3 with cabbage, 6 with corn, the remaining 6 acres with other vegetables, such as onions, beets, turnips, &c. The crops look well, and promise a good yield. All the work appertaining to the farm has been done by prison labor.

During the fiscal year there have been 4,218 bushels of lime burned and used in the building of the wall, prison-building extensions, sanitary purposes, &c.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to report that the conduct of the prisoners, on the whole, has been very good, and that severe disciplinary measures have seldom had to be resorted to. Ten prisoners escaped during the year; two were recaptured, making a loss by escape of eight.

The health of the institution has also been good, no deaths occurring during the fiscal year, as will be seen from the surgeon's report. The embarrassments heretofore existing on account of the crowded condition of everything, have been removed, and the sanitary condition of the prison excellent.

There is a fund of $6,730.42 on hand (deposited in First National Bank, Leavenworth, Kan.), the accumulation of earnings of prison labor. The fund has not been increased to any great extent during the fiscal year, owing to the fact that the Quartermaster's Department has failed to pay for the prison labor furnished it. Attention is invited to statement of unpaid labor performed for the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year 1880.

It will be seen from the following statement the amount of prison appropriation received and expended:

Appropriated		$67,440 00
Expended:		
Subsistence	$16,662 94	
Illuminating	944 89	
Fuel	5,009 00	
Tobacco	399 99	
Clerical services	2,889 96	
New boilers	2,270 15	
Medical supplies	500 00	
Books for library	500 00	
Advertising	16 00	
Hay for bedding	151 60	
Stationery	449 80	
Clothing at discharge	761 26	
Donations at discharge	1,310 00	
Apprehension of prisoners	90 00	
Tools, materials, and miscellaneous stores	4,826 77	
Stone for coping of wall	130 40	
New machinery	2,150 16	
Extension of steam heating	582 83	
Extra pay to guard	388 00	
Hire of foremen and watchman	6,756 67	
New buildings and repair labor	3,753 62	
New building materials	16,895 96	
		67,440 00

I wish to call attention to the fact that a considerable portion of the appropriation has been expended in permanent improvements, ma-

chinery, &c., and if all the labor performed by prisoners had been paid for at the established rate, it would be found that during the past year the prison would have been nearly self-supporting.

I desire to take this opportunity to acknowledge my sincere thanks to the department commander for his kind encouragement and substantial support which he has extended to me during the past year, and I am sure that whatever success has attended my labors here has been largely due to the aid he has given me in the performance of my duties.

It is also gratifying to me to acknowledge my obligations to the different officers on duty at the prison for the manifest interest they have taken in the performance or their arduous duties, their hearty co-operation, and exemplary conduct.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. BLUNT,
Brevet Colonel, U. S. Army, Governor.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
(*Through Headquarters Department of the Missouri.*)

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER.

OFFICE OF A. A. Q. M. AND A. C. S.,
Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, Kansas, July 7, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report relative to the duties and performance thereof of the acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence at this prison:

I was assigned to duty here per Special Order No. 95, Headquarters Department of Missouri, May 14, 1879, and commenced the above duties on June 1, 1879, pursuant to order 15, Headquarters Military Prison, dated June 6, 1879, and have performed them since that date.

No expenditure of public funds has been made by me, all disbursements being made by the governor.

All the property under my care is in good condition.

The number of public animals under my charge is 9 cavalry horses and 38 quartermaster mules. During the year I received from officers one mule. Loss during the year 2 mules (1 by disease, 1 by drowning) and 2 horses by sale at auction.

Subsistence stores for prisoners have been purchased from the Subsistence Department at cost, with 10 per cent. and cost of transportation added.

Tobacco for issue to prisoners has also been procured in this manner.

All building repairs, &c., and work in shops having been conducted under the personal supervision of the governor, I have no report relative thereto to make.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. L. DODGE,
First Lieutenant Twenty-third Infantry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

To the GOVERNOR OF THE U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING SURGEON,
U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, July 8, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a tabular list of diseases, wounds, and injuries of the provost guard, white and colored prisoners, for the year ending June 30, 1880.

There have been 95 entries on the sick report of the members of the provost guard, 757 of white prisoners, and 81 of colored prisoners, during the year. One member of the provost guard and thirteen white prisoners have been discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability; cases generally of pulmonary consumption.

No fatal case has occurred during the year either among the guard or prisoners.

The diseases of greatest prevalence have been malarial fevers and such as are classed generally as catarrhal, coughs, colds, bronchial catarrh, diarrhea, &c. The diet and general hygienic condition of the prisoners are satisfactory.

No contagious diseases have prevailed during the year. Improvements have been made in dining-rooms, kitchen, bakery, and *lavatories*.

Liberal supplies of vegetables and other anti-scorbutics are available, and the prisoners are generally as well fed and clothed as an enlisted man in the Army at large.

The hospital is complete in all its appointments, and the sick have everything necessary to their comfort and well living.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. WRIGHT,
Surgeon U. S. Army.

To the GOVERNOR OF MILITARY PRISON.

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN.

U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Fort Leavenworth, July, 1880.

SIR: In presenting to you my report for the year ending the 30th ult., I have the honor, first of all, to congratulate you on the general prevalence of good order during this period. It would be strange indeed if, among the hundreds that have been here during the year, there should not be found some who represent the worst phases of our depraved nature. The wonder is that so few of this class are found here, and that the violations of discipline have been so rare and trivial in their nature. As a general rule the men are well disposed, and show their appreciation of the great leniency and kindness with which they are treated, by their good behavior.

While the results of my labors are not all that could be desired, still they are, perhaps, all that could reasonably be expected. It is no easy task to eradicate the evil habits which have grown up with the growth of these men, and have become deeply rooted; it is, in fact, a *human* impossibility. Nothing but the power of Omnipotence can do it. Both in my public and private ministrations I strive to impress them with a sense of their own helplessness, and at the same time to inspire them with hopefulness by pointing them to Him who is their righteousness and strength. In how far I may have succeeded, God only knows. Many, with apparently great sincerity, have professed an earnest desire to break away from their evil habits and henceforth lead better lives. I can but hope that such have fully counted the cost, and that when the hour of trial comes they may be found standing in the strength of Christ.

The experience of former years, I trust, has not been without its advantages in enabling me properly to deal with the unfortunate classes here collected, and as new facilities are afforded for carrying on my work, I hope that my labors will be more effective, and attended with greater results.

It is with pleasure that I am able to report that we have now a library in some degree commensurate with the wants of this institution. Out of the $500 set apart by the Secretary of War for the purchase of a library, 677 volumes have been procured, and in a few days will be ready for issue.

The books have been selected with great care and are of such a character as, I think, cannot fail to commend themselves to your judgment as adapted both to interest and instruct. To those by whose instrumentality this much needed auxiliary to our work has been secured we tender our sincere thanks. We would also gratefully remember those who have so generously furnished reading matter at various times during the year for the benefit of the prisoners.

I cannot close without an acknowledgment of our obligations to the Giver of all good for His mercies to us during the past year. The officers of the prison have all been permitted to attend to their duties with uninterrupted health, while among the prisoners there have been but few prostrated by disease and none cut down by death.

Respectfully submitted.

A. D. MITCHELL,
Chaplain.

To the GOVERNOR OF THE U. S. MILITARY PRISON.

EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

REPORT

ON

EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
November 5, 1880.

: I have the honor to render my annual report for the current
ın the subject of Education in the Army.
ce the promulgation of General Orders No. 24, Headquarters of the
, Adjutant-General's Office, May 18, 1878, the construction of build-
or school and religious purposes was authorized by the honorable
tary of War as follows:

Posts.	Designation.	Estimated cost.
ock, Ark	Reading-room	$1,000 00
ngate, N. M	Reading-room, &c	572 00
nroe, Va	School-room, &c	3,000 00
alla Walla, Wash	School-house	800 00
shakie, Wyo	School-room	2,440 00
yard, N. M	Reading-room, &c	707 00
wnsend, Wash	School-house, &c	983 00
ogh, Mont	School-room, &c	548 00
Henry, Md	Reading-room, &c	1,250 00
ant, Ariz	do	1,500 00
ade, D. T	do	958 00
ckinac, Mich	do	1,200 00
dy, Mich	School-room, &c	1,000 00
no, Ind. T	do	775 00
ble, Me	School-house, &c	1,546 00
ll, Idaho	do	1,000 00
, Cal	do	1,589 00
wie, Ariz	do	977 00
rde, Ariz	do	1,500 00
uachuca, Ariz	School-house	236 00
iott, Tex	School-room, &c	1,090 00
wn, Tex	School and library	1,500 00
sé, Idaho	do	1,355 00
rcy, N. M	School-house	800 00
ur d'Alene, Idaho	Chapel, school, and library	1,500 00
lleck, Nev	School, reading-room, and library	404 84
seton, M. T	School-house	375 00
ster, M. T	Chapel and reading-room	1,179 00
pply, Ind. T	Chapel, school, and reading room	2,323 00

: following exhibit shows the average number of pupils who at-
d the schools in operation at military posts during the year:

Posts.	Enlisted men.	Children.	Total.
Lincoln, D. T	40	26	66
ams, R. I	27	.....	27
: Island, Cal	16	9	25
sland, Cal	.....	19	19
Ga	.....	.....	.....

Posts.	Enlisted men.	Children.	Total.
Fort Barrancas, Fla		9	9
Fort Bayard, N. M	10	12	22
Fort Bowie, Ariz		7	7
Fort Brown, Tex	5	12	17
Fort Buford, D. T	26	30	56
Fort Cameron, Utah	8	17	25
Fort Canby, W. T		6	6
Fort Clark, Tex		80	80
Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho		7	7
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	10	19	29
Fort Concho, Tex	70	35	105
Fort Custer, M. T		25	25
David's Island, N. Y	40	9	49
Fort Davis, Tex		13	13
Fort Douglas, Utah	6	28	34
Fort Duncan, Tex	45	10	55
Fort Fred. Steele, W. T		29	29
Fort Garland, Colo			
Fort Gaston, Cal	3	8	11
Fort Hale, D. T		16	16
Fort Halleck, Nev	13	14	27
Fort Hamilton, N. Y	14	27	41
Fort Harney, Oreg	8	10	18
Jefferson Barracks, Mo	21	33	54
Fort Klamath, Oreg		8	8
Fort Lapwai, Idaho		11	11
Fort Laramie, Wyo	9	29	38
Fort Leavenworth, Kans	10	25	35
Fort Lewis, Colo	14	5	19
Fort Columbus, N. Y	60	22	82
Little Rock, Ark	9		9
Fort Logan, M. T		8	8
Fort Lyon, Colo		6	6
Fort Mackinac, Mich	14	8	22
Madison Barracks, N. Y	4	8	12
Fort McHenry, Md		10	10
Fort McPherson, Nebr	8		8
Fort Meade, D. T	30	30	60
Fort Missoula, M. T	10		10
Fort Monroe, Va	40	82	122
Newport Barracks, Ky		9	9
Fort Lowell, Ariz	10	7	17
Fort Niagara, N. Y	10	10	20
Fort Omaha, Nebr	29		29
Fort Ontario, N. Y	10		10
Fort Pembina, D. T	19		19
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y	17	15	32
Fort Preble, Me	11	12	23
Presidio, Cal		17	17
Fort Point, Cal		14	14
Fort Randall, D. T	20	33	53
Fort Reno, Ind. T		17	17
Fort Riley, Kans	1	10	11
Fort Ringgold, Tex	2	35	37
San Diego, Tex		4	4
Fort Shaw, M. T		12	12
Camp Sheridan, Nebr	15	4	19
Fort Sill, Ind. T	15	24	39
Fort Sisseton, D. T	9	3	12
Fort Stanton, N. M	13	2	15
Fort Stevenson, D. T	6	6	12
Fort Stockton, Tex	60	2	62
Fort Sully, D. T	10	21	31
Fort Totten, D. T	11	12	23
Fort Townsend, Wyo		5	5
Fort Trumbull, Conn	1	9	10
Fort Vancouver, W. T	14	34	48
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y	12	13	25
Fort Warren, Mass	4	15	19
Fort Washakie, Wyo	17	6	23
West Point, N. Y	31	168	199
Willet's Point, N. Y		40	40
Fort Wingate, N. M	10	17	27
Fort Yates, D. T	20	20	40
Total	947	1,358	2,305

I have the honor to call the attention of the Honorable Secretary of War to the difficulties met with in obtaining competent teachers for the

post schools from the enlisted men of the Army. A soldier detailed for teacher in the post schools now only receives thirty-five cents per diem extra pay, and is subject to all military duty—garrison and field—or such duties as may be prescribed by his post commander; and we have numerous instances where teachers have been taken out of the schools and sent to the field with their companies, in which case the schools were broken up until other teachers could be supplied; this necessarily causes much inconvenience, loss of time, and almost destroys the interest which should characterize the subject of education in the Army; and it is respectfully recommended that a law be passed by Congress *authorizing the enlistment into the Army of the United States of one hundred and fifty competent young men, to be rated as schoolmasters, with the rank and pay of commissary sergeant.* Should this recommendation become a law, there will be no difficulty in obtaining competent men as teachers, and good and efficient schools will be maintained at each of our military posts. In addition to his other duties the schoolmaster can take charge of the post library, and become responsible to his commanding officer for the school and library property.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. McCOOK,

Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, in charge of Education in the Army.

The SECRETARY OF WAR,

Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

REPORT

OF

THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
November 1, 1880.

R: In compliance with circular of August 25 last, I have the honor urnish the following report of the business of this bureau for the r between October 1, 1879, and October 1, 1880:

ber of general court-martial records received, reviewed, and registered...	1,543
ber of reports made and opinions furnished upon court-martial proceedings, plications for remission of sentence, &c., and upon the miscellaneous ques-ns of law referred to the Judge-Advocate-General for opinion by the Sec-ary of War	1,055
ber of official applications from the War and Treasury Departments and nsion Office for abstracts of proceedings of trials, &c., answered	1,105
es of records furnished under the 114th Article of War, &c., pages	13,510

he following schedule exhibits the number of convictions in the Army he offenses indicated, as shown by the records of general courts-mar- received at the bureau during the past year:

absence without leave	229
advising soldier to desert	3
allowing prisoner to escape	10
assault and battery	62
assault with intent to kill	1
breach of arrest	19
desertion	405
disobedience of orders	82
disrespect to superior officer	21
drunkenness	111
drunkenness on duty	157
embezzlement, &c	6
failure to attend drill, roll-call, &c	69
larceny	123
mutiny and mutinous conduct	9
neglect of duty	50
presenting fraudulent claim	2
offering violence to superior officer	11
quitting guard or post as sentinel	64
quitting platoon or division without leave	1
selling, losing, or wasting government property	92
sleeping on post	41
"conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" (not included under pre-ous heads)	13
disorders, &c., charged as "conduct prejudicial to good order and military scipline" (not included under previous heads)	44
miscellaneous (not included under any previous head)	19

The following table shows the number of trials of officers and enlisted men in the different military departments of the Army, as it appears from the records received during the past year:

Department of Arizona:	
Officers	4
Enlisted men	87
Department of California:	
Officer	1
Enlisted men	159
Department of the Columbia:	
Officers	5
Enlisted men	97
Department of Dakota:	
Officers	2
Enlisted men	255
Department of the East:	
Officers	3
Enlisted men	119
Department of the Gulf:	
Enlisted men	13
Department of the Missouri:	
Officers	8
Enlisted men	154
Department of the Platte:	
Officers	2
Enlisted men	207
Department of the South:	
Enlisted men	22
Department of Texas:	
Officers	10
Enlisted men	250
Department of West Point:	
Cadets	5
Enlisted men	18

Also the following trials by general courts convened by order of the Secretary of War and General of the Army:

At Columbus, Ohio:	
Officer	1
Enlisted men	69
At David's Island, N. Y.:	
Enlisted men	17
At Fort Whipple, Va.:	
Enlisted men	3
At Jefferson Barracks, Mo.:	
Enlisted men	25
At Willets Point, N. Y.:	
Enlisted men	3

The following number of records of trials of enlisted men by inferior courts-martial have been received and filed at the different military departments during the past year, as appears from reports of judge-advocates received:

Department of California	904
Department of Dakota	1,706
Department of the East	1,168
Department of the Missouri	978
Department of the Platte	1,469
Department of the South	482
Department of Texas	1,526
Total	8,233

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the constant and valuable work accomplished by my assistants, as well as by the clerks and other persons employed at the bureau during the year. The officers of the

corps of judge-advocates not on duty at the bureau have performed their varied and important duties with their usual efficiency. Herewith are submitted extracts from the reports of judge-advocates and acting judge-advocates of the several geographical military departments, and your attention is respectfully called thereto. It is much to be regretted that this class of officers cannot be furnished in all cases with suitable libraries of legal works of reference, to be kept at the department headquarters. Frequently called upon, as they are, in the course of their duties, to examine the statute law and rulings of the courts of the States and Territories included in their departments, to advise upon questions of law arising in the administration of the department commands, to prepare military charges and conduct military prosecutions, as well as occasionally to assist in the preparation of cases for trial or in the defences to be made by officers sued or prosecuted in the civil tribunals, these judge-advocates should, it is deemed manifest, be furnished with a selection of legal treatises, reports, and statutes for reference and study; and to deny or unreasonably restrict them in this respect is both unjust to themselves as skilled and faithful officials and prejudicial to the interests of the military service. Such a course may also induce an unnecessary public expense in the retaining and paying of lawyers in cases where the services required might be as well performed by the judge-advocates, were they supplied with the necessary tools of their profession. Moreover, in the progress of civilization, the ancient maxim, "*Inter arma silent leges*," is no longer true, and in time of peace, officers whose specialty it is to study and be prepared to give reliable advice on all legal questions arising in the military service in war as well as in peace, should be provided, as are officers of other departments, with facilities for perfecting themselves in their specialty. In view of these considerations, applications for an appropriation for the purchase of law libraries for department headquarters have been repeatedly made by me and approved by the Secretary of War, and I repeat the recommendation with the hope that it will also meet your approval, and such an appropriation be recommended by you.

I would further repeat and urge the request contained in a former report, that the Secretary of War do recommend the establishing by Congress of a line of promotion in the corps of judge-advocates of the Army, the officers of which, by an unjust discrimination made against this alone of all the principal branches of the service, can now attain no rank higher than major—a rank which several of them have held for upwards of fifteen years without any promotion whatever, while discharging their duties with signal ability.

I have the pleasure of stating that my repeated recommendations of some declaratory legislation in reference to the military statute of limitations as applied to the crime of desertion received the approval of your predecessor and also of the President, as was expressed in his last annual message; and that a bill for this purpose passed the Senate at its last session, and that the Military Committee of the House of Representatives made a report to that body recommending its passage. I sincerely hope the bill will pass the House at the approaching session of Congress and become a law. I respectfully call the attention of the Secretary to the singular anomaly, dwelt upon by me in former reports, that while the prosecution of all other military crimes is admitted to be limited by the existing article to the period of two years therein prescribed, the crime of desertion has been heretofore held and treated by the majority of commanders in the Army to be practically unaffected by the limitation, so that a deserter may be brought to trial at any time after his of-

fence, or, in other words, remain liable to arrest and punishment to the end of his life. Thus, under this doctrine and practice, a soldier of the war of 1812 who may have deserted and be still alive, may at any moment be apprehended, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, though, by an exemplary and valuable life of more than half a century, he may have atoned over and over for the dereliction of his youth. In other words, he remains under a liability from which a soldier guilty of mutiny or cowardice in battle, or a civilian guilty of manslaughter, robbery, rape, arson, or high treason, is exempt under the existing law of the land. "Statutes of limitation," as observed by the United States Supreme Court, "rest upon sound policy and tend to the peace and welfare of society." Wharton remarks of them that they are "acts of amnesty and grace, to be liberally construed in favor of the defendant," and at the same time "checks imposed by the state itself to exact vigilant activity upon its subalterns." They are, indeed, found in all modern codes, as the expression not merely of an enlightened humanity, but of sound sense and practical policy; and for our *military* laws to exclude from their application any particular class of offenders against military discipline would seem to be unworthy the dignity of the government, as well as prejudicial to the interests of the military service, in inducing a lack of promptness and energy in the arrest and punishment of guilty persons. It is well known to the Secretary of War that it has always been held by the Judge-Advocate-General, (my predecessor in office, as well as myself,) that the existing military statute of limitations—the article of war above mentioned—is a *general* statute, applying to desertion in the same manner and to the same extent as to all other military offences, and that the same conclusion has been held and expressed by the honorable Attorney-General in three successive official opinions, and indeed publicly approved and adopted by the Secretary of War in a general order (No. 68) issued from the War Department in 1874. I do not propose, however, to contest here the opposite doctrine, above referred to, but in view of the fact that the same has been repeatedly pronounced against by the highest legal adviser of the government, and of the fact that, while the construction of the article remains thus in conflict, the due administration of military law must be constantly embarrassed, and injustice and oppression be not unfrequently wrought in individual cases. At present, indeed, when parties are brought to trial for desertions committed many years before, and sentenced, the President, upon the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-General, in the majority of cases intervenes, through the Secretary of War, and, by the exercise of the pardoning power, sets free the prisoner. But this fact, which forcibly illustrates the injustice and impolicy of such trials, shows also that the existing law or practice is most faulty in permitting the same to be had at all.

In conclusion, I would refer the Secretary of War to the very recent decision, (of which a copy of the portion referring to this subject is annexed,) of the United States district court for the southern district of New York, in the case of Thomas Davison, on *habeas corpus*, in which the views heretofore expressed by me and my predecessor in office, in regard to the subject of the limitation of prosecution in cases of desertion, are sustained most fully and explicitly and in every separate particular.

I would ask the attention of the Secretary of War to two defects in the existing articles of war, which, though heretofore brought to the consideration of Congress, remain as yet without correction. One of these is the employment in article seventy-two of the word "general"

before "officers," in prescribing by what officers the superior courts-martial may be convened. By the use of this word the article incapacitates any officer below the rank of general—a colonel, for example—who is in command of a military department, from ordering such a court. It is my opinion that *all* department commanders, of whatever rank, should be invested with the same authority in this particular, and accordingly that the word "general" in the first line of the article should be struck out by legislation. The provision, as it now stands, has in several instances caused very considerable embarrassment in the administration of military justice. The other defect had in view is in the framing of the present one hundred and fourth article, which in terms precludes the execution of a sentence of court-martial except where the "whole proceedings" of the same have been approved by the reviewing officer. This term has been construed in practice to mean the material proceedings, *i. e.*, the proceedings material to the legal validity of the sentence or punishment approved. The article, however, as worded, is likely to mislead, and should properly be modified.

The seventy-fourth Article of War in the Revised Statutes provides that officers who may appoint a court-martial shall be competent to appoint a judge-advocate for the same.

Under this provision it is held that every garrison court-martial should now have an acting judge-advocate. Until recently, in practice, such courts were constituted with three officers only, the junior being designated as the recorder. The requirement for the detail of a fourth officer is found to be attended with much inconvenience, from the fact that many of our garrisons are quite small, and do not furnish enough officers available for the purpose. This want can only be remedied by legislation, and it is thought that the occasion suggests the expediency of a still further improvement of the law relating to inferior courts-martial.

The eighty-second Article of War, providing for garrison courts, limits the authority for their appointment to officers commanding posts or places where the troops consist of different corps, so that the commander of a post garrisoned by five or six companies of infantry or of cavalry or artillery only, as the case may be, could not appoint a garrison court, but the commander of a post having but two companies can do so, provided he has a single soldier of another corps or arm of the service, as, for instance, a hospital steward, or an ordnance sergeant. It is apparent that this distinction is an entirely artificial one which should be abolished.

A draft of a bill for this purpose will be submitted for your consideration.

In previous reports I have called the attention of the Secretary of War to the advisability of the enactment of an additional article of war prohibiting gambling in the Army and enforcing the prohibition by appropriate punishments. Attention is again called to this subject, not because I believe that gambling is on the increase in the Army, for, on the contrary, I believe the practice is less prevalent now than it has been for many years, if not less than it has ever been before, but because I am so impressed with the evils growing out of the practice, even in its diminished prevalence, that I think it should not be tolerated at all, but should be driven out of the Army, as duelling has been, by an article of war placing it in a high category of military crimes. The law, out of considerations of public policy, will not permit the pay of an officer or soldier to be attached for the payment of a private debt, no matter how sacred may be the consideration on which the debt is founded, but

the gambler's code enforces the payment of the so-called "debts of honor" with merciless exaction. The cases are not too rare in the Army where, after an officer has, perhaps through the superior proficiency of his adversary in gambling games, unfairly lost his money, he has also in like manner lost his pay-rolls for months in advance, and been thus deprived of the means provided by his government for the support of himself and his family while he is intrusted with the performance of important duties. An officer thus embarrassed is unfitted for the proper discharge of his duties; and that one occasionally should be driven by his necessities to resort to criminal methods of procuring means of support, resulting in his disgraceful dismissal from the Army, is more a matter of sorrow than surprise.

Your attention is called to the following extract from a report made by the Military Committee of the Senate to that body at its last session on a bill "To make an additional article of war":

This bill was fully considered by the committee during the last Congress and was favorably reported to the Senate. They have found no occasion to qualify the views then expressed. The additional article proposed prohibits "gambling, or the playing at cards or other games for money or other valuable stake, or the frequenting of gambling resorts," and it is so framed and the penalties are so adjusted that it is believed the measure would be found practical and a salutary measure of reform. There can be no doubt that the vice which the bill seeks to suppress is extremely prejudicial to the interests of the service, as well as injurious to the individual character and standing of the officers and soldiers engaged in it. The subject is deemed a proper one for legislation.

The following recommendation was submitted by the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army in his annual report for 1877:

"That there be sought to be enacted by Congress an additional article of war, making punishable, at the discretion of a court-martial, the offense of gambling by officers or soldiers of the Army. The criminal code for the government of the Navy contains an article making gambling punishable as 'scandalous conduct, to the destruction of good morals,' and an equal necessity is believed to exist for such a provision in the Articles of War. The vice of gambling, as I gather from records of courts-martial, and other authentic information, prevails to a very considerable extent in our Army. It is, however, not punishable *as such*, but only in certain cases, as where committed by a disbursing officer of the government, or under circumstances reflecting some peculiar dishonor on the party. This vice, I need not add, is most demoralizing in its effects, and necessarily tends to relax the bonds of military obligation and duty. Both to put a stop to an immoral indulgence prejudicial to good order and military discipline, as well as to protect young officers having small pay, who are too often led into it by their superiors in rank, I would recommend that gambling, or the playing at cards or other games for money or other valuable stake, be absolutely and positively prohibited in the Army by the proper legislation to be sought from Congress."

In these views the committee fully concur, and they are satisfied that the Judge-Advocate-General's estimate of the pernicious effect of this vice upon the morals and discipline of the Army is not exaggerated. It will be observed that the law department of the Army holds that gambling, unless indulged in under peculiarly discreditable circumstances, is not punishable by court-martial, and we are strongly of the opinion that such defects should be remedied by prohibitive legislation. The law-making power should not be deterred from the enactment of necessary penal laws by the anticipation of a too prevalent disposition to evade or defy them; but should, on the contrary, resort to the most effectual means for their enforcement.

The general policy of the British army regulations is to discourage gambling. It is made the duty of the commanding officer of a corps "to discountenance any disposition in his officers to play at any game for high stakes." * * * "All gambling in garrison, camp, or cantonments is strictly forbidden." * * * "No tippling or gambling is to be allowed in any of the barrack-rooms." In hospitals "every species of gaming is strictly forbidden." In regimental recreation-rooms "all gambling is strictly prohibited."

The evil consequences arising from the practice of gaming are so manifest that we do not deem it necessary to cite specific instances, although there are those of recent occurrence which have attracted marked attention, and which ought to plead for legislation of this character. It weakens the restraints of discipline, increases the tendency to intemperance, already too marked, leads to losses crippling or ruinous in their extent, and visits its resulting injuries upon innocent and worthy families.

Should some such bill as the one so reported to the Senate become a law and be administered with an earnest purpose to make it effectual, the result would undoubtedly be most beneficial. Hoping that you may concur in these views, I respectfully request that you will give them your express approval.

A "Digest of Opinions of the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, with notes, by Brevet Col. W. Winthrop," published by the authority of the Secretary of War, has recently been printed at the Government Printing Office. As the notes refer to all decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the Court of Claims, and also to important decisions of State courts, and likewise to the opinions of the Attorneys-General, on matters relating to military administration, he trusts the vol ume will prove useful to the service and valuable, as a book of reference, to the Secretary in the administration of the multifarious affairs of his department.

Respectfully submitted.

W. M. DUNN,
Judge-Advocate-General.

Hon. ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
Secretary of War.

Extract from the report of Maj. H. B. Burnham, judge-advocate, Department of the Platte.

The administration of military justice in this department during the past year has been mainly satisfactory.

The questions submitted to this office for examination, report, or advice, have elicited prompt response.

Correspondence within and beyond this department has been maintained in reply to requests for information and opinion concerning the multifarious questions arising in the public service and relating to cases and matters under general and local municipal as well as military law. This duty has, at times, been performed with difficulty and at much personal inconvenience, owing to the absence of a supply of books of authority, the desirableness of which is referred to in the preceding annual report from this office, attention to which is respectfully requested.

As facilities in the discharge of the important duties incumbent upon the judicial department of the Army, it is again requested suitable provision may be made by appropriation for this purpose.

The expense would be small, and the best interests of the service and the public would be greatly subserved.

Extract from the report of Maj. D. G. Swaim, judge-advocate, Department of the Missouri.

The records of the trials in the cases of commissioned officers and enlisted men tried by general courts-martial, after having been acted upon by the department commander, were transmitted to the Judge-Advocate-General as provided by law. The records of the trials of cases tried by inferior courts-martial, after having been acted upon, have been retained and filed in this office.

Substantially, my duties continue the same as specified in my last annual report.

I desire to invite attention to the necessity of an appropriation for the purchase of a few of the standard law works for the use of this office.

Extract from report of Maj. A. B. Gardner, judge-advocate, Military Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East.

As usual, the military crime of "desertion" is the one which has most frequently come under the cognizance of general courts-martial in this department, although a number of the offenders were deserters from posts in other military departments.

In comparing the sentences awarded by general courts for this crime in different parts of the country, considerable inequalities are noticeable even when the circumstances in each case are the same.

In certain foreign services an attempt has been made to obviate this by prescribing a scale of punishments according to the nature and degree of the offence.

While legislation would be desirable to attain the same result here, nevertheless if

the honorable Secretary of War should, on your suggestion, approve and recommend a suitable scale of punishments for this crime, general courts-martial would, undoubtedly, give respectful attention and endeavor to conform, and thus establish some degree of uniformity.

During the time covered by this report there have been 57 applications for mitigation or remission of sentences of military prisoners, upon which the major-general commanding has required reports and recommendations from this office.

Inspection has also been made of the penitentiary in this State where military convicts are confined to inquire into their condition, and full report rendered thereon.

Under the act of Congress of the 3d March, 1877, there have been received at this office from the different posts in the Department of the East, during the time covered by this report, the proceedings in 1,168 cases of regimental or garrison courts-martial for examination and revision.

These routine duties have been supplemented by others incident to the office of judge-advocate, in which reports and recommendations have been required by the major-general commanding on questions involving the authority of post commanders to do various acts under the laws; as, for example, the right to dispossess and the proper mode of procedure in cases of unauthorized intrusions or settlements on military reservations; the construction of deeds of cession of land and jurisdiction at posts where rights of occupancy or use have been claimed or requested.

Occasions have also arisen where the chiefs of administrative and disbursing branches of the staff departments have requested information and advice in legal complications growing out of their official duties.

The latest instance occurred within the present month, where the chief quartermaster of the department was served with an order from the New York State supreme court to appear before a referee and also enjoining him from paying a public contractor sums due and payable on important existing contracts.

Under the recent opinion of the Attorney-General as promulgated from Army headquarters, technical proceedings had to be taken by me at once under the New York code of procedure to obtain an order from the supreme court for the plaintiffs in the action to show cause why the prior orders of the court in the premises should not be vacated, as delay would have been prejudicial to the public interests.

On proper hearing and argument on the return day, the court vacated its prior orders.

I have also to report that the legislature of the State of New York, on the 7th day May, 1880, passed, on proper presentation, the act which was drafted and submitted by me under prior instructions, by which very valuable riparian rights and jurisdiction have been ceded to the United States over lands adjacent to Governor's, Bedloe's, Ellis's, and David's Islands and Forts Schuyler, Wadsworth, and Hamilton, in New York Harbor.

A patent has since been obtained from the land commissioners for these lands, and duly forwarded to the War Department.

Under instructions from the honorable Secretary of War I have now in charge the preparation of a bill, on completion of the surveys, for submission to the same legislature at its next session in order to obtain a site at New Rochelle for a boat-house for the David's Island general recruiting depot.

In addition to these professional duties I was called upon, with approval of the proper authority, to act as counsel, more particularly for the respondent, before the court of inquiry ordered by the President to inquire into the conduct of Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren in the operations of the Fifth Army Corps at the battle of Five Forks, with a view to assist in the development of all the facts for the final action of the court and reviewing authority. This is still on. Many witnesses have been examined and many summoned. Its record will be printed under the orders of the War Department.

Extract from report of Capt. G. B. Russell, judge-advocate, Department of the South.

It is recommended that from the War Department there be furnished to each post and to department headquarters copies of all acts of State legislatures ceding jurisdiction over the several reservations.

Having occasion to look for a cession of jurisdiction over reservation at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, I failed to find any act of the Louisiana legislature ceding any jurisdiction there. * * *

At posts garrisoned by one or two companies there seldom have been enough officers to constitute garrison courts-martial, especially since the decision requiring a judge-advocate; thus discipline is impaired by the want of prompt punishment of offenders.

It is recommended that it be suggested to Congress to re-establish the "field officers' court," or, better, to authorize the detail of the line officer next in rank to the commanding officer, provided he be above the grade of lieutenant, to act as garrison judge for minor offences.

Extract from report of Capt. B. B. Keeler, judge-advocate, military division of the Pacific and Department of California.

Of the many subjects of general interest to the Bureau of Military Justice, I select for remark the following:

By General Orders No. 15, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, it is provided that "a judge-advocate is hereafter to be appointed for a regimental or a garrison court in like manner as for a general court;" and in a communication addressed by the Adjutant-General to the division commander of April 19th last, he informs the latter that "the Secretary of War has decided that the order in question is mandatory. Under the seventy-fourth Article of War (Revised Statutes) *all* courts must have a judge-advocate."

If this decision shall remain in force, I am of the belief that the interests of the service will require that steps be taken by the proper authority to procure a modification of the article. As now construed four officers are required to try every petty case which comes before these inferior courts; and as many of our posts are remote from any other, and consist of but one company, with sometimes only one or two officers present available for such details (the commanding officer, for instance, not being eligible), great inconvenience, detriment, and expense is incurred in sending officers from other posts to make up the requisite number for the trial of the most trifling case. It was bad enough in every way before, but by this construction of the article the evil has been greatly enhanced, and in my judgment requires abatement.

Extract from report of Lieut. W. T. Howard, judge-advocate, Department of Texas.

Appended hereto, I have the honor to submit a tabulated report of the cases tried in this department since October, 1879. A comparison of this with preceding reports shows that offences of a serious nature and crimes, except that of desertion, are less frequent. Inquiry into the cause of these desertions has led to nothing positive; but the following observations have been made, and are given for what they are worth:

The record of trials show that deserters have generally been indifferent, troublesome soldiers—old offenders; and it appears that, as the surrounding influences are more demoralizing, desertion, as well as offences generally, are of more frequent occurrence. Thus at the northern posts of Texas all offences, including desertion, are rare; while from Fort Clark, south, they are comparatively many. This is true of troops of the same kind, as the Twenty-fourth Infantry in the southern, and the Twenty-fifth Infantry in the northwestern part of the department. I am assured that the material of the latter is not better than that of the former regiment; and yet the record of desertions, and misdemeanors stands 7 to 1 in favor of those troops stationed at the northern posts, where the facilities for drink and alliance with an element of loose population are fewer.

In no instance has ill-treatment or lack of food appeared as the cause of desertion. On the contrary, from a company, known to be well regulated in every respect, a number of soldiers have deserted; while from the only two companies in which these grievances existed (see G. C. M. O. 34 of 1879 and 36 of 1880, A. G. O.) not a desertion has occurred.

Last year a regiment arrived from the lakes; none deserted. This year a regiment arrived from Dakota; twenty-nine deserted forthwith. Six were apprehended; but their trials failed to develop the cause.

In consequence of the present state of the regulations and the orders and rulings of the War Department, it was observed that military courts fell into frequent error. To remedy this I compiled, with much care and labor, from existing laws, orders, regulations, and decisions, two publications promulgated in General Orders Nos 1 and 11, current series, headquarters department of Texas. By this means uniformity has been established, the heretofore frequent necessity for returning proceedings for correction has been greatly diminished, and business generally has been facilitated.

This office is not supplied with suitable books of law. To transact business intelligently, I have bought such books as were indispensible and I could afford; but others, which I do not feel warranted in purchasing and which cannot be found in the town, are necessary—a need grievously felt.

United States district court, southern district, New York.

In the matter of Thomas Davison on *habeas corpus*.

CHOATE, J.:

The petitioner, Thomas Davison, seeks to be discharged on *habeas corpus*. He has been arrested as a deserter from the Army, and is confined at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island. It appears by the return that he enlisted in New York on the 28th day of July, 1870, for the term of five years; and that he deserted while on furlough on the 14th day of February, 1872; that he was arrested as a deserter and brought to Fort

Columbus on the 21st day of October, 1880, and that the preliminary steps have been taken by the proper military officers to have him brought before a general court-martial for trial. It appears * * * that at no time since the 14th day of February, 1872, has he been absent from the United States, but, on the contrary, has always resided continuously in the city of New York, which is the place where he is alleged to have committed the offense and where he was arrested.

The prisoner's release is claimed on the ground "that more than two years have elapsed since the commission of the alleged offence and before the issuing of an order for his trial, and that therefore he is not legally liable to be arrested and held for trial as a deserter. * * *

The one hundred and third Article of War (Rev. Stats., § 1342) provides that "No person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a general court-martial for any offence which appears to have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial, unless, by reason of having absented himself, or of some other manifest impediment, he shall not have been amenable to justice within that period." It is insisted on the part of the respondent that by "absence" is here meant absence from the post of duty and that this article has no application to desertions. It is certainly a startling proposition that there is no limitation at all upon prosecutions for the offense of desertion; that one who has once been a deserter is subject during the whole of his natural life to be brought before a military court and tried and punished for this offence even in extreme old age. Yet this is seriously contended by the learned counsel for the respondent. The statute does not require, nor in my opinion admit of so strict and narrow a construction. There is nothing in this article itself clearly indicating that it does not extend to every military offence. As it is the only article limiting the time of prosecutions the presumption is very strong that it extends to every military offence; for, with the single exception of the crime of murder, the almost universal policy of the criminal law is to prescribe a term within which the offender shall be brought to trial. The language of this statute of limitations must be construed with reference to the use of similar language in other statutes of limitations. The "absence" here intended is obviously from the context such an absence as interposes an impediment to the bringing of the offender to trial and punishment. It means absence from the jurisdiction of the military courts; that is, absence from the United States. The "other manifest impediments" referred to in the statute as being such as shall have prevented the offender from being amenable to justice, are such impediments only as operate to prevent the military court from exercising its jurisdiction over him, as for instance his being continuously a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, or of his being imprisoned under sentence of a civil court for crime and the like. This seems to me to be the sensible and proper construction of the article. It is the construction which has been frequently given to it by the Executive department. (1 Opin. Atty. Gen. 383; 13 *id.*, 462; 14 *id.*, 52; re Harris, 14 *id.*, 265.) Nor as it seems to me can the whole effect of the limitation be taken away on the theory that the desertion may be considered for some purposes to be a continuing offense. The offense was *complete* February 22, 1872, for the purpose of this article, and indeed in the return that is alleged to be the time when the offence was committed for which the prisoner is now held.

Upon the undisputed facts of the case there was neither absence nor other impediment to his prosecution within the meaning of the statute. The prisoner has at all times been within the jurisdiction and amenable to justice if the charge against him is true. Therefore he is entitled to be discharged. The facts are such that if brought to trial he cannot possibly be found guilty, or punished by court martial for the desertion. If on the facts a question could arise whether the prisoner had as matter of fact been absent from the jurisdiction, or by reason of other impediment had not been amenable to justice, then it might perhaps be the proper province of the military court and not of this court on *habeas corpus* to determine that question. But the fact not being disputed that he has resided in the city of New York continuously ever since his desertion the court-martial has nothing to try and his arrest for this cause is illegal.

Petitioner discharged.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

REPORT

OF

THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 30, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of operations of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

The balance at end of June 30, 1879, in Treasury to credit of the Quartermaster's Department was, as by last report		$1,219,701 13
The appropriations made for the service of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year were, in gross		11,310,300 00
Appropriations for deficiency for 1879 and prior years		115,840 21
Amounts deposited to credit of appropriations and received from sales to officers of public property		446,964 50
Total		13,092,805 84
Remittances to disbursing officers have amounted to	$11,110,764 28	
Requisitions to pay settlements made by the Treasury	281,166 81	
Carried to surplus fund, act June 30, 1874	673,059 07	
		12,064,990 16
Balance in Treasury undrawn at end of June 30, 1880		1,027,815 68

A table accompanying this report gives the amount of the various items of appropriations, remittances, &c., in detail.

A table is also with this report, giving the annual appropriations and annual expenditures for the Quartermaster's Department for each fiscal year since 1st of July, 1871.

Referring to this table for details, I note here that the expenditures have been as follows:

In the year ending June 30, 1872	$12,722,116 98
In the year ending June 30, 1873	13,851,215 04
In the year ending June 30, 1874	14,558,317 01
In the year ending June 30, 1875	12,570,392 92
In the year ending June 30, 1876	12,546,691 65
In the year ending June 30, 1877	12,235,295 39
In the year ending June 30, 1878	10,754,321 44
In the year ending June 30, 1879	10,828,259 10
In the year ending June 30, 1880, and in the hands of officers	10,866,680 44

The Quartermaster's Department is charged with the duty of providing the means of transportation by land and water for all troops and all material of war. It furnishes the horses of the artillery and cavalry, and horses and mules for the trains. It provides and distributes clothing, tents, camp and garrison equipage, forage, lumber, and all material for camps and for shelter of troops and stores. It builds barracks, storehouses, hospitals; provides wagons and ambulances and harness, except for cavalry and artillery horses; builds or charters ships, steamers, and

boats, docks, and wharves; constructs and repairs roads, railways, and bridges; clears out obstructions in rivers and harbors when necessary for military purposes; provides, by hire or purchase, grounds for military encampments and buildings; pays generally all expenses of military operations not by law assigned to some other department; and, finally, it provides and maintains military cemeteries in which the dead of the Army are buried.

Food, arms, ammunition, medical and hospital stores are purchased and issued by other departments, but the Quartermaster's Department transports them to the place of issue and provides storehouses for their preservation until consumed.

About two hundred officers of the line in each fiscal year are placed on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, and are charged with the responsibility for public property, and many of them with the disbursement of public funds. A list of those to whom money has been remitted, or who have acted as assistant quartermasters during the fiscal year. is with this report.

For the responsibility thus involved, and the labor attending these duties, it seems to be just that they should be allowed by the government the same moderate monthly compensation which is allowed to acting commissaries of subsistence for duties somewhat similar, viz, $10 per month.

The want of post quartermaster sergeants still continues to be felt, and I am requested by officers who have the good of the service at heart to again recommend that their appointment be provided for.

The acting assistant quartermaster who is in charge of the military property of the Quartermaster's Department at any military post, as a rule, leaves the post whenever the garrison is exchanged or removed, and the sudden transfer of property, often of great value, is attended with risk of loss to the officers.

A post quartermaster sergeant, who would remain at the post, would be able to save officers and the government loss which results from such sudden and frequent changes. This care of supplies would prevent useless transportation and wastage.

The value of the service of ordnance and commissary sergeants is well established by experience, but the quartermaster's department, whose property at military posts generally exceeds in value all others combined, is without these useful non-commissioned officers.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Col. Stewart Van Vliet has been on duty in this office in charge of the inspection branch and as inspector.

Lieut. Col. S. B. Holabird has had charge of the finance branch and of the examination of accounts and returns of officers preparatory to their being transmitted to the Treasury for settlement, and of the supply and distribution and manufacture of clothing and camp and garrison equipage. He assumed these duties on November 10, 1879, prior to which Lieut. Col. J. D. Bingham was in charge of them.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Hodges has had charge of the transportation, regular supplies, and miscellaneous claims branches of the office.

Maj. J. M. Moore has had charge of the claims branch and of the barracks and quarters branch of the office.

Capt. A. F. Rockwell has had charge of the maintenance and improvement of the national military cemeteries, and has also done the duty of depot quartermaster at this station.

Other principal regular stations have been occupied as follows:

Col. D. H. Rucker, assistant quartermaster-general, has been in charge

f the Philadelphia general depot of the Quartermaster's Department, ıe principal depot for purchase and manufacture of clothing for the ırmy.

Col. Rufus Ingalls, assistant quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster of Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill., and to July 1, 1879, also depot quartermaster at that station.

Col. L. C. Easton, assistant quartermaster-general, has been in charge f the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at New York ity.

Lieut. Col. S. B. Holabird, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quarermaster Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, t Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., until October 15, 1879.

Lieut. Col. Chas. H. Tompkins, deputy quartermaster-general, chief uartermaster Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

Lieut. Col. James A. Ekin, deputy quartermaster-general, in charge f the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Jeffersonille, Ind., disbursing officer of the Quartermaster's Department at ouisville, Ky., and in charge of the national military cemeteries in entucky and Tennessee, and of investigation of claims in Kentucky, ennessee, Ohio, and Indiana.

Lieut. Col. Rufus Saxton, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quarermaster Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., until ctober 15, 1879, and since Nov. 1, 1879, chief quartermaster Military ivision of the Pacific and Department of California, at Presidio of San rancisco, Cal.

Lieut. Col. J. D. Bingham, deputy quartermaster-general until Octoer 15, 1879, on duty in the Quartermaster General's Office, and since ctober 19, 1879, chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri, Fort eavenworth, Kans.

Lieut. Col. A. J. Perry, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster Military Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East, overnor's Island, New York Harbor.

Lieut. Col. John G. Chandler, deputy quartermaster-general, chief uartermaster Department of the South, at Newport Barracks, Ky.

Maj. William Myers, quartermaster, depot quartermaster, Chicago, Ill.

Maj. C. G. Sawtelle, quartermaster, chief quartermaster Department f the Columbia, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory.

Maj. James J. Dana, quartermaster, chief quartermaster District of ew Mexico, at Santa Fé, N. Mex.

Maj. R. N. Batchelder, quartermaster in charge of the general depot f the Quartermaster's Department at San Francisco, Cal.

Maj. M. I. Ludington, quartermaster, chief quartermaster Department f the Platte, at Omaha, Nebr.

Maj. B. C. Card, quartermaster, chief quartermaster Department of exas, San Antonio, Tex.

Maj. C. A. Reynolds, quartermaster, disbursing quartermaster at Buffalo, N. Y.

Maj George. B. Dandy, quartermaster, purchasing and shipping quarermaster at Portland, Oreg.

Maj. George H. Weeks, quartermaster, chief quartermaster Departıent of Arizona, at Prescott, Ariz.; also depot and disbursing quarterıaster at Whipple Depot, Ariz.

Maj. William B. Hughes, quartermaster, depot quartermaster at Saint ouis, Mo.

Maj. A. G. Robinson, quartermaster, disbursing quartermaster District f Montana, at Helena, Mont.

Major E. D. Baker, quartermaster, until October 16, 1879, depot quar-

termaster at Bismarck, Dak., and since December 17, 1879, depot quartermaster at San Antonio, Tex.

INSPECTION BRANCH.

This branch of the office reports the stations and duties of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, and those of the line officers and officers of other branches of the staff on duty in the Quartermaster's Department as acting assistant quartermasters.

Two hundred and eighty-two have been on such duty for longer or shorter periods during the year. A list of their names and stations accompanies this report.

It prepares the monthly returns of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the Adjutant-General's Office. It files and examines the annual reports of officers; files and distributes General and Special Orders, rolls of honor, and other printed documents relating to the Quartermaster's Department. It attends to the procuring and distributing to military posts the reading-matter furnished to them in connection with the system of military schools and instruction of soldiers and of their children. This reading-matter consists principally of the current periodical literature of the day, for which, however, when desired by the post, a supply of school-books is occasionally substituted. The total expenditure to supply the schools with reading-matter during the year has been about $6,000.

Ninety-three thousand two hundred general orders and other printed papers have been received, and sixty-nine thousand five hundred sent out during the year.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

During the year authority has been given, under the act of 28th July, 1866 (Revised Statutes sec. 1231), and in pursuance of the policy inaugurated by Secretary McCrary of encouraging education in the Army, for the erection of 27 school-houses at 27 different military posts, as follows:

	Cost.
New Camp Grant, Ariz	$1,500 00
Camp Huachuac, Ariz	236 00
Fort Verde, Ariz	1,500 00
Fort Bowie, Ariz	977 00
Fort Halleck, Nev	404 00
Fort Hall, Idaho	675 00
Presidio, Cal	1,590 00
Fort Boise, Idaho	1,355 00
Fort Cœur d'Alêne, Idaho	1,500 00
Fort Townsend, Wash	983 00
Fort Vancouver, Wash	1,788 00
Fort Marcy, N. Mex	800 00
Fort Wingate, N. Mex	572 00
Fort Supply, Idaho	2,323 00
Fort Baker, Mont	1,101 00
Fort Meade, Dak	958 00
Fort Keogh, Mont	548 00
Fort Custer, Mont	1,180 00
Fort Totten, Dak	580 00
Fort Sisseton, Dak	375 00
Fort Brown, Tex	1,500 00
Fort Reno, Idaho	774 00
Fort Elliott, Tex	1,090 00
Fort Preble, Me	1,545 00
Fort Brady, Mich	1,000 00
Fort Mackinac, Mich	1,200 00
Fort McHenry, Md	1,350 00
Total cost	29,404 00

The average cost of these buildings is $1,089. Such schools are now in operation.

TRANSPORTATION.

The movement during the year was of 55,468 persons, 16,094 beasts, and 126,218 tons of material, the cost of which is reported at $1,937,318.56, of which $410,673.62 was paid for transportation of persons, and $1,526,644.94 for freight.

The larger movements of troops were—

First Cavalry, Company G, from Department of the Columbia to Department of California, 196 miles.

Fourth Cavalry, headquarters and Companies A, D, E, K, L, and M, from Department of Texas to Department of the Missouri, 1,435 miles.

Tenth Cavalry, Companies A, G, and I, from Department of the Missouri to Department of Texas, 963 miles.

First Infantry, headquarters and ten companies, from Department of Dakota to Department of Texas, 1,681 miles.

Sixth Infantry, headquarters and ten companies, from Department of Dakota to Department of the Missouri, 1,783 miles.

Seventh Infantry, Companies B, C, D, E, F, and K, from Department of Dakota to Department of the Missouri and back, 2,568 miles.

Eighth Infantry, Company F, from Department of Arizona to Department of California, 1,059 miles.

Thirteenth Infantry, headquarters and ten companies, from Department of the South to Department of the Missouri, 874 miles.

Twenty-second Infantry, Companies D, E, F, and K, from Department of the Missouri to Department of Texas, 849 miles.

Twenty-fifth Infantry, headquarters and ten companies, from Department of Texas to Department of Dakota, 1,963 miles.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

There were moved by rail 28,508 persons, 13,561 beasts, and 71,089 tons of materials and supplies. The cost to the appropriation for transportation of the Army is reported at $264,580.20 for passengers and $346,538.08 for stock and freight.

The value of the military transportation during the year by the bonded Pacific railroads was $1,116,108.07, which, under the law of 7th May, 1878, the Secretary of the Treasury withholds and applies as directed in that law.

The value at full tariff rates of transportation over the land-grant railroads during the year is estimated at $225,000.

The Court of Claims has decided in the case of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad *vs.* United States, No. 11,471, December term, 1879, that 50 per cent. of ordinary rates is properly payable to these land-grant railroads for military transportation, but this compensation, under existing laws, can be secured only by suit in that court, brought by each railroad interested.

Thus the total value at tariff rates of service rendered to the War Department by railroads, including those subsidized and not subsidized, during the year is estimated at $1,952,218.35, of which $723,610.28 is payable in money, $1,116,108.07 is to be withheld and applied by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the law of 7th May, 1878, and $112,500 is to be retained absolutely and not paid or credited to land-grant railroads under the existing laws as interpreted by the courts.

BONDED PACIFIC RAILROADS.

No change has been made during the year in the legislation relative to the bonded Pacific railroads. With the report of the transportation branch of this office is an opinion of the Department of Justice upon a series of questions submitted by the Quartermaster-General to the Secretary of War as to the effect of existing laws upon dealings of the War Department with these railroads. This opinion, since it was received, has governed the practice of the Quartermaster's Department.

The total earnings on account of military transportation of these railroads, from their first opening to 30th June, 1880, is stated as follows:

Names of companies.	Amount paid in cash.	Amount credited on bonds under act of July 2, 1864.	Amount withheld under act of March 3, 1873. (Rev. Stats. 5260.)	Amount withheld under act of May 7, 1878.	Total.
Union Pacific	$1,692,630 75	$1,692,630 94	$3,166,390 31	$408,322 49	$6,959,974 49
Central Pacific	261,106 21	261,106 29	625,494 47	173,569 54	1,321,276 51
Kansas Pacific	881,068 85	881,068 90	525,695 24	.....	2,287,832 99
Sioux City and Pacific	3,594 28	3,594 29	27,200 76	.....	34,389 33
Total	2,838,400 09	2,838,400 42	4,344,780 78	581,892 03	10,603,473 32

The following tables state the military transportation during the fiscal year on the several Pacific railroads named:

Names of companies.	No. of persons transported.	No. of animals transported.	Freight transported, lbs.
Union Pacific	8,227	7,392	53,722,386
Central Pacific	1,449	574	6,970,415
Kansas Pacific	1,740	1,257	7,024,237
Sioux City and Pacific	1,404	3	272,297
Total	12,820	9,226	67,989,335

The cost of this service is stated as follows:

Names of companies.	Amount of accounts referred to Treasury for settlement.	Amount of accounts rendered and under examination July 1, 1880.	Estimated amount of accounts not yet rendered.	Total.
Union Pacific	$113,566 77	$32,474 72	$505,092 20	$651,133 69
Central Pacific	23,313 01	150,551 19	111,099 28	284,963 48
Kansas Pacific	10 90	.....	175,000 00	175,010 90
Sioux City and Pacific	.....	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
Total	136,890 68	183,025 91	796,191 48	1,116,108 07

The following is a statement of unsettled accounts with these railroads on 30th June, 1880, either in this office or in the Treasury Department, under adjustment:

Names of companies.	In Treasury.	In Quartermaster-General's Office.	Total.
Union Pacific	$49,484 72	$189,405 25	$238,889 97
Central Pacific	34,753 26	303,175 70	337,922 96
Kansas Pacific	866 70	47,996 69	48,863 39
Total	85,104 68	540,577 64	625,682 32

LAND-GRANT RAILROADS.

The debt of the United States to the land-grant railroads on account of the War Department is increasing. They are faithfully rendering service of the greatest value to the Army.

Payment by the War Department is forbidden by existing laws, and they are referred to the courts. Each railroad having an account against the War Department is required to bring suit in the Court of Claims.

The principles of settlement have been fixed and determined by the Supreme Court and by several decisions in the Court of Claims under the decision of the Supreme Court, all of which will be found stated in the report of the transportation branch of this office, herewith.

In the sundry civil bill of March 3, 1879, appropriation of $300,000 was made to pay, so far as it would go, 50 per cent. of arrears of Army transportation to land-grant railroads. This appropriation has been exhausted, and considerable sums remain unpaid.

I have therefore submitted to the Secretary of War estimates for further appropriations on this account, based upon the payment of 50 per cent. of their earnings.

A general order of the War Department is being printed regulating the business of military transportation over land-grant and bonded railroads, and the adjustment of accounts therefor, in conformity with the latest legislation, decisions of courts, and opinions of the Department of Justice.

WAGON AND STAGE TRANSPORTATION.

On wagon-wheels the department moved, by contract or hire and by Army teams, 31,175 tons of military supplies. The cost of this work is reported at $822,188.69.

Forty-five contracts for wagon transportation have been made and reported to this office.

Four thousand one hundred and ninety-two passengers and 29,438 pounds of stores have been moved by stage, costing $86,263.65.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

Twenty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight persons, 2,533 beasts, and 23,940 tons of materials and supplies have been moved by water, at a cost of $417,755.94. The work was done on established commercial lines of water transportation in part, in part by contract, and in part by vessels owned or chartered by the United States.

The following vessels are in service of the department: Side-wheel steamer Henry Smith, harbor boat, New York; propeller Ordnance, between New York and ordnance proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J.; steam-tug Atlantic, ferry-boat between New York and Governor's Island; steam-tug Resolute, Boston Harbor boat; propeller General McPherson, San Francisco Harbor boat; steam-launches: Thayer, in Boston Harbor; Monroe, at Fortress Monroe; General Greene, at Fort McHenry, Md.; Hamilton, at the recruiting depot, David's Island, New York Harbor; General Jessup, at Fort Adams, Newport Harbor; Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor boat; stern-wheeler General Sherman, on the Upper Missouri River and the Yellowstone River; the schooner Matchless, at Key West, Fla.

The cost of maintenance and of running these vessels during the year has been $100,874.69.

The Thayer being considered too small for the full service of Boston Harbor forts, the Resolute was purchased on 14th November, 1879, by order of the Secretary of War, at the cost of $14,000. Necessary alterations and improvements made on her increased the total cost before going into service to $17,947.46. She is 87.35 feet over all; 18.6 feet beam; 8 feet hold; tonnage, 73 tons; return tubular boiler, 7 feet by 12.5 feet in size; surface condensing engine, cylinder 20 by 20 inches.

The total expenditure for water transportation, as stated above, is $417,755.94.

TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS.

One thousand four hundred and twenty-five accounts and claims for transportation have been adjusted in this office during the year, amounting to $1,300,212.80; 1,219, amounting to $1,007,452.43, were reported favorably for settlement; 118, amounting to $169,959.51, were unfavorably reported and rejection recommended, and 88, amounting to $122,800.86, were suspended for additional evidence; 317, amounting to $607,235.04, were in this office unsettled at close of fiscal year.

INDEBTED RAILROADS.

The railroads which at the close of the war purchased railroad material from the United States, excluding those whose debts had not been compromised under various special laws of Congress, and excluding two railroads declared insolvent, owed the United States, on 30th June, 1879, $1,026,474.76. Interest and charges against the railroads during the year amount to $42,631.49; payments by military transportation, to $194.53; and the debt due on 30th June, 1880, was $1,068,911.72.

In addition to the payments by military transportation, the sum of $53,106.09 was received on account of the debt of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, under a judgment obtained against that company in 1876. This sum was specifically appropriated by Congress to settle this account, the postal earnings of the road, reserved by the Postmaster-General, having been carried into the surplus fund. The railroad still owes the Quartermaster's Department, from its postal earnings, $2,475.83. The McMinnville and Manchester Railroad, on similar account, owes $5,050.87. For these sums I understand, from the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, that appropriation will be asked of Congress in order to settle these accounts.

The amount found due the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company by the accounting officers, payable out of the appropriation of $300,000 for 50 per cent. of earnings of land-grant railroads, referred to in my last annual report, is still withheld by the Treasury, waiting settlement of the debt of that railroad for purchase of railroad material at the close of the war.

No progress has been made in settlement of the debts of the McMinnville and Manchester, the Edgefield and Kentucky, and the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroads.

Suit is pending against the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad in the circuit court of the United States for the middle district of Tennessee, but its condition is not known to this office.

The State of Tennesseé is responsible for the debt of the Edgefield and Kentucky, and of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad, the officers of the State having executed, under specific legislative authority of the State, the bonds required at time of sale to secure the United States against loss. The State appears to take no action in the

matter, and letters to the governor have brought no replies. The debt is a just one, and the War Department holds the State's bond to secure it. It will be well to have suit brought in the Supreme Court to settle this debt incurred fifteen years since, upon which no payment is made.

REGULAR AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

Animals.—Two thousand and twenty-two cavalry and artillery horses were purchased during the year, costing $237,375.47, an average per head of $117.39. Some of these were delivered under contracts of the previous year, not completed on 30th June, and were paid for out of appropriation of previous year. The number of cavalry and artillery horses ordered to be purchased during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1880, was 1,821, estimated to cost $198,315.52. Of the 2,022 actually received, 161 were for Department of Dakota; 500 for Department of the Missouri; 659 for Department of the Platte; 149 for Department of California; 501 at Saint Louis Depot, Mo.; for various departments in the West. Two thousand two hundred and sixty-five mules and 47 draught horses were bought. The mules cost $276,045.80, or $121.87 per head; the horses $7,575, or $161.17 per head.

One thousand three hundred and thirty-seven horses, 751 mules, and 13 oxen were sold during the year. The horses brought $50,844,38; the mules, $25,122.02; the oxen, $272.92; total, $76,239.32, which is deposited in the Treasury to credit of miscellaneous receipts, except the small sum realized by sales of horses to officers.

The following is a summary of the number of animals purchased, sold, died, &c., during the fiscal year, and remaining on hand 30th June, 1880:

	On hand July 1, 1879.	Purchased.	Taken up, &c.	Total.	Sold.	Died.	Lost and stolen.	Total.	On hand June 30, 1880.
Horses	10,990	2,069	163	13,222	1,337	777	404	2,518	10,704
Mules	10,031	2,265	95	12,391	751	797	121	1,669	10,722
Oxen	43	.....	.....	43	13	1	.....	14	29

FUEL, FORAGE, AND STRAW.

Issues of fuel during the year: 108,074 cords of wood; 33,277 tons of coal. Of forage the issues were: 692,329 bushels of corn; 916,244 bushels of oats; 114,766 bushels of barley; 62,791 bushels bran; 55,907 tons of hay; 2,575 tons of straw, and 68 tons of fodder.

CONTRACTS.

There were filed in this office 691 contracts; 471 were for 22,831,284 pounds of corn, 26,260,907 pounds of oats, 4,113,000 pounds of barley, 367,900 pounds of bran, 99,822,860 pounds of hay, 4,805,222 pounds of straw, 91,059 cords of wood, 71,441,993 pounds of coal, and 1,669,200 pounds of chorcoal; 41 contracts for quantities not definitely limited; 3 for work upon national cemeteries; 32 for clothing, camp and garrison equipage; 5 for horses and mules; 3 for harness; 51 for transportation; 10 for buildings; 4 for stationery; 7 for wagons and ambulances; 17

for building-materials; 6 for veterinary supplies; 3 for miscellaneous services, and 38 leases.

VEHICLES.

They were purchased 400 six-mule Army wagons; 240 two-horse wagons; 19 spring-wagons; 3 trucks, and 1 water-wagon. The six-mule wagons cost $108 to $119.75 each; the two-horse wagons $102.40 each. Forty of the latter, purchased on the Pacific coast, cost $149 each; 12 spring-wagons, bought in California, cost $215 each.

Three wagon-gears, and 12 sets of wagon-wheels made entirely of iron, by the Davis Iron Wagon Company, of Elmira, N. Y., were purchased for trial, and have been sent West. Reports of their work have not yet been received, except as to one of the iron-wagon gears, which is not favorable.

No ambulances have been bought, the stock on hand having sufficed for all wants.

Seventy-five sets of six-mule wagon harness and 310 sets of four-mule ambulance harness were purchased by contract. The six-mule harness cost $86.50 per set. The four-mule ambulance harness cost from $51.50 to $70.56 per set East, and $69.50 per set in California.

Wheels with metallic hubs are being gradually introduced into the Army and give satisfaction, and conquer the prejudice which has so long delayed their general military use in this country.

On the 30th July, 1880, the manufacture of Army harness was transferred to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

TRAVEAUX.

Traveaux, *i. e.*, ambulances consisting of two long poles with slings for sick and wounded men between them, the front ends of the poles being attached to a mule, the rear ends dragging on the ground, contrived in imitation of the Indian traveaux, by Surgeon Charles R. Greenleaf, U. S. A., were, on request of the army in Dakota, made and sent to the military posts for trial. Partial reports, not favorable to their use, have been received, but the question cannot be settled without further experience.

STOVES.

Most of the stoves issued to the Army are now manufactured at the Rock Island arsenal. Seventy-four were made there during the year; 140 more were ordered in June, which will be delivered during the current fiscal year.

VETERINARY SERVICE.

A full supply of veterinary instruments and medicines, under the new supply table, has been procured.

EXPLORATIONS AND SURVEYS.

The Quartermaster's Department has furnished the usual aid and supplies to the survey under Lieutenant Wheeler, of the Corps of Engineers, and has also furnished miscellaneous supplies, to a considerable extent, to the Arctic Expedition known as that of Lieutenant Howgate, Twentieth Infantry, on duty at the Signal Office.

CLAIMS UNDER ACT OF JULY 4, 1864.

Most of the claims filed under this law came from the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, and from the District of Columbia.

By an act of 3d March, 1879, all claims under these laws not filed prior to the 1st January, 1880, are barred. This being the first statute of limitation for such claims, caused a very large number to be filed in the later months of 1879.

Among the claims filed under this statute were a large number of Morgan raid claims—claims presented to the State of Indiana for losses by her citizens during what is known as the Morgan raid. They have been, it is stated, examined and reported on by commissioners appointed by the State, who classified them as follows in their final report:

Class I.—For property taken under orders of United States officers, passed by the commission, amounting to	$58,017 51
Class II.—For property taken under orders of State officers, passed by the commission	24,268 80
Class III.—For property taken by the enemy, and allowed by the commission	331,288 17
Class IV.—For property taken under orders of unknown persons	35 00
Total amount allowed by the commissioners of the State of Indiana	413,609 48

Of these claims, all of Class I probably come within the scope of the law of 4th July, 1864, and may be settled through this office, on sufficient proof being presented. Of Class II it is probable that some will, on examination, be found within the authority of this office, but not all. Of claims which would be embraced in Classes III and IV this office has no jurisdiction.

The report of the commission appointed by the State of Indiana merits the highest respect and consideration, but the task of investigating and reporting on claims under the act of 1864 is a duty imposed personally upon the Quartermaster-General, and he has no right to make a decision on any claim without first seeing the evidence relating to it, and cannot make report or decision under the law simply upon the verdict of the commission.

It has been stated that the commissioners kept a full record of the testimony in each case, upon which they acted, and without this testimony the Quartermaster-General is unable to decide in these cases. It has been repeatedly asked for, but thus far it has not been delivered to this office.

For further details on this subject, important to the claimants, I refer to the report of Maj. J. M. Moore, in charge of the claims branch of this office, which is herewith.

CLAIMS FILED BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The authorities of Pennsylvania also filed on the 31st of December, 1879, a large number of claims by Mr. M. L. Shotwell, as agent for the auditor-general of the State. No abstract or list accompanied these claims, which filled two boxes and one package. Request was made by the Secretary of War for an abstract or list of the claims, and for full information in regard to the action of the State authorities thereon, and for copies of the acts of the State authorizing the appointment of a commission, and of the reports of the commission. On the 11th of August, 1880, the auditor-general of Pennsylvania advised the Quartermaster-General that the claims are nearly all for losses known as Border Raid claims, and some of a mixed nature not heard or assumed by the State, and that many claimants had protested against their removal from his office. He therefore requested their return. All have been returned, by authority of the Secretary of War, except 876, which are

for quartermaster's stores taken by the United States Army, and which had been then entered upon the register of claims in this office.

Many claims under act of 4th July, 1864, reached this office after the 31st December, 1879. All these are barred by the statute. They are filed away, recorded, and marked as barred, and the claimants or their agents have been advised that this office can take no action, and holds them subject to their orders. Up to 30th June, 1880, 351 claims barred by the statute were received, amounting to $74,731.77.

The second section of the act of 16th June, 1880, entitled "An act for the allowance of certain claims reported by the accounting officers of the United States Treasury Department," requires that the agents appointed by the Quartermaster-General or by his subordinates to investigate claims under the act of 4th July, 1864, shall give notice to attorneys of the time and place of taking testimony, who shall have the right to cross-examine any witness testifying in behalf of the government, and that said agents shall take at the same time testimony of any and all witnesses presented by claimant, and that all such testimony shall be taken under the law and rules which usually govern the taking of testimony.

Upon requesting instructions as to the law of evidence, the Secretary of War advised the Quartermaster-General that "the rules which usually govern the taking of testimony are set forth in various treatises on the law of evidence. The work on this subject of most general acceptation is Greenleaf's Treatise, 3 vols., last edition," and that the best method of informing the officers and agents of the Quartermaster's Department in regard to their duty under this law will be to announce to them that "the law of evidence as set forth in Greenleaf (except in so far as the same may be done away with or modified by statute or authoritative judicial ruling) be followed and administered by the officer or agents investigating." Instructions to this effect have been sent to all officers engaged in the investigation of these claims, with orders to communicate them to the agents in their districts.

There were on file, on 30th June, 1879, and not finally acted on, 11,649 claims, for $5,523,294. During the fiscal year there were filed, in addition to the above, 12,757, amounting to $7,527,051.56. Total, 24,406 claims under the act of July 4, 1864, amounting to $13,050,345.56. Five hundred and ninety-four were reported to the Third Auditor during the year, with recommendation for settlement at $157,650.70, which was $156,814.19 less than claimed, a reduction of about 50 per cent. Nine hundred and twenty-one claims were rejected, amounting to $738,420.46. Thus 1,515 claims, amounting to $1,052,885.35, were finally disposed of by this office during the year. Two thousand eight hundred and seventy-two claims not finally acted on had been investigated and prepared for the action of the Quartermaster-General at the end of the fiscal year. Thus 4,837 claims were, during the year, prepared for adjudication. The pressure of this and other duties prevented the Quartermaster-General from clearing his docket.

In the report of the claims branch of this office will be found a table showing the work done since the passage of the act of 1864.

The greatest number of claims filed in any one year is 13,217, filed in the fiscal year 1865–'66. Next to this is the work of 1879–'80, when, under the operation of the statute of limitations enacted in 1879, 12,757 claims were filed. In all, 53,505 claims for quartermaster's stores have been filed under the act of 1864. They amount to $38,084,066.55; 30,614 of them have been decided by the Quartermaster-General, amounting to $26,086,606.34; 10,499 have been reported for settlement, at $4,301,583.65,

which is less than demanded by $3,723,606.63; 20,115 have been adversely reported, amounting to $18,061,416.06; 22,891 remain on hand not disposed of; they amount, as presented, to $11,997,460.21. About half these claims come from Tennessee; about one-tenth are from each of the States of Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, and Maryland; one-sixteenth come from Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, and the rest are from Indiana, Ohio, and Kansas, about 3½ per cent. of the whole. These proportions are but estimates. The claims have not been recorded with reference to States, and the bulk of the register is so great that it was found impossible, without long search and much expense and interruption to business, to classify them according to States. But the above estimates are believed to be approximately correct, and assuming them as correct enough for a basis for the calculation, it would follow that the claims from the different States amount to about the sums stated: From Tennessee, $19,000,000; Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, and Maryland, each $3,800,000; Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, each $1,270,000; Ohio, Indiana, and Kansas, collectively, $1,270,000; and that the sums allowed and paid for quartermaster's stores under the act of 1864 have been distributed in the same proportion, as follows, viz: To claimants in Tennessee, $2,151,000; in Kentucky, in Missouri, in West Virginia, and in Maryland, each $430,000; in Pennsylvania and in the District of Columbia, each $143,000; in Ohio, Indiana, and Kansas, collectively, $143,000.

The great accumulation of these claims in the last year, consequent on the enactment of a statute of limitation, has shown the urgent necessity for an increase in the means of investigation. Congress passed, at the last session, a law requiring that the examination of witnesses should be conducted according to the established law of evidence. Claimants and witnesses are dying, and it yearly becomes more difficult to ascertain the truth in regard to these claims. There is no specific appropriation for investigating them. The expenses are paid from the appropriation for incidental expenses of the Army, which has found it difficult to meet them, and yet to provide for the charges which the military service throws upon it. But after consultation with the Secretary of War it has been determined to increase the number of agents, and to detail another officer specially to the duty of investigating claims originating in Tennessee. Maj. J. J. Dana, an officer of experience and judgment, has been accordingly detailed to this duty, and stationed at Nashville, and to him all claims to be investigated in Tennessee are referred. The cost of the investigation of these claims during the fiscal year was $132,000. In connection with this business the claims branch of this office sent out 36,000 letters during the year, which gives some indication of the labor performed in this office in connection with claims under the act of 4th July, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

On July 1, 1879, there were on file 12,513 miscellaneous claims, amounting to	$6 901,271 63
And 391 accounts for	61,900 74
1,765 new ones were filed during the year, amounting to	523,666 93
Total amounts above noted	7,486,839 30

These are independent of and in addition to the claims under the act of 4th of July, 1864.

Seventy of these claims were passed for $3,022.51, being $1,505.31 less than their face.

One hundred and seventy-eight, amounting to $29,497.02, were transmitted to the Third Auditor for action of the accounting officers of the Treasury.

Two hundred and fifty-one, amounting to $245,150.57, were transmitted to other departments to which they pertained.

One hundred and forty-seven, amounting to $83,702.02, were rejected.

Three hundred and thirty accounts, amounting to $25,540.95, were approved, being $177.44 less than their face.

Four hundred and eight accounts, for $62,832.14, were transmitted to other departments to which they pertained.

Ten accounts, for $1,035.34, were rejected. Total disposed of 1,394 claims and accounts, amounting, as presented, to $452,463.30.

Twelve thousand nine hundred and eleven miscellaneous claims and 364 accounts remain on file, amounting to $7,034,376.

Many, perhaps the greater part of these claims and accounts, are for services rendered to the Army during the rebellion. Sickness, capture, desertion, and the sudden movement to a new field of officers employing labor, have left very many men unpaid. The reports and returns of officers of the Quartermaster's Department on file at Washington afford the means of testing the validity of the claims.

SAFETY OF RECORDS.

I renew a recommendation heretofore made, and which has received the approval of your predecessor, that Congress be requested to provide for the erection of a fire-proof hall of records, and I again present a plan therefor:

The papers relating to the claims filed in this office are very bulky and are valuable. They contain the evidence for and against claims reported above as amounting, on 1st July last (1878), to 12,778 miscellaneous claims and accounts, $6,947,000; and 11,676 claims under the act of July 4, 1864, $5,960,172.55.

Until the 2d of August of this year, 1878, it was the custom of this office to transmit to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, not only all the claims recommended for settlement in order that they might be paid or reported to Congress under existing laws for appropriation, but also all the papers, evidence, reports, and decisions in cases which on examination the Quartermaster-General found himself unable to report favorably.

On that date the Third Auditor advised this office that his file-rooms were burdened with these claims, which he had theretofore received and placed in the fire-proof rooms containing the records of his office, but that the space at his command was too small to justify him in continuing to receive papers which he found no existing law requiring him to take care of, and for which in fact he now had no space.

This office is in a building not in any respect fire-proof. A fire originating in it would, in spite of all precautions of watchmen constantly on duty here, and water always kept ready, and portable fire-extinguishers, probably clear all persons out of the building before any considerable portion of the records could be removed.

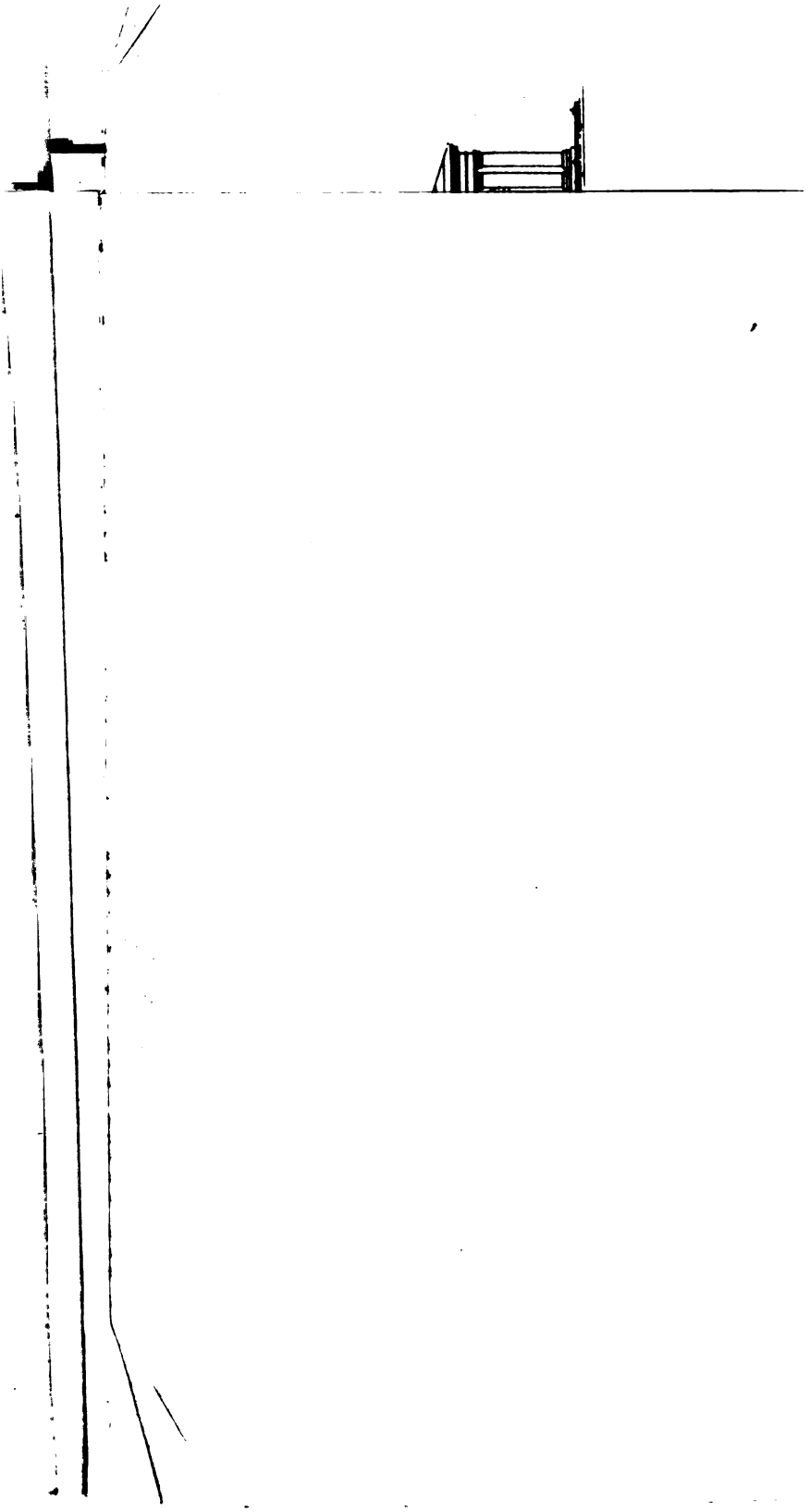
A fire-proof storehouse of simple and cheap construction could be built on some place convenient to the executive offices for about $200,000, which would afford perfectly safe and convenient storage for such of these papers as have been finally disposed of, and for such others as are seldom consulted. Telegraphic or telephonic communications with its superintendent would bring to every office in a few moments any paper needed for reference.

Such a building would not only relieve this combustible and unsafe office of the valuable papers relating to many of these claims, but of many other papers whose loss would be a grievous calamity. It would also relieve the War and Treasury Departments of papers, which now occupy rooms, costing millions of dollars.

I submit a plan which I have caused to be prepared of such a building to be 302 by 540 feet, surrounding a court-yard 171 by 309 feet.

It would occupy a whole block, would provide 70,000 feet of asphalted floor, under fire-proof roof (about one and two-thirds acres), would contain 1,750,000 cubic feet of storage-room, and could be built for about $200,000.

It has but one door or entrance from the street. The rooms are all separated by fire-proof party walls without openings. There are windows on the street and on the court, placed high, so as not to be easily reached or forced. Each room communicates



by a strong door with a covered porch surrounding the court-yard. A water and watch tower in the center keeps a supply of water constantly at a sufficient head to extinguish fire, which, originating in any one room, could not possibly communicate to the other rooms, and, in fact, could be extinguished before it could destroy much of the contents ofthe room in which it originated.

I submit this as a cheap provision for keeping in safety a great quantity of very important state papers, and at the same time relieving the handsome and costly buildings occupied by the executive departments of a considerable portion of the matter stored in them, which occupies such costly space needed for the transaction of daily business.

When, at some future time, the rooms in the building are all filled with records of the government, the court-yard containing within 25 feet of its pavement 1,321,475 cubic feet of space, can be roofed with iron, lighted by gable windows and by skylights, and fitted with shelving and cases in four tiers of 7 feet in height.

This, leaving passages for free access to every package of papers, will nearly double the storage space in the building, and will do this at an insignificant cost—that of roof and cases alone.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

One hundred and fifty-three new buildings have been built or partly built during the fiscal year. They comprise barracks, officers' quarters, storehouses, stables, guard-houses, block-houses, &c., and the estimates upon which their construction was authorized by the War Department amount to $244,535. They are at military posts in twenty-three different States and Territories, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Montana to Texas.

Repairs of existing military buildings have been authorized at the estimated cost of $290,509.

The cost of new buildings in the Department of the East is stated at	$61,952 00
Repairs	86,151 00
Department of the South, new buildings	8,492 00
Repairs	10,837 00
Total, Division of the Atlantic	167,432 00
Department of Arizona, new buildings	4,555 00
Repairs	17,920 00
Department of California, new buildings	3,203 00
Repairs	21,643 00
Department of the Columbia, new buildings	38,332 00
Repairs	28,280 00
Total, Division of the Pacific	113,933 00
Department of Dakota, new buildings	66,658 00
Repairs	45,021 00
Department of the Platte, new buildings	22,824 00
Repairs	29,591 00
Department of the Missouri, new buildings	31,463 00
Repairs	38,964 00
Department of Texas, new buildings	7,056 00
Repairs	12,102 00
Total, Military Division of the Missouri	253,679 00
Grand total:	
New buildings	244,535 00
Repairs	290,509 00
	535,044 00

Repairs of wharves and docks have been authorized at—

Fort Johnson, N. C.	$427 00
David's Island, New York Harbor	3,870 00
Fort Point, Cal	615 00
Fort Stevens, Oreg	5,550 00
Total	10,462 00

The cost of these constructions and repairs is defrayed out of the regular annual appropriation for barracks and quarters of the Army.

Special appropriations for building purposes, in addition to these, were as follows:

The sundry civil bill, of March 3, 1879, appropriated $40,000 for establishment of a new post at Pagosa Springs, Colo. The ground about these springs has been occupied by settlers, and the War Department has determined to place the post, which is to the south of the Ute country, on the La Platte River, in the southwest corner of Colorado, 100 miles west of Pagosa Springs.

The sundry civil bill of June 16, 1880, appropriated $25,000 for continuing construction of quarters at Fort Omaha. Plans have been approved, and the work is about to commence.

Eighty thousand dollars was granted in the sundry civil bill for continuing the work at Assinaboine, and it is in progress. Also, $20,000 for repairs of government quarters at Fort Monroe, also in progress; $100,000 for completion of the necessary buildings for headquarters of the Department of Dakota at Fort Snelling.

Seventy-five thousand dollars for construction of necessary buildings, including officers' quarters, for headquarters, already commenced, of the Military Department of Texas, on the military reservation at San Antonio, the whole cost thereof limited to $125,000. Plans have been approved and advertisement for proposals for building by contract have been ordered.

Forty thousand dollars for a new military post at or near the Mussel Shell River, Montana; site to be approved by the Secretary of War. As $10,000 had been granted for this post by the act of 8th May, 1880, this makes $50,000 in all appropriated therefor.

HOSPITALS.

Of the appropriation for hospital construction, $75,000, there has been assigned:

In the Department of the East, to 22 hospitals	$9,488 00
In the Department of the South, to 7 hospitals	4,608 00
Total to Division of the Atlantic	14,096 00
In the Department of Dakota, to 16 hospitals	$14,863 00
In the Department of the Platte, to 10 hospitals	3,690 00
In the Department of the Missouri, to 13 hospitals	11,880 00
In the Department of Texas, to 10 hospitals	7,662 00
Total to Division of the Missouri	38,095 00
In the Department of Arizona, to 9 hospitals	$14,004 00
In the Department of California, to 6 hospitals	3,896 00
In the Department of the Columbia, to 8 hospitals	4,774 00
Total to Division of the Pacific	22,674 00
Grand total	74,865 00

SALES OF BUILDINGS.

Some log buildings at old Red Cloud Agency were, on abandonment of that post, ordered to be sold.

MILITARY SITES IN TEXAS.

The greater part of the military posts on the frontier of Texas, west and south, are built upon land to which the United States has never obtained legal title.

In 1875 Congress appropriated, on full report of a commission and of the military commanders, for purchase of military reserve at Fort Brown, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, $25,000; for that at Fort Duncan, $10,000; for that at Fort Ringgold, $10,000, and authorized the Secretary of War to accept, free of cost, a conveyance of the site of Fort McIntosh. These four posts are all in the vicinity of the Rio Grande, and are important positions on the frontier between the United States and Mexico. A large military force is kept on this river to check the crossing of robbers, who ravage the border, steal and carry off horses and cattle, and commit murder and other outrages.

The law making the appropriation expressly forbade payment of any greater sum for any of the reserves than that appropriated by Congress. The sums named were fixed in accordance with the recommendation of a military board, which examined the whole subject in the year 1873, under instructions from the Secretary of War, whose report is dated May 20, 1874. It has been printed by Congress, and may be found in Ex. Doc. 282, First session, Forty-third Congress.

The only site which has thus far been purchased under this law is that of Ringgold Barracks, long in litigation. Finally, the district court of Starr County, Texas, by decree of 5th April, 1878, fixed the price to be paid by the United States at $20,000, with expenses of counsel fee of $500; to which were added sheriff and witness fees, amounting to $29.49; total, $20,529.49. As this sum exceeded the $10,000 appropriated by Congress in 1875, application was made for a further appropriation, which was granted in the sundry civil bill of 16th June, 1880. The Department of Justice has approved the title, and orders have issued to pay the money, $20,529.49, into court, in accordance with decree and judgment.

The owner of military reserve at Fort Duncan refused to sell at the price offered by Congress, $10,000, demanding $20,000.

The Secretary of War recommended an appropriation sufficient to make the purchase, which has not been granted. So this important military post remains private property, for which the United States pays an annual rental, which shows a disposition to increase from year to year.

The conveyance to the site of Fort McIntosh, given, free of cost, by the city of Laredo to the United States, has, during the year, been perfected, title approved by the Department of Justice, and that post is now the property of the United States.

The tract upon which Fort Brown, opposite Matamoras, was located at an early period of the Mexican war, has been in litigation for years. The United States has no other title than that of conquest, and the treaty with Mexico invalidated that title. A few months since the courts confirmed the title of Maria Josepho Cavazos to the lands about Fort Brown. The heirs refused to make conveyance for the sum appropriated by Congress on 3d March, 1875, $25,000, and the United States is now a trespasser on these private lands.

On the 21st April, 1879, the Secretary of War asked an appropriation of $200,000 to purchase sites of forts already in existence in Texas, and for such others as may be deemed necessary for the defense of that frontier.

The act of 16th April, 1880, appropriates $200,000 for acquiring sites and erection of suitable posts for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier.

It is limited to "the purpose of acquiring sites and erecting thereon such military posts on or near the Rio Grande frontier as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War for the adequate protection thereof." This appropriation is not applicable to purchase of sites of posts distant from the Rio Grande frontier. It is subject, also, to the condition that the appropriation cannot be used till valid title is vested in the United States, and that the State of Texas shall release and relinquish to the United States the right to assess or tax said sites, and any improvements placed thereon for military purposes, so long as the United States remains the owner thereof. Nothing has been done to execute this law, so far as the Quartermaster-General is informed, except to order an assistant quartermaster, Capt. L. E. Campbell, to proceed to Texas to report to the commanding general, Ord, for duty in connection therewith.

FIRES.

The department has suffered loss by eight fires during the year: At Fort McDermit, Nev., a kitchen and dining room were destroyed. At Fort Wayne, Mich., a bakehouse. At Fort C. F. Smith, Oreg., one set of officers' quarters. At Fort Vancouer, Wash., a storehouse. At Fort Sanders, Wyo., one set officers' quarters. At Fort Reno, Idaho, the quarters of two officers. At Fort Meade, Dak., a similar loss. At Fort Colville, Wash., an office building.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS DECLARED.

Eight military reservations have been proclaimed by the President:
At Cheyenne Depot, Wyo., 4th November, 1879.
At Fort Robinson, Neb., 4th November, 1879.
At Fort Sanders, Wyo., 4th November, 1879.
At Fort Cameron, Utah, 10th November, 1879.
At Fort Niobrara, Neb., 2d July and 10th December, 1879.
At Fort McKinney, Wyo., 2d February, 1880.
At Fort Assinaboine, Mont., 4th March, 1880.
At Fort Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, 22d April, 1880.
At Fort Sidney, Nebr., 31st May, 1880.

CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

The expenditure on account of clothing and equipage of the Army during the fiscal year was $970,691.36. This branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office has been under care of Lieut. Col S. B. Holabird, who, on 11th November, 1879, relieved Lieut. Col. J. D. Bingham, who had been in charge thereof since the 4th April, 1870. I parted with Colonel Bingham with great regret, for his vigilant and intelligent co-operation in the work of this office had been of great assistance to me; but he needed relief after long confinement to sedentary occupation, and therefore he was transferred to Fort Leavenworth, where, as chief quartermaster of the Department of Missouri, he will have the opportunity, while still charged with heavy responsibilities, of leading a life physically more active.

The rigid economy in appropriations enforced by Congress has at length so exhausted the stock of clothing and equipage in the military

depots that great inconvenience has resulted. The appropriations do not become available till 1st July of each year. It takes time to advertise, receive, and discuss proposals, and make contracts for cloth and clothing, and blankets especially. The Army uses goods not in civil use, and of which no stock is kept on hand by merchants and manufacturers. After the contracts are signed and executed according to law, which work is generally not completed before the month of August, it is necessary to manufacture the goods. The same manufacturers do not succeed every year in being the lowest bidders, and new contractors with the United States are not prepared with the necessary machinery. This involves changes in the machinery of factories to adapt it to the new fabric to be made. After manufacture, the material is to be inspected and approved before it can be issued, and in the case of clothing, before it can be placed in the hands of the tailors and seamstresses, who make the garments. The advertisement inviting proposals for delivery of clothing and equipage for the present fiscal year was dated June 4, 1880. Bids were opened July 20; contracts were awarded July 26, and executed August 5. Deliveries are to be made as follows: Kersey, the material for trousers and great-coats, first delivery August 31, 1880, last delivery March 31, 1881. Shirting flannel, first delivery September 15, 1880, last delivery April 15, 1881. Blankets, first delivery October 31, 1880, last delivery January 31, 1881. Woolen stockings, first delivery September 6, 1880, last delivery March 6, 1881.

Much of the Army is stationed at posts on the Upper Missouri and its tributaries, which are not navigable in the fall. Nearly all of it is remote from the factories and the centers of population in which are the depots for collecting and distributing clothing and equipage.

The stock of old Army clothing left over at close of the war, has at length disappeared, and there is nothing in depot, after filling the annual requisitions, for clothing which can be issued between the latter part of the spring and the time when the new clothing becomes available. There is, in short, as I have frequently represented, no working stock, and the Army suffers for want of such.

On June 30, 1880, there were unfilled requisitions from military posts for nearly 4,000 hats, 8,600 caps, 6,500 great-coats, 15,000 pairs of drawers, 31,000 pairs of trousers, 77,000 pairs of stockings, and others were received before the contractors and manufacturers were able to deliver to the depots any considerable quantity.

It is very desirable that Congress would, for one season, grant an appropriation 50 per cent. higher than usual, in order to enable the Quartermaster's Department to accumulate such a working stock, after which the ordinary annual appropriation would be sufficient.

There have been reasons for stringent economy in appropriations, due to the political movements of the last few years, which it is hoped may not exist during the approaching winter; and, if so, it will be well to present this subject separately for the consideration of Congress.

Of the old stock of clothing all the larger sizes had been consumed, so that from what remained on hand it was not possible to fill requisitions for any body of troops. Moreover, it had deteriorated by effect of time and ravages of moths, and on the 19th December last, the War Department determined to condemn the whole of it, and to set it apart for transfer to the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, which has been done, to the great relief and satisfaction of the Army. Only what is known as the new pattern clothing is now issued to troops.

Frequent inspections of factories employed in manufacture for the Army have been made with great advantage to the public and to the

contractors, by Capt. John F. Rodgers, who has for some years given attentive study to the whole business of manufacture of military clothing.

The contractors save money and are pleased at these inspections, because errors are pointed out before they go so far as to involve rejection of materials, and the United States is benefited by a more prompt delivery of a better article.

New patterns in standards for great-coats, cotton socks, drawers, and for cork helmets for use in hot regions have been, during the past year, adopted and distributed. As complaint has been made that in some cases the brass screws used to fasten the sole to the upper leather of the boots and shoes work through and injure the feet, a convenient file has been procured and distributed, by which this difficulty can be remedied by the soldier himself. On rocky and stony soil the leather wears away faster than the metal screw, which is, therefore, forced through the sole. Yet these boots and shoes outlast all others and are generally preferred and are believed to be the best for military use. The ordinary sewed shoe or boot would be entirely worn out before the brass one becomes uncomfortable.

The improvements in manufacture are watched and specifications of Army supplies are changed from time to time to conform to improvements or to secure the benefit of new fabrics.

New specifications for cork helmets, uniform coats, chevrons, great-coats, blouses, lined and unlined, stable frocks, overalls, fur caps, and gauntlets for the extreme North, trousers, stripes for trousers, drawers, stockings, hospital tents, flies and poles, wall-tent poles, shelter-tent poles, tent-pins, mosquito nets, bed-sacks, pillow-sacks, shoe-files, and for cotton duck for tents have been printed during the year.

Clothing valued at $2,535 was issued from necessity to certain Indian prisoners, and the accounts therefor have been presented to the Department of the Interior for reimbursement of the appropriation of the Quartermaster's Department.

Twenty-five wall and 1,500 A tents were issued by order of the War Department for relief of the people of Memphis during the yellow-fever epidemic. All tents sent to places infected were, after the epidemic disappeared, burned under inspection of officers of the Quartermaster's Department to prevent the possibility of contagion, as, had these tents been returned to military depots, they would in time have been used again and involved danger to the troops.

Fifty hospital tents were sold to the National Board of Health at their request, and by order of the War Department. Their value, $2,732.82, has been refunded by the board.

By order of the War Department, and under act of April 23, 1880, there were sent to the governor of Missouri, for relief of sufferers from the tornados which made havoc in that State, 150 hospital tents, cost, $8,262; and to Mr. R. F. Walker, at Versailles, Mo., 16 hospital tents, cost, $881.28—total, $9,143.28. None have been returned, though the return has been called for.

A very large stock of silken flags, regimental and national, remained at the close of the war. The devices on these flags are painted in oil, and in time the silk breaks, so that many of them had become unserviceable while in store. All these have been inspected and separated into two classes, those still fit for use in the field and those which can be used only to decorate offices, chapels, &c. A considerable number have been set aside to be used in decoration of the new War Department building whenever completed.

To the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, under the act of Jan-

uary 23, 1873, have been transferred old and condemned clothing to settle the account with that institution due June 30, 1879, to the value of $21,448.88; and in satisfaction of their requisition of January 9, 1880, for 1,443 suits of clothing to the value of $31,789.29—total to the Home during the year, $53,238.17.

The military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., was indebted to the Quartermaster's Department, on June 30, 1879—

For clothing and equipage		$5,054 23
Clothing has been issued to it during the year to the value of		8,695 23
		13,749 46
But clothing heretofore issued to the prison has been since retransferred to the Quartermaster's Department to the value of		5,558 25
Leaving the prison indebted to the Quartermaster's Department in the sum of		8,191 21

Other quartermasters' stores and supplies, to the value of $2,001.79, have also been issued to the military prison.

The value of labor by the prisoners for the Quartermaster's Department is stated during the fiscal year to have amounted, on account of clothing and equipage, to $6,599.40; on account of other appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department, $3,057.40—total, $9,656.80.

From the account prepared in the clothing branch, embodied in the report of Lieut. Col. S. B. Holabird, it appears that the prison was indebted to the Quartermaster's Department on the 30th June, 1880, on account of value of clothing and stores drawn in excess of the value of labor performed during the last fiscal year, to the amount of $536.20.

A full statement of all articles manufactured for the Quartermaster's Department of the Army by the prison accompanies this report. They comprise as stated:

	Cost.						Average price per pair or number.
	Materials.	Royalty on heeling-machine.	Civilian labor.	Prison labor.	Recutting heel-files and use of rivet-set.	Total.	
25,226 pairs boots	$63,030 62	$122 68	$2,224 00	$3,408 80	$5 00	$68,791 10	$2 73
31,228 pairs shoes	49,819 48	150 71	1,117 33	2,353 90	5 00	53,446 42	1 71
100 pairs laced boots	261 31	.....	40 00	70 00	.....	371 31	3 71
100 pairs laced shoes	191 31	50	40 00	50 00	3 00	284 81	2 85
1,915 barrack-chairs	1,818 78	.....	.....	563 65	.....	2,384 43	1 24½
65,000 tent-pins	841 30	.....	.....	151 05	.....	992 35	1½

The chairs manufactured and supplied to barracks, though of the style in ordinary use for plain strong chairs, in many cases became rickety in the joints, and in some broke down entirely. Iron bolts and braces have been distributed, with instructions and tools for applying them, since which complaints on this subject have ceased.

NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

There are eighty national military cemeteries. Seventy-one superintendents have heretofore been provided for by Congress, but at the last session another was authorized.

During the fiscal year two died, three resigned, and five were ap-

pointed in their places, leaving the number on 30th June, 1880, unchanged, at 71.

Some few bodies of southern soldiers have been removed from the national cemeteries by their friends or by southern societies.

One hundred and forty-three interments of persons known, and forty-two of those unknown, have been made during the year.

The number remaining in the national cemeteries on 30th June, 1880, was—known, 170,997; unknown, 147,495.

The lists of interments in village and city cemeteries are not yet full, and though many stones have been prepared for shipment from the quarry, none have yet been put in place.

Applications for headstones, with names of deceased, are still daily received at this office.

New lodges have been contracted for at Beaufort, S. C., Mobile, Ala., and Chalmette, La. That at Mobile has been begun.

The inclosing wall of the Chattanooga cemetery has been rebuilt, and a handsome stone gateway has been erected. The gateway of the Vicksburg cemetery has been completed, and the road, for which Congress made special appropriation, leading from the city thereto, is in progress.

The road from the Georgetown bridge to Arlington forms practically the only approach from Washington to that great cemetery, as the reluctance to pass railroad trains on the Long bridge prevents most strangers from using it. It is much to be desired that Congress grant an appropriation for the improvement of this road much traveled when practicable, but often almost impassable for carriages. The cemetery is very beautiful. It is an object of general interest to citizens who visit the District, and while the number of visitors is great, many are prevented by the bad condition of this road from doing honor to those who lie under the sod of Arlington.

I again recommend that this cemetery, which contains 208 acres, and in which very few interments are now made, be declared by law a national public cemetery, for the interment of soldiers, sailors, members of Congress, and officers of the Government, whom their friends may desire to inter in the vicinity of the capital.

The present Congressional Cemetery is too near the city, which is advancing towards it and in time must overflow it. The civilized world is abandoning the practice of burying the dead within the limits of populous cities.

The appropriation for the protection and care of the prisoners' cemetery on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, near Sandusky, it has not as yet been possible to apply to its object. The owner of the site insisted upon the following conditions:

> That if at any time the government should cease to keep the lot in good condition or cease to use it for cemetery purposes alone, it should revert to the present owner, and that some one, to be designated by the said owner, his heirs or assigns, should be appointed to have charge of it at all times.

As the proviso to the appropriation required that before any expenditure is made the title to the land shall be transferred to the United States, and as no title subject to such conditions would be approved, and the government could not place the appointment of the superintendent in the hands of any private citizen, the money remains in the Treasury unapplied.

The reports of the officers on duty in this office, to whose zealous and intelligent and faithful assistance I am greatly indebted, accompany this report. They contain or are followed by many tabular statements,

which give in great detail the operations of the Quartermaster's Department of a small army, occupying, however, a continental field of activity.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Stewart Van Vliet has had charge of the inspection branch of the office; Bvt. Brig. Gen. S. B. Holabird, of the accounts and clothing and equipage branches; Lieut. Col. H. C. Hodges, of the transportation, regular-supplies, and miscellaneous-claims branches; Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. M. Moore, of barracks and quarters, and of claims under act of 1864; and Bvt. Lieut. Col. A. F. Rockwell, of all that relates to national cemeteries, besides acting as depot quartermaster for the depot of Washington.

Respectfully submitted.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet-Major-General, U. S. A.

Hon. ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
Secretary of War.

List of papers accompanying the annual report of the Quartermaster-General, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

1. Report of Col. Stewart Van Vliet, assistant quartermaster-general United States Army, of the inspection branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

A.—Report of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year.

B.—Report of stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

C.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, and of the stations at which they have served during the fiscal year.

2. Report of Lieut. Col. S. B. Holabird, deputy quartermaster-general United States Army, of the operations of the accounts branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

3. Report of Lieut. Col. S. B. Holabird, deputy quartermaster-general United States Army, of the operations of the clothing branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

A.—Statement of articles of clothing and equipage on hand June 30, 1879, the quantities purchased, manufactured, gained, sold, expended, and issued to the Army during the year, and the quantity on hand June 30, 1880.

B.—Statement of remittances on account of clothing and camp and garrison equipage during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

C.—Statement of amounts received and remitted by the Quartermaster's Department on account of clothing and camp and garrison equipage during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

D.—Specifications of clothing and camp and garrison equipage distributed to officers of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

E.—Statement showing quantity of clothing and camp and garrison equipage issued to the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, under the act of January 20, 1873, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

F.—Statement showing articles of clothing and camp and garrison equipage issued by the Quartermaster's Department to certain Indians, also the money value of the articles, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

G.—Statement of clothing and camp and garrison equipage turned over to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for issue to prisoners, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

H.—Statement showing articles of clothing transferred to the Quartermaster's Department by the acting assistant quartermaster at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

I.—Statement showing quantity and cost of articles of clothing and camp and garrison equipage manufactured at the military prison for the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year.

K.—Statement showing value of labor performed by the military prison for the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year.

L.—Statement showing number of tents issued by the Quartermaster's Department for the relief of yellow-fever sufferers during the fiscal year.

M.—Statement showing the number of tents sold by the Quartermaster's Department to the National Board of Health during the fiscal year.

N.—Statement showing number of tents issued for the use of tornado sufferers in Missouri during the fiscal year.

O.—Statement showing number of articles of clothing issued to Lieut. H. W. Howgate, U. S. A., for use of Arctic expedition, during the fiscal year.

P.—Statement of returns of clothing and camp and garrison equipage received and examined, and of letters received and written, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

Q.—Statement of the clerical force employed in the clothing and equipage branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

4. Report of Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hodges, deputy quartermaster-general United States Army, of the operations of the Quartermaster-General's Office pertaining to transportation, indebted railroads, regular and miscellaneous supplies, and miscellaneous claims, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

A.—Statement of all troops and property transported under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

B.—Statement showing principal movements of troops during the fiscal year, and average length of march or movement in each case.

C.—Opinion of the Attorney-General, of June 18, 1880, in relation to settlements with Pacific railroads for military transportation.

D.—Abstract of contracts made by officers of the Quartermaster's Department for wagon transportation during the fiscal year.

E.—Abstract of contracts made by officers of the Quartermaster's Department for water transportation during the fiscal year.

F.—Statement of vessels owned and purchased by the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year.

G.—Statement of vessels chartered, impressed, and employed in the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year.

H.—Statement of the indebtedness of southern railroad companies for railway material for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

I.—Letter to Secretary of War, of April 12, 1880, in answer to request of chairman of Senate Judiciary Committee for certain information in relation to the indebtedness of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

5. Report of Maj. J. M. Moore, quartermaster United States Army, of the operations of the barracks and quarters branch of the Quartermaster General's Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

6. Report of Maj. J. M. Moore, quartermaster United States Army, of the operations of the claims branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

7. Report of Capt. A. F. Rockwell, assistant quartermaster United States Army, of the affairs relating to the care and maintenance of national military cemeteries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

A.—Statement of disbursements on account of national cemeteries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

1.—*Report of Assistant Quartermaster-General Stewart Van Vliet.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September, 1880.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the inspection branch of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

The duties of this branch are principally as follows:

Keeping narrative reports of stations and duties of all officers who perform duties in the Quartermaster's Department.

Examining and preparing for such action as may be deemed requisite, communications on assignments of officers, annual reports, and employment of clerks under General Orders No. 106, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, 1879.

The filing and distribution of orders, circulars, rolls of honor, and other printed matter, and replying to communications in regard to same.

Preparing monthly returns of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the Adjutant-General's Office.

Keeping books of "letters received" and "letters sent" relating individually to officers, agents, and employés of the department.

Examining requests for newspapers and other periodicals for post libraries and post reading-rooms, and ordering subscriptions for and keeping account of same, under the provisions of General Orders No. 24, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1878, and No. 14, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1879. Six thousand six hundred and fifty dollars and forty-two cents' worth of miscellaneous literature, such as Harper's and Frank Leslie's publications, scientific journals, reviews, and the more prominent daily and weekly political papers, together with some foreign publications, has been ordered for the different military posts, when requested by proper authority. These subscriptions have been made and paid for by the depot-quartermasters in New York City, and Washington, D. C.

The expenditure of $76.67 has been ordered for school-books, in lieu of periodicals, under the provisions of General Orders No. 14, Adjutant-General's Office, 1879.

The correspondence made necessary in furnishing periodicals to posts has materially increased the work in this branch of the office.

The attention of the Quartermaster-General is again invited to statement No. 9, of the annual report for 1878, embodying the views of certain officers serving in the department as to the advisability of enacting a law providing for the appointment of post-quartermaster sergeants. Twenty-nine officers recommended the enactment of such a law in their annual reports of last year, and thirty-three have so recommended this year.

The following is a statement of the number of orders, circulars, books, and pamphlets received and distributed during the fiscal year:

Designations.	Number received.	Number distributed.
General Orders, Quartermaster-General's Office	.....	450
General Orders, Adjutant-General's Office	60,000	44,000
General Court-Martial Orders, Adjutant-General's Office	24,000	17,500
Circulars	6,200	4,000
Rolls of honor	.....	600
Miscellaneous books and pamphlets	3,000	2,950
Total	93,200	69,500

Lists of officers on duty in the Quartermaster's Department, showing their stations, period of service, &c., during the fiscal year, are inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

The QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

No.	Name and grade.	Rank.	Duties, &c.
	QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.		
1	Montgomery C. Meigs	Brigadier-general and brevet major-general	In charge of the Quartermaster's Department at Washington, D. C.
	ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS-GENERAL.		
1	Daniel H. Rucker	Colonel and brevet major-general	In charge of the Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia, Pa.
2	Rufus Ingalls	Colonel and brevet major-general	Chief quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, at Chicago, Ill.
3	Langdon C. Easton	Colonel and brevet major-general	In charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at New York City.
4	Stewart Van Vliet	Colonel and brevet major-general	On duty in the Quartermaster-General's Office.
	DEPUTY QUARTERMASTERS-GENERAL.		
1	Samuel B. Holabird	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general	To October 15, 1879, chief quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; from November 10, 1879, on duty in Quartermaster-General's Office.
2	Charles H. Tompkins	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general	Chief quartermaster Department of Dakota, at Saint Paul, Minn.
3	James A. Ekin	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general	In charge of Jeffersonville depot of the Quartermaster's Department, and investigating claims at Jeffersonville, Ind.; also disbursing officer of the Quartermaster's Department, and in charge of national cemeteries in Kentucky and Tennessee, at Louisville, Ky.
4	Rufus Saxton	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general	To October 15, 1879, chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; from October 31, 1879, chief quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
5	Judson D. Bingham	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general	To October 15, 1879, on duty in Quartermaster-General's Office; from October 19, 1879, chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
6	Alexander J. Perry	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general	Chief quartermaster Military Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East, at Governor's Island, New York.
7	Henry C. Hodges	Lieutenant-colonel	On duty in Quartermaster-General's Office.
8	John G. Chandler	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet colonel	Chief quartermaster Department of the South, at Newport Barracks, Ky.
	QUARTERMASTERS.		
1	William Myers	Major and brevet brigadier-general	In charge of depot at Chicago, Ill.
2	Charles G. Sawtelle	Major and brevet brigadier-general	Chief quartermaster Department of the Columbia, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
3	James J. Dana	Major and brevet brigadier-general	Chief quartermaster District of New Mexico, at Santa Fé, N. Mex.
4	Richard N. Batcheldor	Major and brevet colonel	In charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at San Francisco, Cal.
5	Marshall I. Ludington	Major and brevet lieutenant-colonel	Chief quartermaster Department of the Platte, at Fort Omaha, Nebr.
6	James M. Moore	Major and brevet lieutenant-colonel	On duty in the Quartermaster-General's Office.

			depot at Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz.; from June 27, 1880, in charge of depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
11	William B. Hughes	Major	In charge of depot at Saint Louis, Mo.
12	Augustus G. Robinson	Major	Disbursing quartermaster District of Montana, at Helena, Mont.
13	Edward D. Baker	Major	To October 16, 1879, in charge of depot at Bismarck, Dak.; to December 17, 1879, on leave of absence and awaiting orders; thenceforward in charge of depot at San Antonio, Tex.
14	Henry W. Janes	Major and brevet lieutenant-colonel	On July 2, 1879, retired from active service.
	ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS.		
1	James G. C. Lee	Captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel	To November 15, 1879, in charge of construction of post at Fort Assinaboine, Mont.; thenceforward in charge of depot at Saint Paul, Minn.; on July 2, 1879, promoted quartermaster with rank of major.
2	James Gillias	Captain	In charge of depot at Cheyenne, Wyo.
3	Theodore J. Eckerson	Captain and brevet major	To December 31, 1879, post quartermaster and chief and disbursing quartermaster District of the Rio Grande, at Fort Brown, Tex.; thenceforward receiving and shipping quartermaster at Brazos Santiago and Point Isabel, Tex., with station at Brownsville, Tex.
4	Andrew J. McGonnigle	Captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel	In charge of depot at New Orleans, La.
5	Edward B. Grimes	Captain and brevet major	To June 16, 1880, in charge of depot at Yankton, Dak.; thenceforward *en route* to Department of Arizona.
6	James W. Scully	Captain and brevet colonel	To February 12, 1880, engaged in the settlement of his accounts at Washington, D. C.; to June 4, 1880, superintending the removal of ordnance stores at Charleston, S. C.; thenceforward *en route* to Department of Arizona.
7	William T. Howell	Captain and brevet major	In charge of depot at Ogden, Utah.
8	Charles W. Foster	Captain and brevet colonel	Post quartermaster at Fort Adams, R. I.
9	George W. Bradley	Captain	To December 17, 1879, in charge of depot at San Antonio, Tex.; to January 21, 1880, transferring property, *en route*, &c.; thenceforward on duty at depot at Philadelphia, Pa.
10	John H. Belcher	Captain and brevet major	To July 7, 1879, post quartermaster at Charleston, S. C.; to November 20, 1879, on leave of absence and *en route*; thenceforward post quartermaster at Fort Sidney, Nebr.
11	Ezra B. Birk	Captain	To October 11, 1879, in charge of depot and post quartermaster at Fort Buford, Dak.; thenceforward in charge of depot at Bismarck, Dak.
12	Amos S. Kimball	Captain	Post quartermaster at Boston, Mass.
13	Almon F. Rockwell	Captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel	In charge of office of national cemeteries and depot at Washington, D. C.
14	Gilbert C. Smith	Captain	Post quartermaster and disbursing quartermaster, district of Tucson, at Fort Lowell, Ariz.
15	Thomas B. Hunt	Captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel	To September, 1879, at Washington, D. C., completing his official bond; to October 29, 1879, *en route* and awaiting assignment; and thenceforward in charge of depot and post quartermaster at Fort Union, N. Mex.
16	Edward J. Strang	Captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel	In charge of depot at Yuma, Ariz.
17	Nathaniel S. Constable	Captain	To January 15, 1880, post quartermaster at Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.; to February 29, 1880, on sick leave, on which date he died at Pierce City, Mo.
18	John V. Furey	Captain	In charge of depot at Omaha, Nebr.

A.—*Annual report of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1880—Continued.

No.	Name and grade.	Rank.	Duties, &c.
19	Lewis C. Forsyth	Captain and brevet major	To July 21, 1879, *en route* to Department of the Columbia; to September 29, 1879, in charge of depot at Walla Walla, Wash.; thenceforward post quartermaster at Camp Chelan, Wash.
20	Charles H. Hoyt	Captain	To June 19, 1880, in charge of depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; thenceforward transferring property and *en route* to West Point, N. Y.
21	Asa P. Blunt	Captain and brevet colonel	Governor of military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
22	James H. Lord	Captain and brevet major	To August 1, 1879, purchasing quartermaster, &c., at Philadelphia, Pa.; to June 8, 1880, post quartermaster at Fort Preble, Me.; thenceforward *en route* to and awaiting assignment at Cheyenne, Wyo.
23	James M. Marshall	Captain	To June 8, 1880, post quartermaster at Baltimore, Md.; thenceforward on duty in connection with construction of buildings at Fort Wayne, Mich.
24	Edwin B. Atwood	Captain and brevet major	To April 25, 1880, post quartermaster at Fort Worth, Tex.; thenceforward on leave of absence and under orders to delay reporting for duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
25	John Simpson	Captain	In charge of depot at David's Island, N. Y.
26	Lafayette E. Campbell	Captain	Post quartermaster and quartermaster of Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va.
27	Charles S. Heintzelman	Captain	To November 1, 1879, on sick leave; to June 17, 1880, post quartermaster at Saint Augustine, Fla.; thenceforward on sick leave.
28	Alonzo E. Miltimore	Captain	To September 20, 1879, awaiting assignment at Fort Preble, Me.; to October 23, 1879, *en route* and thenceforward post quartermaster at Fort Clark, Tex.
29	Charles F. Humphrey	Captain	To September 20, 1879, awaiting assignment; thenceforward in charge of depot and post quartermaster at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
30	Charles W. Williams	Captain	To January 6, 1880, awaiting assignment, and thenceforward post quartermaster at Atlanta, Ga.
31	Daniel D. Wheeler	Captain	On July 2, 1879, appointed; to September 20, 1879, awaiting assignment at Terre Haute, Ind.; To November 14, 1879, *en route* and in charge of depot and post quartermaster at Fort Snelling, Minn.; to May 1, 1880, on duty in connection with construction of buildings at Saint Paul, Minn.; thenceforward in charge of depot at Yankton, Dak.
32	Eugene B. Gibbs	Captain	On March 23, 1880, appointed; to May 1, 1880, awaiting orders; thenceforward on duty in connection with construction of buildings at Saint Paul, Minn.
	MILITARY STOREKEEPERS.		
1	Reuben M. Potter	Captain	On sick leave at Brooklyn, N. Y.
2	Charles A. Alligood	Captain	On duty as acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.
3	John F. Rodgers	Captain	In charge of clothing depot at Philadelphia, Pa.
4	Gustavus A. Hull	Captain	In charge of clothing depot at San Francisco, Cal.
5	John Livers	Captain	To July 26, 1879, in charge of clothing depot at Omaha, Nebr.; thenceforward on duty at clothing depot at Philadelphia, Pa.
6	Addison Barrett	Captain	On duty at Jeffersonville depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Jeffersonville, Ind.
7	William P. Martin	Captain	Assistant in charge of Saint Louis clothing depot at Saint Louis, Mo.

RECAPITULATION.

Grade.	In service at commencement of fiscal year.	Died.	Gained by promotion.	Retired.	Loss by promotion.	Gained by appointment.	In service at close of fiscal year.
Quartermaster-General with rank of brigadier-general	1						1
Assistant quartermasters-general with rank of colonel	4						4
Deputy quartermasters-general with rank of lieutenant-colonel	8						8
Quartermasters with rank of major	14		1	1			14
Assistant quartermasters with rank of captain	30	1			1	2	30
Military storekeepers with rank of captain	7						7
Total	64	1	1	1	1	2	64

B.—*Report of stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.*

I.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Meigs, Brig. Gen. M. C.

COLONELS AND ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS-GENERAL.

Rucker, D. H., in charge of Philadelphia depot of Quartermaster's Department, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ingalls, Rufus, chief quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.
Easton, L. C., in charge of depot, New York City.
Van Vliet, S., Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS AND DEPUTY QUARTERMASTERS-GENERAL.

Holabird, S. B., Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C.
Tompkins, C. H., chief quartermaster Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.
Ekin, J. A., in charge of Jeffersonville depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Jeffersonville, Ind., and disbursing officer of Quartermaster's Department at Louisville, Ky.
Saxton, Rufus, chief quartermaster, Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
Bingham, J. D., chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
Perry, A. J., chief quartermaster Military Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East, Governor's Island, New York Harbor.
Hodges, H. C., Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C.
Chandler, John G., chief quartermaster Department of the South, Newport Barracks, Ky.

MAJORS AND QUARTERMASTERS.

Myers, William, depot quartermaster, Chicago, Ill.
Sawtelle, C. G., chief quartermaster Department of the Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
Dana, J. J., chief quartermaster District of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.
Batchelder, R. N., in charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department and disbursing quartermaster at San Francisco, Cal.
Ludington, M. I., chief quartermaster Department of the Platte, Fort Omaha, Omaha, Nebr.
Moore, J. M., Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C.
Card, B. C., chief quartermaster Department of Texas, San Antonio, Tex.
Reynolds, C. A., Buffalo, N. Y.
Dandy, G. B., Portland, Oreg.
Weeks, George H., depot quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
Hughes, W. B., depot quartermaster, Saint Louis, Mo.
Robinson, A. G., Helena, Mont.
Baker, E. D., depot quartermaster, San Antonio, Tex.
Lee, J. G. C., Saint Paul, Minn.

CAPTAINS AND ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS.

Gilliss, James, Cheyenne depot, Cheyenne City, Wyo. Under orders for duty at Fort Monroe, Va.
Eckerson, T. J., Fort Brown, Brownsville, Tex.
McGonnigle, A. J., in charge of depot, New Orleans, La.
Grimes, E. B., under orders for duty as chief quartermaster Department of Arizona, Prescott, Ariz.
Scully, J. W., en route for duty at Yuma, Ariz.
Howell, W. T., Ogden, Utah.
Foster, C. W., Fort Adams, R. I.
Bradley, G. W., Philadelphia, Pa.
Belcher, J. H., Fort Sidney, Nebr.
Kirk, E. B., depot quartermaster, Bismarck, Dak.
Kimball, A. S., post quartermaster, Boston, Mass.
Rockwell, A. F., in charge of office of national cemeteries, and depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C.
Smith, G. C., Fort Lowell, Ariz.
Hunt, Thomas B., Fort Union, N. Mex.

Strang, E. J., under orders to repair to New York City prior to availing himself of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate. Address, Haverstraw, Rockland County, New York.
Furey, J. V., in charge of depot, Omaha, Nebr.
Forsyth, L. C., post quartermaster Camp Chelan, via Walla Walla, Wash.
Hoyt, C. H., chief quartermaster Department of West Point, West Point, New York.
Blunt, A. P., governor of military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
Lord, Jas. H., Cheyenne, Wyo.
Marshall, Jas. M., in charge of construction of buildings, Fort Wayne, Mich.
Atwood, E. B., Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
Simpson, John, David's Island, New York Harbor.
Cambpell, L. E., Fort Monroe, Va. Under orders for duty in Department of Texas.
Heintzelman, Chas. S., St. Francis Barracks, Saint Augustine, Fla. On leave of absence.
Miltimore, A. E., Fort Clark, Texas.
Humphrey, Charles F., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
Williams, Charles W., McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.
Wheeler, D. D., depot quartermaster, Yankton, Dak.
Gibbs, E. B., Saint Paul, Minn.

CAPTAINS AND MILITARY STOREKEEPERS.

Potter, R. M., Fort Wood, New York Harbor. On sick leave. Address, No. 282 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Alligood, C. A., Fort Wadsworth, Stapleton, New York Harbor.
Rodgers, J. F., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hull, G. A., San Francisco, Cal.
Livers, John, Philadelphia, Pa.
Barrett, Addison, Jeffersonville, Ind.
Martin, W. P., Saint Louis clothing depot, Saint Louis, Mo.

II.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Meigs, Brig. Gen. M. C., Quartermaster-General.
Van Vliet, Col. Stewart, assistant quartermaster-general.
Holabird, Lieut. Col. S. B., deputy quartermaster-general.
Hodges, Lieut. Col. H. C., deputy quartermaster-general.
Moore, Maj. James M., quartermaster.

General depots. Established by G. O. 32 and 75, H. Q. A., April 8, 1869, and October 15, 1878.

NEW YORK.

Easton, Col. L. C., assistant quartermaster-general, in charge.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Rucker, Col. Daniel H., assistant quartermaster-general, in charge.
Bradley, Capt. George W., assistant quartermaster.
Rodgers, Capt. John F., military storekeeper.
Livers, Capt. John, military storekeeper.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Rockwell, Capt. A. F., assistant quartermaster, in charge.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Ekin, Lieut. Col. James A., deputy quartermaster-general, in charge.
Barrett, Capt. Addison, military storekeeper.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Batchelder, Maj. R. N., quartermaster, in charge.
Hull, Capt. G. A., military storekeeper.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Rockwell, Capt. A. F., assistant quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Headquarters, Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Perry, Lieut. Col. A. J., deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Headquarters, Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Perry, Lieut. Col. A. J., deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster.
Reynolds, Maj. C. A., quartermaster, Buffalo, N. Y.
Foster, Capt. C. W., assistant quartermaster, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.
Potter, Capt. R. M., military storekeeper, Fort Wood, New York Harbor. On sick leave. Address, No. 282 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Alligood, Capt. Charles A., military storekeeper, Fort Wadsworth, Stapleton, New York Harbor.
Kimball, Capt. A. S., assistant quartermaster, post quartermaster, Boston, Mass.
Marshall, Capt. James M., assistant quartermaster, Fort Wayne, Mich.
Simpson, Capt. John, assistant quartermaster, David's Island, New York Harbor.
Campbell, Capt. L. E., assistant quartermaster, Fort Monroe, Va. Under orders for duty in the Department of Texas.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Headquarters, Newport Barracks, Ky.

Chandler, Lieut. Col. J. G., deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster.
McGonnigle, Capt. A. J., assistant quartermaster. In charge of depot at New Orleans, La.
Heintzelman, Capt. Charles S., assistant quartermaster, Saint Francis Barracks, Saint Augustine, Fla. On leave of absence.
Williams, Capt. Charles W., assistant quartermaster, McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

Ingalls, Col. Rufus, assistant quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster.
Myers, Maj. William, quartermaster. In charge of depot, Chicago, Ill.
Hughes, Maj. W. B., quartermaster. In charge of depot, Saint Louis. Mo.
Martin, Capt. W. P., military storekeeper, Saint Louis clothing depot, Saint Louis, Mo.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Bingham, Lieut. Col. J. D., deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster.
Dana, Maj. James J., quartermaster, chief quartermaster, District of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.
Weeks, Maj. George H., quartermaster, depot quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
Hunt, Capt. Thomas B., assistant quartermaster, depot and post quartermaster, Fort Union, N. Mex.
Blunt, Capt. A. P., assistant quartermaster. Governor of military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Headquarters, Fort Omaha, Nebr.

Ludington, Maj. M. I., quartermaster, chief quartermaster.
Howell, Capt. W. T., assistant quartermaster, Ogden, Utah.
Belcher, Capt. J. H., assistant quartermaster, Fort Sidney, Nebr.
Furey, Capt. John V., assistant quartermaster. In charge of depot, Omaha, Nebr.
Lord, Capt. James H., assistant quartermaster, Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Headquarters, Saint Paul, Minn.

mpkins, Lieut. Col. C. H., deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster.
binson, Maj. A. G., quartermaster, Helena, Mont.
, Maj. J. G. C., quartermaster, Saint Paul, Minn.
k, Capt. E. B., assistant quartermaster, depot quartermaster, Bismarck, Dak.
eeler, Capt. D. D., assistant quartermaster, depot quartermaster, Yankton, Dak.
bs, Capt. E. B., assistant quartermaster, Saint Paul, Minn.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Headquarters at depot near San Antonio, Tex.

d, Maj. B. C., quartermaster, chief quartermaster.
ker, Maj. E. D., quartermaster, depot quartermaster, San Antonio, Tex.
kerson, Capt. T. J., assistant quartermaster, Fort Brown, Brownsville, Tex.
timore, Capt. A. E., assistant quartermaster, Fort Clark, Tex.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

cton, Lieut. Col. Rufus, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster.
tchelder, Maj. R. N., quartermaster, in charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department and disbursing quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.
mes, Capt. E. B., assistant quartermaster, under orders for duty as chief quartermaster, Department of Arizona, Prescott, Ariz.
mphrey, Capt. Charles F , assistant quartermaster, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Headquarters, Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz.

ith, Capt. G. C., assistant quartermaster, Fort Lowell, Ariz.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

vtelle, Maj. C. G., quartermaster, chief quartermaster.
ndy, Maj. G. B., quartermaster, Portland, Oreg.
syth, Capt. L. C., assistant quartermaster, post quartermaster at Camp Chelan, Wash.

DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Headquarters, West Point, N. Y.

yt, Capt. Charles H., assistant quartermaster, chief quartermaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

liss, Capt. James, assistant quartermaster, Cheyenne Depot, Wyo., under orders for luty at Fort Monroe, Va.
illy, Capt. J. W., assistant quartermaster, *en route* for duty at Yuma Depot, Ariz.
ang, Capt. E. J., assistant quartermaster, under orders to repair to New York City prior to availing himself of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate. Address, Haverstraw, Rockland County, New York.
wood, Capt. E. B., assistant quartermaster, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1880.

C.—*List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, and of the stations at which they have served, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.*

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
Ames, Luther S	1st lt. 2d Inf		Fort Cœur d'Alêne, Idaho.	July 1, 1879, to Sept. 24, 1879.
Adams, John Q	1st lt. 1st Cav	Captain.	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Allen, William	2d lt. 12th Inf		Camp Thomas, Aris	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Ayres, James C	1st lt. Ord		Fort A. Lincoln, Dak	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Arnold, Isaac C., jr	Capt. Ord		Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Armstrong, R. G	1st. lt. 1st Inf		Fort Hale, Dak	July 1, 1879, to Sept. 30, 1879.
Andrus, E. P	2d lt. 5th Cav		Fort McPherson, Nebr	July 1, 1879, to Nov. 30, 1879.
Anderson, George L	2d lt. 4th Art		Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.	July 1, 1879, to Sept. 30, 1879.
Do	do		Alcatraz Island, Cal	May 8, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Abercrombie, W. R	2d lt. 2d Inf		In the field, Department of the Columbia.	Aug. 5, 1879, to Aug. 31, 1879.
Do	do		Camp Chelan, Wash	Sept. 2, 1879, to Oct. 7, 1879.
Adams, Thomas R	1st lt. 5th Art		Key West Barracks, Fla.	Feb. 24, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Austin, Albert	1st lt. 14th Inf		Fort Douglas, Utah	June 1, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Baldwin, William H	2d lt. 7th Cav		Fort Meade, Dak	Oct. 31, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Burns, James M	1st lt. 17th Inf		Fort Sisseton, Dak	Sept. 1, 1879, to Sept. 30, 1879.
Baldwin, John M	2d lt. 5th Art		Key West Barracks, Fla.	Jan. 19, 1880, to Feb. 24, 1880.
Booth, Charles A	1st lt. 1st Inf		In the field, Department of Arizona.	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Barrett, Gregory, jr	1st lt. 10th Inf		Fort Wayne, Mich	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Barnard, Phineas P	1st lt. 5th Cav		Fort McKinney, Wyo	July 1, 1879, to Sept. 5, 1879.
Bird, Charles	1st lt. 23d Inf	Lt. col	Fort Columbus, N. Y	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Burnham, David R	1st lt. 15th Inf		Fort Bayard, N. Mex	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Baily, Charles M	1st lt. 8th Inf		Benicia Barracks, Cal	July 1, 1879, to Feb. 29, 1880.
Do	do		Angel Island, Cal	Mar. 3, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Bartlett, William C	1st lt. 3d Inf		Fort Logan, Mont	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Bishop, John S	1st lt. 13th Inf		With battalion, 13th Inf., Little Rock Barracks, Ark.	June 25, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Bailey, Albert S	2d lt. 6th Cav		Camp Huachua, Ariz	Aug. 19, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Bomus, Peter S	1st lt. 1st Cav		In the field, Department of the Columbia.	July 1, 1879, to Sept. 20, 1879.
Ballance, John G	2d lt. 22d Inf		Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter	July 1, 1879, to Feb. 1, 1880.
Bailey, Harry L	2d lt. 21st Inf		Fort Townsend, Wash	July 1, 1879, to May 1, 1880.
Borup, Henry D	1st lt. Ord		Frankford Arsenal, Pa	Sept. 30, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Brush, Daniel H	1st lt. 17th Inf		Fort Yates, Dak	July 1, 1879, to Aug. 31, 1879, and from Oct. 23, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Bennett, C. E	Capt. 17th Inf		Fort Sisseton, Dak	Sept. 30, 1879, to Dec. 31, 1879.
Baxter, John, jr	2d lt. 9th Inf		Fort Sidney, Nebr	Oct. 1, 1879, to Dec. 31, 1879.
Do	do		Fort McPherson, Nebr	Mar. 20, 1880, to Mar. 26, 1880.
Brown, W. C	2d lt. 1st Cav		Fort Klamath, Oreg	Dec. 31, 1879, to Mar. 31, 1880.
Bell, James F	2d lt. 7th Cav		Fort A. Lincoln, Dak	Jan. 15, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Bellas, Henry H	1st lt. 4th Cav		Fort Hays, Kans	May 15, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Baird, William	2d lt. 6th Cav		In the field, Department of Arizona.	Apr. 10, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Browne, E. H	2d lt. 4th Inf		Camp on White River, Colo.	June 8, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Baxter, George W	2d lt. 3d Cav		Fort Washakie, Wyo	May 31, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Brooke, Edward H	2d lt. 21st Inf		In the field, Department of the Columbia.	June 17, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Cummings, J. F	2d lt. 3d Cav		Fort Robinson, Neb	July 1, 1879, to July 18, 1879, and from Oct. 1, 1879, to May 22, 1880.
Clark, Dillard H	1st lt. 15th Inf		Fort Stanton, N. Mex	April 7, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Cornish, George A	1st lt. 15th Inf		Fort Lewis, Col	July 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879.
Chapin, E. S	1st lt. 4th Art		Fort Canby, Wash	Mar. 17, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Conline, John	1st lt. 9th Cav		Fort Craig, N. Mex	July 1, 1879, to July 25, 1879.
Campbell, William J	1st lt. 22d Inf		Camp near Coffeyville, Kans.	July 12, 1879, to (?)
Clark, Sidney E	1st lt. 2d Inf	Captain.	Fort Cœur d'Alêne, Idaho.	Sept. 24, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Cooke, Lorenzo W	2d lt. 3d Inf		Fort Missoula, Mont	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Custer, B. M	1st lt. 24th Inf		Fort Duncan, Tex	July 1, 1879, to April 30, 1880.
Cotton, Gilbert P	1st lt. 1st Art		Fort Trumbull, Conn	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Carter, William H	2d lt. 6th Cav		In the field, Department of the Columbia.	May 9, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Capron, Thaddeus H	1st lt. 9th Inf		Fort Hartsuff, Nebr	July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1880.
Clark, W. O	2d lt. 6th Cav		Fort Bowie, Ariz	July 1, 1879, to Feb. 29, 1880.
Curry, James	1st lt. 5th Art		Key West Barracks, Fla.	July 1, 1879, to Jan. 19, 1880.

C.—*List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.*—Continued.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
Coale, John H.	1st lt. 2d Cav.		Fort Custer, Mont.	July 1, 1879, to July 6, 1879, and from May 3, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Chase, George F	1st lt. 3d Cav.		Fort Robinson, Nebr.	July 18, 1879, to Oct. 1, 1879.
Cornman, Daniel	1st lt. 21st Inf.		Fort Boise, Idaho	Mar. 31, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Clarke, William L	1st lt. 23d Inf.		Cantonment North Fork Canadian River, Ind T.	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Cruse, Thomas	2d lt. 6th Cav.		Fort Apache, Ariz	Jan. 1, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Craig, Louis A	1st lt. 6th Cav.		Fort Bowie, Ariz.	Feb. 29, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
De Lany, Cyrus M	1st lt. 15th Inf.		Fort Union, N. Mex	Aug. 25, 1879, to Oct. 29, 1879.
Do	do		Fort Lewis, Col.	Jan. 24, 1880, to Apr. 14, 1880, and from June 7, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Duggan, Walter T	1st lt. 10th Inf.		Fort Mackinac, Mich.	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Drew, George A	1st lt. 3d Cav.		Fort Sanders, Wyo.	Dec. 10, 1879, to Jan. 27, 1880.
Davis, Edward	1st lt. 3d Art.		Fort Niagara, N. Y.	July 1, 1879, to Apr. 1, 1880.
Do	do		Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	Apr. 25, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Duncan, Joseph W	1st lt. 21st Inf.		Fort Klamath, Oreg	July 1, 1879, to Dec. 31, 1879.
Dodge, Frederick L	1st lt. 23d Inf.		Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Davis, Thomas F	1st lt. 15th Inf.		Fort Garland, Col	July 1, 1879, to July 21, 1879.
Do	do		Fort Lewis, Col	Aug. 1, 1879, to Sept. 30, 1879.
Davis, William, jr.	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 10th Cav.		Fort Concho, Tex	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
De Laney, Hayden	1st lt. 9th Inf.		Fort McKimey, Wyo.	Sept. 5, 1879, to Dec. 31, 1879.
Drum, John	1st lt. 10th Inf.		Fort Brady, Mich.	July, 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Davis, George B	1st lt. 5th Cav.		Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo	Oct. 17, 1879, to Dec. 31, 1879.
Do	do		Fort Niobrara, Nebr.	Apr. 7, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Dodd, George A	2d lt. 3d Cav.		In the field, Department of the Platte.	Oct. 17, 1879, to Nov. 30, 1879.
Everett, William	1st lt. 4th Cav.		Fort Canby, Wash	July 11, 1879, to Aug. 30, 1879.
Do	do		Fort Stevens, Oreg	Apr. 30, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Ebstein, F. H. E	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 21st Inf.		Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Eaton, George O	1st lt. 5th Cav.		Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo	July 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879.
Ewing, E. S	1st lt. 16th Inf.	Major	Fort Riley, Kans.	Apr. 1, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Earle, Richard T	2d lt. 2d Inf.		Camp Howard, Idaho.	July 1, 1879, to Nov. 14, 1879.
Edmunds, Frank H	1st lt. 1st Inf.		Fort Hale, Dak	Oct. 6, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Earnest, C. A	1st lt. 8th Inf.	Major	Benicia Barracks, Cal	Mar. 1, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Evans, George H	2d lt. 10th Cav.		Fort Stockton, Tex.	May 31, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Eltonhead, Francis E.	2d lt. 21st Inf.		In the field, Department of the Columbia.	May 6, 1880, to May 25, 1880.
Fuger, Frederick	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 4th Art.	Captain.	Angel Island, Cal	July 1, 1879, to March 3, 1880.
Do	do	do	Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.	Feb. 24, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Fowler, Joshua L	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 2d Cav.		Fort Custer, Mont	July 6, 1879, to May 3, 1880.
Farley, Joseph P	Maj. Ordnance.		Kennebec Arsenal, Me	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Foote, George F	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 8th Cav.	Captain.	Fort Ringgold, Tex	Dec. 27, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
French, F. H	2d lt. 3d Cav.		Camp Sheridan, Nebr.	July 1, 1879, to May 10, 1880.
Fountain, Samuel	1st lt. 8th Cav.		Santa Maria, Tex	July 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1879.
Fletcher, E. L	1st lt. 13th Inf.		Little Rock Barracks, Ark.	Aug. 7, 1879, to June 26, 1880
Foltz, F. S	2d lt. 1st Cav.		Fort Colville, Wash	Dec. 31, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Garst, Charles E	2d lt. 15th Inf.		Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	July 1, 1879, to May 1, 1880.
Gibson, F. M	1st lt. 7th Cav.		Jefferson Barracks, Mo	July 1, 1879, to Aug. 27, 1879.
Geary, William L	2d lt. 12th Inf.		Fort Grant, Ariz	July 1, 1879, to Aug. 14, 1879.
Grealish, Michael L.	Capt. & O. S. K.		Augusta Arsenal, Ga.	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Glenn, E. F	2d lt. 25th Inf.		Fort Stockton, Tex.	July 1, 1879, to May 31, 1880.
Grugan, Frank C	1st lt. 2d Art.		Fort Whipple, Va	July 1, 1879, to Nov. 15, 1879.
Griffith, Emerson	1st lt. 13th Inf.		Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	July 1, 1879, to June 14, 1880.
Getty, Robert N	2d lt. 22d Inf.		Fort Griffin, Tex	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Gordon, Charles G	1st lt. 6th Cav.		Jefferson Barracks, Mo	Aug. 27, 1879, to Mar. 31, 1880.
Greenough, George G.	1st lt. 4th Art.		Fort Canby, Wash	Aug. 30, 1879, to Mar. 17, 1880.
Gilman, B. H	1st lt. 13th Inf.		Fort Whipple, Va	Nov. 15, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Gibbs, Eugene B	1st lt. 6th Inf.		Saint Paul, Minn	July 1, 1879, to Nov. 15, 1879.
Gordon, William B	2d lt. 4th Art.		Fort Point, Cal	Feb. 1, 1880, to March 1, 1880.
Griffin, Eugene	1st lt. Engin'rs		Willet's Point, N. Y.	Feb. 29, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Greene, Lewis D	2d lt. 7th Inf.		Camp on White River, Colo.	May 1, 1880, to June 8, 1880.
Harwood, Paul	1st lt. 20th Inf.		Fort Clark, Tex	July 1, 1879, to July 7, 1879, and from October 4, to October 23, 1879.
Do	do		Fort Duncan, Tex	Apr. 30, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Hay, Charles	1st lt. 23d Inf.		Fort Hays, Kans	July 1, 1879, to Oct. 19, 1879.
Hewitt, C. C	2d lt. 19th Inf.		Fort Lyons, Colo	July 1, 1879, to Feb. 12, 1880.

C.—*List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.*—Continued.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
Hall, Charles B	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 19th Inf.	Captain.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Howard, Guy	2d lt. 12th Inf.		In the field, Department of Arizona.	July 1, 1879, to Feb. 26, 1880.
Hoyt, George S	1st lt. 18th Inf.		Fort Assinaboine, Mont.	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Howe, Edgar W	2d lt. 17th Inf.		Fort Sisseton, Dak	July 1, 1879, to Aug. 7, 1879.
Holmes, Samuel N	1st lt. 13th Inf.		Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	June 14, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Humphrey, B. S	2d lt. 9th Cav.		Fort Garland, Colo	July 21, 1879, to Aug. 7, 1879.
Haden, John J	2d lt. 8th Inf		San Diego Barracks, Cal.	Mar. 7, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Hurst, J. H	1st lt. 12th Inf.		Camp Jno. A. Rucker, Ariz.	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Hoyle, George S	1st lt. 1st Cav		Fort Colville, Wash	Aug. 16, 1879, to Dec. 31, 1879.
Hall, William P	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 5th Cav.		Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	Aug. 1, 1879, to Oct. 17, 1879, and from Dec. 31, 1879, to May 1, 1880.
Do	do		In the field, Department of the Platte.	Oct. 17, 1879, to Nov. 21, 1879.
Do	do		Fort Laramie, Wyo	May 4, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Hutton, James A	2d lt. 8th Inf		Fort McDermit, Nev.	Sept. 15, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Hobbs, Charles W	1st lt. 3d Art		Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Heath, Frank	1st lt. Ord		Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.	July 1, 1879, to Nov. 13, 1879.
Hyde, John McE	2d lt. 8th Inf		Fort Yuma, Cal	July 1, 1879, to April 30, 1880.
Hubbard, Edward B	1st lt. 2d Art		Washington Arsenal, D. C.	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Humphreys, Charles	1st lt. 3d Art		Fort Schuyler, N. Y	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Henry, A. M	2d lt. 3d Inf		Fort Benton, Mont	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Hathaway, F. H	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 5th Inf.	Captain.	Fort Keogh, Mont	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Hoyt, Ralph W	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 11th Inf.		Fort Bennett, Dak	July 1, 1879, to Dec. 29, 1879.
Do	do		Fort Sully, Dak	Dec. 31, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Henry, Guy V	Capt. 3d Cav		Fort Sanders, Wyo	Jan. 27, 1880, to Feb. 24, 1880.
Howe, Walter	2d lt. 4th Art		Fort Point, Cal	Mar. 1, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Haskell, Henry L	1st lt. 12th Inf		Prescott, Ariz	June 14, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Ingersoll, Edward	Capt. & O. S. K.		Springfield, Mass	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Ingalls, Charles H	2d lt. 6th Inf		Cantonment Bad Lands, Little Missouri River, Dak.	Nov. 16, 1879, to June 9, 1880.
Jacobs, Joshua W	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 7th Inf.		Fort Snelling, Minn	July 1, 1879, to Oct. 3, 1879, and from Nov. 14, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Jones, Francis B	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 3d Inf.		Fort Shaw, Mont	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Johnson, Henry	2d lt. 8th Inf		Fort Majove, Ariz	July 1, 1879, to Oct. 1, 1879.
Jackson, James B	2d lt. 7th Inf		Detachment Third Infantry, Fort Snelling, Minn.	Sept. 10, 1879, to ——— —, ——.
Kimball, William A	2d lt. 14th Inf		Fort Hall, Idaho	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Kinzie, George H	1st lt. 15th Inf.		Fort Bliss, Texas	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Knower, E. C	1st lt. 3d Art	Captain.	Madison Barracks, N Y	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Keeffe, Joseph	1st lt. 4th Inf		Fort Fetterman, Wyo	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
King, James S	1st lt. 12th Inf.		Fort Verde, Ariz	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Kress, John A	Capt. Ord	Major	Vancouver Arsenal, Wash.	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Kingsbury, Geo. W	1st lt. 12th Inf.		Fort Apache, Ariz	Aug. 18, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Kendall, H. M	1st lt. 6th Cav.		Fort McDowell, Ariz	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Knox, Thomas T	1st lt. 1st Cav		Fort Lapwai, Idaho	Dec. 10, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Loughborough, R. H. R.	2d lt. 25th Inf.		San Felipe, Tex	July 1, 1879, to Sept. 4, 1879.
Lawton, Henry W	Capt. 4th Cav.		Fort Garland, Col	Oct. 28, 1879, to May 1, 1880.
Do	do		In the field—Department of the Missouri.	May 16, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Luff, Edmund	1st lt. 8th Cav		Fort Ringgold, Tex	July 1, 1879, to Dec. 27, 1879.
Leefe, John G	1st lt. 19th Inf.		Fort Dodge, Kans	July 1, 1879, to Feb. 21, 1880.
Do	do		Fort Garland, Col	May 1, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Lyon, Marcus W	1st lt. Ord		Benicia Arsenal, Cal	July 18, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Lundeen, John A	1st lt. 4th Art		Fort Stevens, Oreg	July 1, 1879, to April 30, 1880.
Lockett, James	2d lt. 4th Cav.		Fort Hays, Kans	Oct. 19, 1879, to Jan. 1, 1880, and from Feb. 16, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Lord, Thomas W	1st lt. and R. Q. M., 20th Inf.		Fort Brown, Tex	Jan. 1, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Lloyd, Charles F	2d lt. 14th Inf.		Fort Cameron, Utah	Mar. 31, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Lockwood, James B	2d lt. 23d Inf		Bluff Creek, Kans	——— 1880, to Apr. 16, 1880.
Merriam, Lewis	2d lt. 4th Inf.		Fort Laramie, Wyo	July 1, 1879, to July 30, 1879.
Morgan, A. S. M	Capt. Ord		Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.	July 28, 1879, to June 30, 1880.

C.—*List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.*—Continued.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
lls, S. G....	2d lt. 12th Inf.		In the field—Department of Arizona.	Aug. 9, 1879, to Nov. 30, 1879, and from Feb. 21, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Gilvray, John	1st lt. 2d Art ..		Fort McHenry, Md ..	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Do.....	.....do		Baltimore, Md	June 8, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
ller, Crosby P	1st lt. 4th Art .		West Point, N. Y	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
mn, William A	2d lt. 17th Inf..		Fort Yates, Dak	Aug. 31, 1879, to Oct. 23, 1879.
rphy, John	1st lt. 14th Inf		Fort Cameron, Utah..	July 1, 1879, to Mar. 31, 1880.
ller, James	1st lt. 2d Inf ..		Fort Colville, Wash..	July 1, 1879, to Aug. 10, 1879.
urice, Thomas D..	1st lt. 2d Art ..		Fort Ontario, N. Y....	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Ginness, John R ..	Capt. Ord		Saint Louis Powder Depot, Mo.	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
ller, William H....	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 1st Cav.		Fort Walla Walla, W. T.	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
tt, Wallace	2d lt. 8th Inf...		San Diego Barracks, Cal.	July 1, 1879, to Mar. 7, 1880.
Do.....	....do		Fort Yuma, Cal.....	Apr. 30, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
ckley, A. C.....	Capt. 24th Inf .		Columbus Barracks, Ohio.	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
tcalfe, Henry	Capt. Ord		Frankford Arsenal, Pa.	July 1, 1879, to Sept. 30, 1879.
Allister, Julian...	Lt. col. Ord....		Benicia Arsenal, Cal..	July 1, 1879, to July 18, 1879.
rtin, M. C.....	2d lt. 22d Inf...		Fort McKavett, Tex ..	Oct. 20, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
cNutt, Ira	1st. lt. Ord.....		Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.	Nov. 13, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
hlenburg, W. C ...	2d lt. 2d Inf...		In the field—Department of the Columbia.	Sept. 30, 1879, to Oct. 20, 1879.
Do.....	....do		Camp Howard, Idaho.	Nov. 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
er, Albert L.....	1st lt. 11th Inf.		Fort Bennett, Dak	Dec. 29, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
cklin, James E	2d lt. 11th Inf.		Fort Sully, Dak.....	July 1, 1879, to Dec. 31, 1879.
Kee, George W...	Capt. Ord.		Washington Arsenal, D. C.	Jan. 1, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
rrison, John T	1st lt. 10th Cav		Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	Apr. 1, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Donald, D. N.....	2d lt. 4th Cav..		In the field—District of New Mexico.	June 8, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
yes, C. R	2d lt. 9th Inf ..		Camp on Snake River, Wyo.	Nov. 9, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
wton, John	2d lt. 16th Inf .		Fort Gibson, Ind. T ...	Feb. 1, 1880, to Mar. 6, 1880.
Do.....	....do		Rawlins Station, Wyo	May 31, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
ble, Charles H	1st lt. 16th Inf.		Fort Gibson, Ind. T...	Mar. 6, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
yes, Henry E	Major 4th Cav.		Fort Hays, Kans	April 4, 1880, to May 15, 1880.
les, Lotus	2d lt. 2d Art...		Fort Johnston, N. C...	June 4, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Brien, John J.....	1st lt. 4th Inf..		Fort Fred Steele, Wyo	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
msted, Jerauld A..	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 13th Inf.		Jackson Barracks, La.	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
tterson, Robert H .	1st lt. 1st Art..		Fort Independence, Mass.	July 1, 1879, to Dec. 12, 1879.
tten, F. J	2d lt. 21st Inf..		Boise Barracks, Idaho.	Sept. 22, 1879, to Mar. 31, 1880.
yne, Samuel S.....	2d lt. 15th Inf .		Fort Garland, Colo....	Aug. 7, 1879, to Nov. 5, 1879.
Do.....	....do		In the field, Department of the Missouri.	Jan. 19, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
erce, Jacob R.....	1st lt. 24th Inf		Fort McIntosh, Tex...	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
llman, J. W	1st lt. 8th Cav .		San Felipe, Tex.....	Sept. 4, 1879, to April 1, 1880.
tman, John	Capt. Ord.....		Watertown Arsenal, Mass.	July 1, 1879, to Aug. 30, 1879.
erce, Francis E	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 1st Inf.		Fort Randall, Dak.....	July 1, 1879, to Mar. 16, 1880.
tterson, Geo. T. T..	2d lt. and R. Q. M. 14th Inf.		Fort Douglas, Utah ..	July 1, 1879, to May 31, 1880.
att, Sedgwick	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 3d Art.		Fort Hamilton, N. Y..	July 1, 1879, to April 25, 1880.
tcher, William L ..	2d lt. 8th Inf ..		Fort Halleck, Nev	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
well, James W	1st lt. 8th Inf..		Fort Bidwell, Cal.....	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
nd, George E.....	2d lt. 8th Cav..		San Diego, Tex.....	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
xton, A. R.....	2d lt. 15th Inf .		Fort Lewis, Colo.....	Sept. 29, 1879, to Jan. 24, 1880.
rker, James	1st lt. 4th Cav .		Fort Hays, Kans.....	Jan. 1, 1880, to Feb. 16, 1880, and from Mar. 3, 1880, to April 4, 1880.
ase, William B ...	1st lt. 9th Inf ..		Fort McKinney, Wyo.	Dec. 31, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
arson, Daniel C....	1st lt. 2d Cav ..		Fort Ellis, Mont.....	Jan. 1, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
ckering, Abner	2d lt. 2d Inf....		Fort Harney, Oreg	Jan. 1, 1880, to May 31, 1880.
rkhurst, C. D.....	1st lt. 5th Cav .		Camp on White River, Colo.	Feb. 16, 1880, to May 1, 1880.
Do.....	....do		Fort Robinson, Nebr..	May 22, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
rke, John S	2d lt. 21st Inf..		Fort Klamath, Oreg...	Mar. 31, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
rdee, Julius H	1st lt. 23d Inf..		Bluff Creek, Kans.....	Apr. 16, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
lmer, George H....	1st lt. 16th Inf.		In the field, Department of the Missouri.	May 28, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
inan, William R...	1st lt. 4th Art..		Point San José, Cal...	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
inn, James B.....	1st lt. Eng		Willets Point, N. Y ...	July 1, 1879, to Feb. 29, 1880.
ientin, Julius E....	1st lt. 14th Inf.		In the field, Department of the Platte.	Jan. 6, 1880, to Apr. 30, 1880.

C.—*List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.*—Continued.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
Richmond, E. T. C	1st lt. 2d Art		Carlisle Barracks, Pa.	July 1, 1879, to Dec. 20, 1879.
Rice, William F	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 23d Inf.		Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Ritzius, Henry P	1st. lt. 25th Inf.		Fort Davis, Tex	July 5, 1879, to May 10, 1880.
Reagan, James	1st lt. 9th Inf.		Fort Omaha, Nebr.	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Russell, A. H	1st lt. Ord		Watertown Arsenal, Mass.	Aug. 30, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Rice, Frank S	1st lt. 1st Art.		Fort Warren, Mass.	Aug. 31, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Reilly, Henry J	1st lt. 5th Art		Fort Barrancas, Fla	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Robinson, Wm. W., jr	1st lt. 7th Cav		Fort Totten, Dak.	July 1, 1879, to Mar. 31, 1880.
Ruhlen, George	1st lt. 17th Inf		Fort Meade, Dak	July 1, 1879, to July 7, 1879.
Do	do		Fort Sisseton, Dak	Aug. 7, 1879, to Sept. 30, 1879; and from Dec. 8, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Randolph, B. H	2d lt. 3d Art		Geographical Surveys west of 100th Meridian.	July 1, 1879, to ——, 18—.
Russell E. K	1st lt. 1st Art.		Fort Warren, Mass	July 1, 1879, to Aug. 31, 1879.
Do	do		Fort Preble, Me.	May 31, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Rockefeller, C. M	1st lt. 9th Inf.		Fort McPherson, Nebr	Nov. 30, 1879, to June 19, 1880.
Reed, W. I	1st lt. 7th Inf.		Camp on White River, Colo.	Nov. 21, 1879, to Feb. 18, 1880.
Robinson, Thomas B	Capt. 19th Inf		In the field—Department of the Missouri.	July 1, 1879, to Dec. 16, 1879.
Read, George B	2d lt. 19th Inf.		Fort Lyon, Colo.	Feb. 12, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Repes, James M	1st lt. 8th Cav		San Felipe, Tex	Apr. 1, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Robinson, Daniel	1st lt. 7th Inf.		Cantonment on Little Missouri River, Dak.	June 9, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Sanborn, W. I	1st lt. 25th Inf.		Galveston, Tex	Feb. 13, 1880, to Mar. 19, 1880.
Smith, Frederick A	1st lt. 12th Inf.		Military surveys in the Department of Arizona.	July 1, 1879, to Oct. 9, 1879.
Stone, E. W	Capt. 21st Inf.	Lt. col.	Fort Canby, Wash	July 1, 1879, to July 9, 1879.
Do	do	do	Fort Lapwai, Idaho	Aug. 21, 1879, to Dec. 10 1879.
Smith, O. M	1st lt. and R. Q. M., 22d Inf.		Fort McKavett, Tex	July 1, 1879, to Oct. 30, 1879.
Stiles, Daniel F	1st lt. 10th Inf.	Captain	Fort Porter, N. Y	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Sparrow, Solomon E.	2d lt. 21st Inf.		Fort Harney, Oreg	May 20, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Scott, John	1st lt. and R. Q. M., 4th Inf.		Fort Sanders, Wyo	July 1, 1879, to Oct. 4, 1879; and from Feb. 24, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Do	do		Rawlins, Wyo	Oct. 4, 1879, to Feb. 9, 1880.
Stembel, J. McB	1st lt. 9th Inf.		Fort Sidney, Nebr	July 1, 1879, to Sept. 1, 1879.
Shelby, Isaac O	1st lt. 16th Inf.		Fort Wallace, Kans	July 1, 1879, to Mar. 1, 1880.
Shoemaker, Frank L.	1st lt. 4th Cav		Fort Sill, Ind. T	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Simpson, James F	1st lt. and R. Q. M., 3d Cav.	Captain	Fort Laramie, Wyo	July 31, 1879, to May 1, 1880.
Do	do		Fort D A. Russell, Wyo	May 1, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Sarson, Horace B	1st lt. 2d Inf.		Fort Harney, Oreg	July 1, 1879, to Jan. 1, 1880.
Stanton, William	1st lt. 6th Cav		Fort Apache, Ariz	July 1, 1879, to Sept 1, 1879.
Stafford, Stephen R	1st lt. and R. Q. M., 15th Inf.		Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Smith, George R	2d lt. 12th Inf.		In the field—Department of Arizona.	Apr. 10, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Schenck, A. D	1st lt. 2d Art		Fort Johnston, N. C	July 1, 1879, to June 4, 1880.
Summerhayes, John W.	1st lt. 8th Inf.	Captain	Fort McDermit, Nev.	July 1, 1879, to Sept. 15, 1879.
Smith, Allen	1st lt. 1st Inf		Fort Randall, Dak	Mar. 16, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Scott, Hugh L.	1st lt. 7th Cav		Fort Totten, Dak	Mar. 31, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Stedman, Clarence A	1st lt. and R. Q. M., 9th Cav.		Santa Fé, N. Mex	Sept. 8, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Sellmer, Charles	1st lt. 3d Art		Fort Niagara, N. Y.	Apr. 1, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Tassin, Augustus G.	1st lt. 12th Inf		Fort Grant, Ariz	Aug. 14, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
True, Theodore E.	1st lt. 4th Inf.		Fort Sanders, Wyo.	Oct. 5, 1879, to Dec. 10, 1879.
Taylor, A. H. M.	1st lt. 19th Inf		In the field—Department of the Missouri.	Dec. 16, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Tyler, C. R	2d lt. 16th Inf.		Fort Wallace, Kans	Mar. 1, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Thomas, E. D	1st lt. 5th Cav		Rawlins, Wyo	Feb. 10, 1880, to June 1, 1880.
Do	do		Omaha Barracks, Nebr	June 9, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Taylor, S. W	1st lt. 4th Art		Alcatraz Island, Cal	July 1, 1879, to May 12, 1880.
Truitt, Charles M.	2d lt. 21st Inf.		Fort Townsend, Wash.	May 1, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Ulio, James	1st lt. 2d Inf.		In the field—Department of the Columbia.	Aug. 4, 1879, to Aug. 31, 1879.
Varnum, Charles A	1st lt. 7th Cav		Fort Meade, Dak	July 7, 1879, to Oct. 31, 1879.
Valois, Gustavus V	1st lt. 9th Cav		In the field—District of New Mexico.	Oct. 7, 1879, to Feb. 18, 1880.
Von Schrader, Frederick.	1st lt. 12th Inf		In the field—Department of Arizona.	July 1, 1879, to Apr. 13, 1880.
Van Orsdale, John S.	1st lt. 7th Inf.		Fort Snelling, Minn.	Feb. 4, 1880, to Apr. 5, 1880.
Vose, William P	1st lt. 2d Art		Corpus Christi, Tex.	May 12, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
Ward, Frederick K	1st lt. 1st Cav		Fort Boise, Idaho	July 1, 1879, to Sept. 30, 1879.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
lker, H. P	1st lt. 17th Inf.		Fort Pembina, Dak	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
eeler, H. W	2d lt. 5th Cav.		Fort Washakie, Wyo	July 1, 1879, to May 31, 1880.
od, A. E	1st lt. 4th Cav		Fort Clark, Tex	July 7, 1879, to Oct. 4, 1879.
ichester, H. F	1st lt. 6th Cav		Camp Huachua, Ariz	July 1, 1879, to Aug. 19, 1879.
att, Walter S	1st lt. 9th Inf.		Fort Sidney, Nebr	Sept. 1, 1879, to Oct. 1, 1879.
ting, O. L	1st lt. 23d Inf.		Fort Elliott, Tex	Sept. 30, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
rd, Henry C	1st lt. 16th Inf		Fort Riley, Kans	July 1, 1879, to Apr. 1, 1880.
therspoon, W. W.	1st lt. and R. Q. M., 12th Inf.		Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
Do	do		Whipple Depot, Ariz	June 5, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
yte, Frederick	Capt. & O. S. K.		Washington Arsenal, D. C.	July 1, 1879, to Jan. 1, 1880.
odbury, Thomas C	2d lt. 16th Inf.		Fort Reno, Ind. T	July 1, 1879, to Apr. 16, 1880.
nie, Thomas M	1st lt. 19th Inf.		Fort Elliott, Tex	July 1, 1879, to Sept. 30, 1879.
Do	do		Fort Dodge, Kans	Feb. 21, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
therill, A. M	1st lt. 6th Inf		Fort Stevenson, Dak	July 1, 1879, to June 5, 1880.
son, Richard H	2d lt. 8th Inf.		Fort Gaston, Cal	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
ite, John C	1st lt. 1st Art.		Fort Wood, N. Y	July 1, 1879, to July 29, 1871.
son, James L	2d lt. 4th Art.		Fort Point, Cal	July 1, 1879, to Feb. 1, 1880.
ston, John F	Capt. and C. S		Helena, Mont	July 1, 1879, to Aug. 2, 1879.
ters, B. N	2d lt. 15th Inf.		In the field—Department of the Missouri.	Oct. 7, 1879, to —— —, 18—.
Do	do		Fort Lewis, Colo	Apr. 14, 1880, to May 31, 1880.
od, P. G	2d lt. 12th Inf.		Fort Mojave, Ariz	Oct. 31, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
itall, Samuel R	1st lt. 16th Inf		Fort Reno, Ind. T	Apr. 16, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
tts, C. H	1st lt. 5th Cav		Camp Sheridan, Nebr	May 11, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
lts, Millard F	2d lt. 12th Inf.		In the field—Department of Arizona.	Apr. 14, 1880, to June 5, 1880.
ight, George H	1st lt. 7th Inf.		Fort Stevenson, Dak	June 5, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
odward, Samuel L.	1st lt. 10th Cav		Fort Davis, Tex	May 10, 1880, to June 30, 1880.
ng, Daniel J	Capt. & O. S. K.		Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.	July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.
ng, George S	2d lt. 17th Inf.		Rawlins, Wyo	June 1, 1880, to June 30, 1880.

2.—*Report of Lieut. Col. S. B. Holabird, deputy quartermaster-general.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1880.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the accounts branch of this office for the last fiscal year:

	Appropriations.							Total.
	1871 and prior years.	1875–'76.	1876–'77.	1877 and prior years.	1877–'78.	1878–'79.	1879–'80.	
On July 1, 1879, the balances of appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department in the Treasury undrawn were, by the report of last year.	$1,200 00	$45,026 75	$245,004 79	.....	$435,218 04	$493,251 55	.....	$1,219,701 13
Appropriations for the fiscal year (act of Congress approved 23d June, 1879)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$11,064,000 00	11,064,000 00
Appropriations for the fiscal year (act of Congress approved 3d March, 1879)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205,800 00	205,800 00
Appropriations for the fiscal year (act of Congress approved 4th February, 1879)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000 00	40,000 00
Appropriations for the fiscal year (act of Congress approved 25th February, 1879)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	500 00
Appropriations for deficiencies (act of Congress approved 16th June, 1880)	.....	.....	.....	$94,541 29	21,298 92	.....	.....	115,840 21
Amounts placed to credit of appropriations during the year by deposit of funds for redistribution and from amounts received from sales to officers, &c., of public property	.....	.....	950 15	15,827 62	37,567 44	258,374 08	134,245 21	446,964 50
Total	1,200 00	45,026 75	245,954 94	110,368 91	494,084 40	751,625 63	11,444,545 21	13,092,805 84
Remitted to disbursing officers during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141,331 06	10,969,433 22	11,110,764 28
Requisitions on settlements made at the Treasury of claims and accounts	.....	.....	16,646 14	.....	45,727 23	187,301 01	31,492 43	281,166 81
Amounts carried to surplus fund (act of Congress approved 20th June, 1874)	864 40	.....	229,308 80	15,827 62	427,058 25	.....	.....	673,059 07
Total	864 40	.....	245,954 94	15,827 62	472,785 48	328,632 07	11,000,925 65	12,064,990 16
Balances in Treasury July 1, 1880	*335 60	45,026 75	.....	†94,541 29	†21,298 92	422,993 56	443,619 56	1,027,815 68

* Reappropriated.

† Deficiency appropriations.

Of the $67,440 appropriated for the support of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas (act approved March 3, 1879), there was remitted to disbursing officers, on requests from this office, the sum of $16,810.55.

Of the appropriation for relief of board of trustees of Antietam National Cemetery (act March 2, 1877), there was [illegible] officers $1,000, and claims were paid from same through this office amounting to $12,223.41.

Appropriations	1874 and prior years.	1875–'76.	1877 and prior years.	1877–'78.	1878–'79.	1879–'80.	Total.
Regular supplies			$8,811 11		$79,115 88	$332,278 87	$420,205 86
Incidental expenses			7,020 17	$21,298 92	10,248 81	13,275 71	51,843 61
Horses for cavalry and artillery			5,258 00		8,604 49	6,243 91	20,106 40
Barracks and quarters			12,326 68		1,378 31	9,937 60	23,642 59
Transportation of the Army and its supplies	$335 60		61,121 18		41,021 11	2,257 26	104,735 15
Clothing and equipage		$26 75	4 15		107,669 26	42 59	107,742 75
National cemeteries					41 26	4,141 10	4,182 36
Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries					2,459 02	421 02	2,880 04
Construction and repair of hospitals					1,965 94	21 50	1,987 44
Purchase of site for Fort Brown, Texas		25,000 00					25,000 00
Purchase of site for Fort Duncan, Texas		10,000 00					10,000 00
Purchase of site for Ringgold Barracks, Texas		10,000 00					10,000 00
Head-stones for graves in private cemeteries					152,027 49		152,027 49
Military prison Fort Leavenworth, Kansas					12,056 78		12,056 78
Removing remains of officers to national cemeteries					4,900 00		4,900 00
Protection of Confederate cemetery on Johnson's Island, Ohio					1,500 00		1,500 00
Headquarters building at Fort Snelling, Minnesota						75,000 00	75,000 00
Military post near the Black Hills					5 21		5 21
Total	335 60	45,026 75	94,541 29	21,298 92	422,993 56	443,619 56	1,027,815 68

Statement of the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department for each of the fiscal years which ended June 30, 1872, to June 30, 1880, showing also the amounts expended, amounts carried to surplus fund, &c.

1871–'72.

Appropriations, &c.	Regular supplies.	Incidental expenses.	Horses.	Barracks and quarters.	Army transportation.
Appropriations for fiscal year, act approved March 3, 1871	$4,000,000 00	$900,000 00	$450,000 00	$1,600,000 00	$4,000,000 00
Appropriations for deficiencies, act approved May 18, 1872	3,000,000 00	$25,000 00		625,000 00	
Appropriation for fiscal year, act approved May 18, 1872					
Appropriations for deficiencies, act approved March 3, 1873	310,000 00	200,000 00			600,000 00
Reappropriated, act approved March 3, 1875	835 17	3,882 20		948 88	48,708 02
Appropriation for deficiencies, act approved May 1, 1876		97 60		4,573 12	2,652 97
Amount restored to appropriations from surplus funds, being under contract, liable to disbursement	1,842 83				
Appropriation for deficiencies, act approved March 3, 1877	126 40		173 00		
Appropriation for deficiencies, act approved June 14, 1878					
Reappropriated, act approved June 14, 1878	366 10			268 80	
Total appropriations for the fiscal year to June 30, 1880	4,613,170 50	1,428,979 80	450,173 00	1,630,790 80	4,651,360 99
Amount expended*	4,520,838 87	1,305,141 51	421,915 69	1,544,433 82	4,041,678 75
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1875, act approved July 12, 1870			27,983 31	82,576 25	
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1876, act approved June 20, 1874	90,690 74	122,884 06	120 00	62 25	564,786 45
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1876, act approved June 20, 1874	239 70	40 71		31 01	68 81
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1877, act approved June 20, 1874	1,692 69	16 20	118 00		218 79
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1878, act approved June 20, 1874	9 00	896 32		3,567 47	44,608 19
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1879, act approved June 20, 1874			36 00	120 00	
Total amount carried to surplus fund*	92,632 13	123,837 29	28,257 31	86,356 98	609,682 24
Amount drawn from appropriations by war warrants, transfer account, act approved March 3, 1875*		1 00			
Aggregated*	4,613,170 50	1,428,979 80	450,173 00	1,630,790 80	4,651,360 99

Appropriations, &c.	equipage.	teries.	stores.	tion of insane volunteers.	Total.
Appropriations for fiscal year, act approved March 3, 1871	$500,000 00	$200,000 00	$5,000 00	.....	$11,055,000 00
Appropriations for deficiencies, act approved May 18, 1872	150,000 00	50,000 00	.....	.....	1,450,000 00
Appropriation for fiscal year, act approved May 18, 1872	.....	.....	.....	$1,000 00	1,000 00
Appropriations for deficiencies, act approved March 3, 1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,110,000 00
Reappropriated, act approved March 3, 1875	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	55,374 27
Appropriation for deficiencies, act approved May 1, 1876	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,323 69
Amount restored to appropriations from surplus funds, being under contract, liable to disbursement	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,842 83
Appropriation for deficiences, act approved March 3, 1877	.....	.....	.....	.....	299 40
Appropriation for deficiencies, act approved June 14, 1878	.....	76 00	.....	.....	76 00
Reappropriated, act approved June 14, 1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	634 90
Total appropriations for the fiscal year to June 30, 1880	651,000 00	250,076 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	13,681,551 09
Amount expended*	632,486 36	250,040 00	4,882 48	1,000 00	12,722,116 98
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1875, act approved July 12, 1870	8,537 10	.....	117 52	.....	119,214 18
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1876, act approved June 20, 1874	1,365 81	.....	.....	.....	779,909 31
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1876, act approved June 20, 1874	2,496 36	.....	.....	.....	2,876 59
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1877, act approved June 20, 1874	910 87	.....	.....	.....	2,956 55
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1878, act approved June 20, 1874	8 14	.....	.....	.....	49,089 12
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1879, act approved June 20, 1874	10 58	36 00	.....	.....	208 58
Total amount carried to surplus fund*	13,234 86	36 00	117 52	.....	954,254 33
Amount drawn from appropriations by war warrants, transfer account, act approved March 3, 1875*	5,178 78	.....	.....	.....	5,179 78
Aggregated	651,000 00	250,076 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	13,681,551 09

Statement of the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department for each of the fiscal years which ended June 30, 1872, to June 30, 1880, &c.—Continued.

1872–'73.

Appropriations, &c.	Regular supplies.	Incidental expenses.	Horses.	Barracks and quarters.	Army transportation.	Clothing and equipage.	National cemeteries.
Appropriations for fiscal year, act approved June 6, 1872	$4,000,000 00	$1,200,000 00	$300,000 00	$1,250,000 00	$4,000,000 00	$770,000 00	$450,000 00
Appropriation for fiscal year, act approved February 19, 1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appropriations for fiscal year, act approved March 3, 1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appropriations for deficiencies, act approved March 3, 1873	590,000 00	100,000 00	.....	250,000 00	500,000 00	130,000 00	.....
Appropriations for fiscal year, act approved June 22, 1874	100,000 00	200,000 00	.....	90,000 00	175,000 00	.....	.....
Appropriations for fiscal year, act approved March 3, 1877	.....	.....	.....	208 80	61,493 04	.....	.....
Reappropriated, act approved June 14, 1878	682 59	2,385 51	.....	1,742 00	281 22	239 82	.....
Appropriated for deficiencies, act approved June 28, 1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	407 47	.....	.....
Total appropriations for fiscal year to June 30, 1880	4,690,682 59	1,502,385 51	300,000 00	1,591,950 80	4,737,181 83	900,239 82	450,000 00
Amount expended*	4,611,265 42	1,488,121 94	244,891 15	1,549,349 83	4,668,253 13	885,402 70	299,436 23
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1875, act approved June 20, 1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,395 04	978 27
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1876, act approved June 20, 1874	78,402 52	13,958 47	54,983 30	42,563 15	61,493 04	728 65	537 02
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1877, act approved June 20, 1874	314 00	231 72	.....	35 42	281 32	12,556 74	.....
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1878, act approved June 20, 1874	1 00	.....	.....	1 20	47 01	126 60	.....
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1879, act approved June 20, 1874	3 64	.....	.....	1 20	407 47	28 65	.....
Total amount carried to surplus fund*	78,721 16	14,190 19	54,983 30	42,600 97	62,228 84	14,835 68	1,515 29
Transferred to appropriations for year 1875–'76, act approved March 3, 1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149,048 48
Drawn by other bureaus of War Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amounts drawn from appropriations by war warrants, transfer account, act approved March 3, 1875	696 01	73 38	125 55	.....	6,699 86	1 44	.....
	*696 01	73 38	125 55	.....	6,699 86	1 44	149,048 48
Aggregated*	4,690,682 59	1,502,385 51	300,000 00	1,591,950 80	4,737,181 83	900,239 82	450,000 00

Appropriations, &c.	Purchase of stores.	Hospitals.	Expenses of sales.	Military reservation at Camp Mohave.	Monument at Salisbury, N. C.	Total.
Appropriations for fiscal year, act approved June 6, 1872	$10,000 00	$100,000 00	$10,000 00			$12,090,000 00
Appropriation for fiscal year, act approved February 19, 1873				$14,219 00		14,219 00
Appropriations for fiscal year, act approved March 3, 1873					$10,000 00	10,000 00
Appropriations for deficiencies, act approved March 3, 1873						1,570,000 00
Appropriations for fiscal year, act approved June 22, 1874						565,000 00
Appropriations for fiscal year, act approved March 3, 1877						61,761 84
Reappropriated, act approved June 14, 1878						5,331 24
Appropriated for deficiencies, act approved June 28, 1878						407 47
Total appropriations for fiscal year to June 30, 1880	10,000 00	100,000 00	10,000 00	14,219 00	10,000 00	14,316,659 55
Amount expended*	9,857 18	68,598 53	1,819 93	14,219 00	10,000 00	13,851,215 04
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1875, act approved June 20, 1874	142 82	31,401 47	6,465 10			40,382 70
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1876, act approved June 20, 1874						252,666 15
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1877, act approved June 20, 1874						13,419 20
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1878, act approved June 20, 1874						175 81
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1879, act approved June 20, 1874						440 96
Total amount carried to surplus fund*	142 82	31,401 47	6,465 10			307,084 82
Transferred to appropriations for year 1875–'76, act approved March 3, 1875						149,048 48
Drawn by other bureaus of War Department			1,714 97			1,714 97
Amounts drawn from appropriations by war warrants, transfer account, act approved March 3, 1875						7,596 24
			1,714 97			158,359 69
Aggregated*	10,000 00	100,000 00	10,000 00	14,219 00	10,000 00	14,316,659 55

Statement of the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department for each of the fiscal years which ended June 30, 1872, *to June* 30, 1880, *&c.*—Continued.

1873-'74.

Appropriations, &c.	Regular supplies.	Incidental expenses.	Horses.	Barracks and quarters.	Army transportation.	Clothing and equipage.
Appropriations for the fiscal year, act approved March 3, 1873	$4,500,000 00	$1,300,000 00	$350,000 00	$1,700,000 00	$4,500,000 00	$1,523,508 81
Appropriations for the fiscal year, act approved March 3, 1873						200,000 00
Appropriation for deficiencies, act approved March 3, 1875		20,000 00				
Appropriations for deficiencies, act approved March 3, 1877	372 15	3,432 95		318 83	54,602 94	
Amount restored from surplus fund, being under contract liable to disbursement	2,778 55					
Amount restored from surplus fund, being under contract liable to disbursement						
Appropriation for deficiences, act approved June 14, 1878		7,996 76				
Reappropriated, act approved June 14, 1878	504 95	477 49		30 00	42,860 17	11 35
Total appropriations for the fiscal year to June 30, 1880	4,503,655 65	1,331,907 20	350,000 00	1,700,348 83	4,597,463 11	1,723,520 16
Amount expended*	4,314,656 15	1,331,329 91	304,784 89	1,678,353 85	3,915,240 25	1,699,173 50
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1876, act approved June 20, 1874	188,983 27		45,215 11	21,990 48	681,369 87	18,478 35
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1877, act approved June 20, 1874	11 68	477 49		50	228 29	1,015 81
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1878, act approved June 20, 1874	2 79	69 80			622 13	4 41
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1879, act approved June 20, 1874	1 76	30 00		4 00	2 57	34 69
Total amount carried to surplus fund*	188,999 50	577 29	45,215 11	21,994 98	682,222 86	19,533 26
Amount drawn from appropriations by war warrant, transfer account, act approved March 3, 1878*						4,813 40
Aggregated*	4,503,655 65	1,331,907 20	350,000 00	1,700,348 83	4,597,463 11	1,723,520 16

	[illegible]			Arizona.	[illegible]	
Appropriations for the fiscal year, act approved March 3, 1873	$275,000 00	$100,000 00	$1,000,000 00			$15,248,508 81
Appropriations for the fiscal year, act approved March 3, 1873				$50,311 80	$100,000 00	350,311 80
Appropriation for deficiencies, act approved March 3, 1875						20,000 00
Appropriations for deficiencies, act approved March 3, 1877						58,726 87
Amount restored from surplus fund, being under contract liable to disbursement			323,000 00			325,778 55
Amount restored from surplus fund, being under contract liable to disbursement			19,000 00			19,000 00
Appropriation for deficiences, act approved June 14, 1878						7,996 76
Reappropriated, act approved June 14, 1878						43,883 96
Total appropriations for the fiscal year to June 30, 1880	275,000 00	100,000 00	1,342,000 00	50,311 80	100,000 00	16,074,206 75
Amount expended*	274,958 17	86,494 42	807,873 00	45,452 87	100,000 00	14,558,317 01
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1876, act approved June 20, 1874	41 83	13,505 58	534,087 83	4,858 93		1,508,531 25
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1877, act approved June 20, 1874						1,733 77
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1878, act approved June 20, 1874			39 17			738 30
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1879, act approved June 20, 1874						73 02
Total amount carried to surplus fund*	41 83	13,505 58	534,127 00	4,858 93		1,511,076 34
Amount drawn from appropriations by war warrant, transfer account, act approved March 3, 1878*						4,813 40
Aggregated*	275,000 00	100,000 00	1,342,000 00	50,311 80	100,000 00	16,074,206 75

Statement of the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department for each of the fiscal years which ended June 30, 1872, to June 30, 1880, &c.—Continued.

1874–'75.

Appropriations, &c.	Regular supplies.	Incidental expenses.	Horses.	Barracks and quarters.	Army transportation.	Clothing and equipage.
Appropriations for fiscal year, act approved June 16, 1874	$4,250,000 00	$1,200,000 00	$300,000 00	$1,400,000 00	$4,000,000 00	$1,480,000 00
Appropriations for fiscal year, act approved June 23, 1874						A
Appropriation for deficiencies, act approved May 1, 1876				7,783 35		
Appropriation for deficiencies, act approved June 14, 1878						
Reappropriated, act approved June 14, 1878	247 89	2,691 75				
Total appropriations for fiscal year to June 30, 1880	4,250,247 89	1,202,691 75	300,000 00	1,407,783 35	4,000,000 00	1,480,000 00
Amount expended*	4,026,076 95	1,091,051 03	266,175 05	1,399,381 10	3,998,290 39	1,423,632 31
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1877, act approved June 20, 1874	223,916 30	111,149 25	33,675 19			54,658 68
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1878, act approved June 20, 1874	133 14	485 55		8,402 25	952 41	839 23
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1879, act approved June 20, 1874	121 50	5 92	149 76		757 20	253 23
Total amount carried to surplus fund*	224,170 94	111,640 72	33,824 95	8,402 25	1,709 61	55,751 14
Amount drawn from appropriations by war warrant, transfer account, act approved March 3, 1878*						616 55
Aggregated*	4,250,247 89	1,202,691 75	300,000 00	1,407,783 35	4,000,000 00	1,480,000 00

Appropriations, &c.	National cemeteries.	Hospitals.	Post on Loupe River.	Winter quarters for troop at Red Cloud Agency.	Platte River bridge.	Military prison, Fort Leavenworth.	Total.
Appropriations for fiscal year, act approved June 16, 1874	$150,000 00	$100,000 00	$50,000 00				$12,930,000 00
Appropriations for fiscal year, act approved June 23, 1874				$30,000 00	$15,000 00	$25,000 00	70,000 00
Appropriation for deficiencies, act approved May 1, 1876							7,783 35
Appropriation for deficiencies, act approved June 14, 1878	18 00						18 00
Reappropriated, act approved June 14, 1878							2,939 64
Total appropriations for fiscal year to June 30, 1880	150,018 00	100,000 00	50,000 00	30,000 00	15,000 00	25,000 00	13,010,740 99
Amount expended*	150,018 00	95,844 15	49,996 00	30,000 00	15,000 00	24,927 94	12,570,392 92
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1877, act approved June 20, 1874		4,155 85	4 00			72 06	427,631 33
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1878, act approved June 20, 1874							10,812 58
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1879, act approved June 20, 1874							1,287 61
Total amount carried to surplus fund*		4,155 85	4 00			72 06	439,731 52
Amount drawn from appropriations by war warrant, transfer account, act approved March 3, 1875*							616 55
Aggregated*	150,018 00	100,000 00	50,000 00	30,000 00	15,000 00	25,000 00	13,010,740 99

Statement of the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department for each of the fiscal years which ended June 30, 1872, to June 30, 1880, &c.—Continued.

1875-'76.

Appropriations, &c.	Regular supplies.	Incidental expenses.	Horses.	Barracks and quarters.	Army transportation.	Clothing and equipage.	National cemeteries.	Hospitals.
Appropriations for the fiscal year, act approved March 3, 1875	$4,250,000 00	$1,200,000 00	$300,000 00	$1,500,000 00	$4,000,000 00	$1,450,000 00	$150,000 00	$100,000 00
Reappropriated, act approved March 3, 1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appropriation for the fiscal year, act approved July 31, 1876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total appropriations for the fiscal year to June 30, 1880	4,250,000 00	1,200,000 00	300,000 00	1,500,000 00	4,000,000 00	1,450,000 00	150,000 00	100,000 00
Amount expended*	3,843,243 17	1,159,698 19	291,633 49	1,468,473 27	3,987,780 12	1,276,013 76	149,695 41	96,564 76
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1878	406,751 98	40,269 74	8,366 51	30,652 62	11,662 04	173,093 36	285 59	3,435 24
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1879	4 85	32 07	.....	874 11	557 84	866 13	19 00	.....
Total amount carried to surplus fund*	406,756 83	40,301 81	8,366 51	31,526 73	12,219 88	173,959 49	304 59	3,435 24
Balance to credit of appropriations June 30, 1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 75	.....	.....
Aggregated	4,250,000 00	1,200,000 00	300,000 00	1,500,000 00	4,000,000 00	1,450,000 00	150,000 00	100,000 00

1875-'76—Continued.

Appropriations, &c.	Military prison, Fort Leavenworth.	Purchase of site, Fort Brown, Texas.	Purchase of site, Fort Duncan, Texas.	Purchase of site, Ringgold Barracks.	Military road in Arizona.	Rent of Quartermaster-General's Office.	Headstones.	Total.
Appropriations for the fiscal year, act approved March 3, 1875	$100,000 00	$25,000 00	$10,000 00	$10,000 00	$15,000 00	.....	.....	$13,110,000 00
Reappropriated, act approved March 3, 1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$149,034 48	149,034 48
Appropriation for the fiscal year, act approved July 31, 1876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Total appropriations for the fiscal year to June 30, 1880	100,000 00	25,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	15,000 00	10,000 00	149,034 48	13,269,034 48
Amount expended*	99,555 59	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00	10,000 00	149,033 89	12,546,691 65
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1878	444 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	674,961 49
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	2,354 59
Total amount carried to surplus fund*	444 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	677,316 08
Balance to credit of appropriations June 30, 1880	.....	25,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	45,026 75
Aggregated*	100,000 00	25,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	15,000 00	10,000 00	149,034 48	13,269,034 48

1876-'77.

Appropriations, &c.	Regular supplies.	Incidental expenses.	Horses.	Barracks and quarters.	Army transportation.	Clothing and equipage.	National cemeteries.
Appropriation for fiscal year, act approved July 3, 1876							
Appropriation for fiscal year, act approved July 22, 1876							
Appropriations for fiscal year, act approved July 24, 1876	$3,750,000 00	$850,000 00	$250,000 00	$1,150,000 00	$3,500,000 00	$400,000 00	$125,000 00
Appropriation for fiscal year, act approved July 31, 1876							
Appropriations for fiscal year, act approved August 15, 1876	216,000 00		337,500 00		234,800 00	206,000 00	
Appropriation for fiscal year, act approved January 24, 1877							
Appropriation for deficiencies, act approved April 30, 1878					1,200,000 00		
Appropriation for fiscal year, act approved March 3, 1879		3,078 07					
Total appropriations for fiscal year to June 30, 1880	3,966,000 00	853,078 07	587,500 00	1,150,000 00	4,934,800 00	606,000 00	125,000 00
Amount expended	3,865,510 27	852,646 36	581,459 39	1,138,701 72	4,705,491 20	535,520 35	124,998 75
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1879	100,489 73	431 71	6,040 61	11,298 28		70,479 65	1 25
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1880					229,308 80		
Aggregate	3,966,000 00	853,078 07	587,500 00	1,150,000 00	4,934,800 00	606,000 00	125,000 00

1876-'77—Continued.

Appropriations, &c.	Hospitals.	Military prison, Fort Leavenworth.	Post on Yellowstone.	Pay of superintendents national cemeteries.	Military road to Fort Randall, Dak.	Rent of Quartermaster-General's Office.	Total.
Appropriation for fiscal year, act approved July 3, 1876						$12,000 00	$12,000 00
Appropriation for fiscal year, act approved July 22, 1876			$200,000 00				200,000 00
Appropriations for fiscal year, act approved July 24, 1876	$100,000 00			$57,750 00			10,182,750 00
Appropriation for fiscal year, act approved July 31, 1876		$61,688 15					61,688 15
Appropriations for fiscal year, act approved August 15, 1876							994,300 00
Appropriation for fiscal year, act approved January 24, 1877					$2,500 00		2,500 00
Appropriation for deficiencies, act approved April 30, 1878							1,200,000 00
Appropriation for fiscal year, act approved March 3, 1879							3,078 07
Total appropriations for fiscal year to June 30, 1880	100,000 00	61,688 15	200,000 00	57,750 00	2,500 00	12,000 00	12,656,316 22
Amount expended	97,686 75	61,324 13	199,998 16	57,458 31	2,500 00	12,000 00	12,235,295 39
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1879	2,313 25	364 02	1 84	291 69			191,712 03
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1880							229,308 80
Aggregate	100,000 00	61,688 15	200,000 00	57,750 00	2,500 00	12,000 00	12,656,316 22

Statement of the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department for each of the fiscal years which ended June 30, 1872, to June 30, 1880, &c.—Continued.

1877–'78.

Appropriations, &c.	Regular supplies.	Incidental expenses.	Horses.	Barracks and quarters.	Army transportation.	Clothing and equipage.	National cemeteries.	Hospitals.	Military prison, Fort Leavenworth.	Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries.	Total.
Appropriation for the fiscal year, act approved March 3, 1877									$40 000 00		$40, 000 00
Appropriations for the fiscal year, act approved November 21, 1877	$3, 700, 000 00	$800, 000 00	$200, 000 00	$1, 100, 000 00	$4, 200, 000 00	$900, 000 00	$125, 000 00	$50, 000 00		$59, 000 00	11, 134, 000 00
Appropriation for deficiencies, act approved June 14, 1878									4, 277 64		4, 277 64
Appropriation for fiscal year, act approved March 3, 1879		3, 102 05									3, 102 05
Appropriation for deficiencies, act approved June 16, 1880		21, 298 92									21, 298 92
Total appropriations for the fiscal year to June 30, 1880	3, 700, 000 00	824, 400 97	200, 000 00	1, 100, 000 00	4, 200, 000 00	900, 000 00	125, 000 00	50, 000 00	44, 277 64	59, 000 00	11, 202, 678 61
Amount expended	3, 428, 748 64	803, 101 90	176, 282 44	1, 093, 628 50	4, 199, 998 06	780, 574 81	124, 959 65	47, 214 49	44, 277 64	55, 535 31	10, 754, 321 44
Amount carried to surplus fund June 30, 1880	271, 251 36	15	23, 717 56	6, 371 50	1 94	119, 425 19	40 35	2, 785 51		3, 464 69	427, 058 25
Balance to credit of appropriations June 30, 1880		21, 298 92									21, 298 92
Aggregate	3, 700, 000 00	824, 400 97	200, 000 00	1, 100, 000 00	4, 200, 000 00	900, 000 00	125, 000 00	50, 000 00	44, 277 64	59, 000 00	11, 202, 678 61

1875-76

Appropriations, &c.	Regular supplies.	Incidental expenses.	Horses.	Barracks and quarters.	Army transportation.	Clothing and equipage.	National cemeteries.	Hospitals.	Military prison, Fort Leavenworth.
Appropriations for the fiscal year, act appr'd June 18, 1878	$3,350,000 00	$1,000,000 00	$200,000 00	$880,000 00	$4,200,000 00	$900,000 00	$100,000 00	$75,000 00	.....
Appropriations for the fiscal year, act appr'd June 20, 1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$66,469 00
Appropriation for the fiscal year, act appr'd June 20, 1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appropriation for the fiscal year, act appr'd Feb. 3, 1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appropriation for the fiscal year, act appr'd March 3, 1879	.....	.....	.....	2,391 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total appropriations for fiscal year	3,350,000 00	1,000,000 00	200,000 00	882,391 67	4,200,000 00	900,000 00	100,000 00	75,000 00	66,469 00
Amount expended	3,270,884 12	989,751 19	191,395 51	881,013 36	4,158,978 89	792,330 74	99,958 74	73,034 06	42,276 72
Amount drawn by Commissary-General of Subsistence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,135 50
Balance to credit of appropriations June 30, 1880	79,115 88	10,248 81	8,604 49	1,378 31	41,021 11	107,669 26	41 26	1,965 94	12,056 78
Aggregate	3,350,000 00	1,000,000 00	200,000 00	882,391 67	4,200,000 00	900,000 00	100,000 00	75,000 00	66,469 00

Appropriations, &c.	Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries.	Headstones for graves in private cemeteries.	Military post near the Black Hills.	Military post near northern boundary of Montana.	Macadamized road at Vicksburg, Miss.	Protection of Confederate cemetery on Johnson Island, Ohio.	Erection of barracks at Fort Monroe, Va.	Removing remains of officers to national cemeteries.	Total.
Appropriations for the fiscal year, act appr'd June 18, 1878	$59,000 00	.....	$100,000 00	$100,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$10,964,000 00
Appropriations for the fiscal year, act appr'd June 20, 1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,500 00	$25,000 00	$5,000 00	97,969 00
Appropriation for the fiscal year, act appr'd June 20, 1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	$7,000 00	.....	.....	.....	7,000 00
Appropriation for the fiscal year, act appr'd Feb. 3, 1879	.....	$192,027 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192,027 49
Appropriation for the fiscal year, act appr'd March 3, 1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,391 67
Total appropriations for fiscal year	59,000 00	192,027 49	100,000 00	100,000 00	7,000 00	1,500 00	25,000 00	5,000 00	11,263,388 16
Amount expended	56,540 98	40,000 00	99,994 79	100,000 00	7,000 00	.....	25,000 00	100 00	10,828,259 10
Amount drawn by Commissary-General of Subsistence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,135 50
Balance to credit of appropriations June 30, 1880	2,459 02	152,027 49	5 21	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....	4,900 00	422,993 56
Aggregate	59,000 00	192,027 49	100,000 00	100,000 00	7,000 00	1,500 00	25,000 00	5,000 00	11,263,388 16

Statement of the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department for each of the fiscal years which ended June 30, 1872, to June 30, 1880, &c.—Continued.

1879-'80.

Appropriations, &c.	Regular supplies.	Incidental expenses.	Horses.	Barracks and quarters.	Army transportation.	Clothing and equipage.	National cemeteries.	Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries.	Hospitals.
Appropriations for the fiscal year, act app'd June 23, 1879	$3,600,000 00	$1,000,000 00	$200,000 00	$880,000 00	$4,200,000 00	$900,000 00	$100,000 00	$59,000 00	$75,000 00
Appropriations for the fiscal year, act app'd Mar. 3 1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appropriation for the fiscal year, act app'd Feb. 4, 1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appropriation for the fiscal year, act app'd Feb. 25, 1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appropriation for the fiscal year, act app'd June 25, 1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total appropriations for the fiscal year	3,600,000 00	1,000,000 00	200,000 00	880,000 00	4,200,000 00	900,000 00	100,000 00	59,000 00	75,000 00
Amounts expended and in hands of officers	3,267,721 13	986,724 29	193,756 09	870,062 40	4,197,742 74	899,957 41	95,858 90	58,578 98	74,978 50
Balance to credit of appropriations June 30, 1880	332,278 87	13,275 71	6,243 91	9,937 60	2,257 26	42 59	4,141 10	421 02	21 50
Aggregate	3,600,000 00	1,000,000 00	200,000 00	880,000 00	4,200,000 00	900,000 00	100,000 00	59,000 00	75,000 00

Appropriations, &c.	Erection of barracks at Fort Monroe, Va.	Repairs of road from Fort Monroe to Mill Creek, Va.	Headquarters buildings at Fort Snelling, Minn.	Rebuilding officers' quarters at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.	Military post near Pagosa Springs, Colo.	Removing remains of Lieut. W. E. English.	Military post near Niobrara River, North Nebor, Dak.	Military post, El Paso, Tex.	Purchase of cemetery near Columbus, Ohio.	Total.
Appropriations for the fiscal year, act app'd June 23, 1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$11,014,000 00
Appropriations for the fiscal year, act app'd Mar. 3, 1879	$34,000 00	$6,500 00	$100,000 00	$25,000 00	$40,000 00	$300 00	.....	.....	.....	205,800 00
Appropriation for the fiscal year, act app'd Feb. 4, 1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$40,000 00	.....	40,000 00
Appropriation for the fiscal year, act app'd Feb. 25, 1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$500 00	500 00
Appropriation for the fiscal year, act app'd June 25, 1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$50,000 00	.....	.....	50,000 00
Total appropriations for the fiscal year	34,000 00	6,500 00	100,000 00	25,000 00	40,000 00	300 00	50,000 00	40,000 00	500 00	11,310,300 00
Amounts expended and in hands of officers	34,000 00	6,500 00	25,000 00	25,000 00	40,000 00	300 00	50,000 00	40,000 00	500 00	10,866,080 44
Balance to credit of appropriations June 30, 1880	.....	.....	75,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	449,619 56
Aggregate	34,000 00	6,500 00	100,000 00	25,000 00	40,000 00	300 00	50,000 00	40,000 00	500 00	11,310,300 00

Amounts estimated for by disbursing officers of the Quartermaster's Department, from appropriations for the fiscal year 1879-'80.

Military divisions, departments, &c.	Regular supplies.	Incidental expenses.	Cavalry and artillery horses.	Barracks and quarters.	Transportation of the Army and its supplies.	Clothing and equipage.	Construction and repair of hospitals.	National cemeteries.	Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries.
Department of the East	$119,388 36	$80,675 67	$3,010 00	$131,130 59	$137,539 91	$4,627 89	$7,510 66	$15,320 74	$19,356 83
Department of the South	46,921 41	24,053 85	.....	30,895 15	55,262 85	183 12	7,400 94	37,017 19	28,042 50
Total Military Division of the Atlantic	166,309 77	84,729 52	3,010 00	162,025 74	192,802 76	4,811 01	14,911 60	52,337 93	47,399 33
Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri	94,894 65	68,191 79	111,675 20	50,027 73	646,951 85	39,197 05	.....	.....	.....
Department of Missouri	680,286 79	110,510 15	30,000 00	77,154 86	754,834 78	1,912 31	10,757 43	6,216 11	6,600 00
Department of Dakota	606,653 59	102,792 96	1,146 80	157,709 97	685,681 20	1,156 71	10,433 33	.....	.....
Department of Platte	409,888 70	120,668 28	34,500 00	115,297 86	511,921 41	2,271 60	8,581 87	820 65	1,500 00
Department of Texas	513,260 89	71,712 98	1,160 00	36,698 12	341,135 66	.....	7,899 26	652 50	1,560 00
Total Military Division of the Missouri	2,304,984 62	473,876 16	178,472 00	436,888 54	2,940,524 90	44,537 67	37,671 89	7,689 26	9,660 00
Military Division of the Pacific	956,178 14	166,774 73	35,750 00	195,330 00	817,302 98	59,348 01	23,769 71	.....	.....
Depot at Washington	102,732 30	137,184 34	.....	157,574 82	44,825 79	.....	1,264 00	37,562 99	3,640 00
Depot at Philadelphia	3,323 67	26,041 91	.....	3,041 61	81,708 65	789,590 34	.....	3,133 18	.....
Depot at New York	45,944 21	45,702 22	.....	21,649 79	129,613 44	2,640 00	.....	.....	.....
Depot at Jeffersonville	34,551 13	64,215 41	.....	16,346 94	151,647 20	124,614 00	.....	527 69	1,642 00
Military prison at Fort Leavenworth	.....	927 65	.....	.....	1,921 83	7,332 63	556 00	.....	.....
Disbursing agency at Louisville, Ky	.....	2,270 00	.....	.....	32,060 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	4,378 70	3,467 75	.....	4,050 43	44,308 45	.....	438 81	.....	.....
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri	107 44	5,981 32	.....	1,881 26	2,464 88	86 92	1,694 22	.....	.....
David's Island, New York Harbor	75 00	3,558 60	.....	2,031 00	7,954 80	.....	37 00	.....	.....
Willets Point, New York Harbor	.....	1,156 70	.....	583 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Point, N. Y	23,482 07	9,085 74	.....	2,047 88	65 00	.....	561 00	.....	.....
Springfield Armory	1,400 66	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Survey West of 100th Meridian	300 00	300 00	.....	100 00	450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allegheny Arsenal	662 00	100 00	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Augusta Arsenal	698 61	382 09	.....	.....	143 68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankford Arsenal	.....	150 00	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis Arsenal	938 98	11 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kennebec Arsenal	583 15	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island Arsenal	2,158 57	86 00	.....	.....	1,336 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watertown Arsenal	1,132 42	99 60	.....	.....	180 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watervliet Arsenal	922 82	60 00	.....	.....	654 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,650,864 26	1,026,511 11	217,232 00	1,003,551 47	4,460,174 36	1,032,960 58	80,904 23	101,251 05	62,341 33

Amounts estimated for by disbursing officers of the Quartermaster's Department, from appropriations for the fiscal year 1879–'80—Continued.

Military divisions, departments, &c.	Rebuilding officers' quarters at Madison Barracks, New York.	Erection of barracks at Fort Monroe.	Repair of road between Fort Monroe and Mill Creek, Virginia.	Military post at El Paso, Tex.	Military post near Pagosa Springs, Colo.	Buildings for headquarters at Fort Snelling, Minn.	Removal of remains of Lieut. W. E. English.	Military post on Niobrara River.	Total amount estimated for.
Department of the East	$25,000 00	$34,000 00	$6,500 00						$564,069 65
Department of the South									229,777 01
Total Military Division of the Atlantic	25,000 00	34,000 00	6,500 00						793,837 66
Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri									1,010,938 27
Department of Missouri				$40,000 00	$40,000 00				1,758,272 43
Department of Dakota						$50,000 00	$300 00		1,615,874 56
Department of Platte								$50,000 00	1,255,450 37
Department of Texas									974,069 41
Total Military Division of the Missouri				40,000 00	40,000 00	50,000 00	300 00	50,000 00	6,614,605 04
Military Division of the Pacific									2,254,453 57
Depot at Washington									484,784 24
Depot at Philadelphia									906,839 36
Depot at New York									255,549 66
Depot at Jeffersonville									393,544 37
Military prison at Fort Leavenworth									10,738 11
Disbursing agency at Louisville, Ky									34,330 00
Columbus Barracks, Ohio									56,644 14
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri									12,216 04
David's Island, New York Harbor									13,656 40
Willets Point, New York Harbor									1,740 16
West Point, N. Y									35,241 69
Springfield Armory									1,700 66
Survey West of 100th Meridian									1,150 00
Allegheny Arsenal									962 00
Augusta Arsenal									1,224 38
Frankford Arsenal									160 00
Indianapolis Arsenal									950 35
Kennebec Arsenal									633 15
Rock Island Arsenal									3,580 57
Watertown Arsenal									1,412 02
Watervliet Arsenal									1,696 82
Total	25,000 00	34,000 00	6,500 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	50,000 00	300 00	50,000 00	11,881,500 39

Amounts remitted to disbursing officers of the Quartermaster's Department from appropriations for the fiscal year 1879–'80.

Divisions, departments, &c.	Regular supplies.	Incidental expenses.	Cavalry and artillery horses.	Barracks and quarters.	Transportation of the Army and its supplies.	Clothing and equipage.	Construction and repair of hospitals.	National cemeteries.	Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries.
Department of the East	$119,033 09	$57,961 76	$3,010 00	$114,017 81	$132,114 91	$4,627 89	$6,985 98	$12,853 23	$18,418 65
Department of the South	35,539 65	23,089 00	.....	27,440 40	42,978 20	183 12	4,608 54	34,258 55	25,882 00
Total Military Division of the Atlantic	154,572 74	81,050 76	3,010 00	141,458 21	175,088 11	4,811 01	11,594 52	47,111 78	44,300 65
Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri	89,894 65	67,153 46	111,675 20	50,027 73	622,951 85	39,404 59	.....	.....	.....
Department of Missouri	660,286 79	99,019 81	30,000 00	71,447 60	663,853 80	1,912 31	10,757 43	6,177 11	6,600 00
Department of Dakota	588,496 98	100,296 06	1,146 80	116,722 93	602,357 56	1,156 71	10,118 28	.....	.....
Department of Platte	398,488 70	103,464 52	34,500 00	97,082 29	500,617 41	1,941 60	8,581 87	710 65	1,500 00
Department of Texas	513,260 89	66,402 98	1,150 00	35,105 69	316,235 00	.....	7,303 47	627 50	1,560 00
Total Military Division of the Missouri	2,250,428 01	436,336 83	178,472 00	370,386 24	2,706,015 62	44,415 21	36,761 05	7,515 26	9,660 00
Military Division of the Pacific	720,700 00	146,515 77	17,483 72	152,729 17	812,014 39	53,743 50	23,480 89	.....	.....
Depot at Washington	101,632 30	123,630 95	.....	156,086 22	43,325 79	.....	1,264 00	37,562 99	3,360 00
Depot at Philadelphia	3,323 67	25,671 91	.....	2,959 54	81,333 65	774,283 30	.....	3,133 18	.....
Depot at New York	32,944 21	47,160 62	.....	21,649 79	138,718 44	2,647 25	.....	.....	.....
Depot at Jeffersonville	30,438 63	66,685 63	.....	16,346 94	151,547 20	83,328 65	.....	527 69	1,258 33
Military prison at Fort Leavenworth	.....	497 65	.....	.....	1,910 83	7,332 63	556 00	.....	.....
Disbursing agency, Louisville, Ky	.....	2,220 00	.....	.....	32,060 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	4,378 70	3,328 87	.....	3,580 08	44,023 45	.....	438 81	.....	.....
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri	107 44	5,444 17	.....	2,056 28	2,464 88	86 92	847 00	.....	.....
David's Island, New York Harbor	75 00	3,392 58	.....	1,881 00	7,954 80	.....	37 00	.....	.....
Willets Point, New York Harbor	.....	700 60	.....	583 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Point, N. Y.	14,002 92	8,999 99	.....	1,912 40	65 00	.....	561 00	.....	.....
Springfield Armory	1,355 60	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Survey West of 100th Meridian	300 00	300 00	.....	100 00	450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allegheny Arsenal	662 00	100 00	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Augusta Arsenal	615 55	382 09	.....	.....	136 62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankford Arsenal	.....	150 00	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis Arsenal	794 90	11 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kennebec Arsenal	583 15	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island Arsenal	2,158 57	86 00	.....	.....	1,225 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watertown Arsenal	1,084 66	84 90	.....	.....	133 26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watervliet Arsenal	922 82	60 00	.....	.....	456 57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,821,030 87	957,160 09	198,965 72	871,729 31	4,199,128 61	970,648 47	75,540 27	95,850 90	58,578 98

Amounts remitted to disbursing officers of the Quartermaster's Department from appropriations for the fiscal year 1879–'80—Continued.

Divisions, departments, &c.	Rebuilding officers' quarters at Madison Barracks, N. Y.	Erection of barracks at Fort Monroe.	Repair of road between Fort Monroe and Mill Creek.	Military post at El Paso, Tex.	Military post near Pagosa Springs, Colo.	Buildings for headquarters at Fort Snelling, Minn.	Removal of remains of Lieut. W. E. English.	Military post on Niobrara River	Total amount remitted.
Department of the East	$25,000 00	$34,000 00	$6,500 00						$534,523 32
Department of the South									193,974 46
Total Military Division of the Atlantic	25,000 00	34,000 00	6,500 00						728,497 78
Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri									981,107 48
Department of Missouri				$40,000 00	$40,000 00				1,630,054 85
Department of Dakota						$25,000 00	$300 00		1,445,595 32
Department of Platte								$50,000 00	1,196,887 04
Department of Texas									941,645 53
Total Military Division of the Missouri				40,000 00	40,000 00	25,000 00	300 00	50,000 00	6,195,290 22
Military Division of the Pacific									1,926,667 44
Depot at Washington									476,862 25
Depot at Philadelphia									890,705 25
Depot at New York									243,115 31
Depot at Jeffersonville									344,133 07
Military prison at Fort Leavenworth									10,297 11
Disbursing agency, Louisville, Ky									34,280 00
Columbus Barracks, Ohio									55,749 91
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri									11,006 67
David's Island, New York Harbor									13,340 38
Willets Point, New York Harbor									1,283 46
West Point, N. Y.									25,541 31
Springfield Armory									1,655 60
Survey West of 100th Meridian									1,150 00
Allegheny Arsenal									962 00
Augusta Arsenal									1,134 26
Frankford Arsenal									160 00
Indianapolis Arsenal									806 27
Kennebec Arsenal									633 15
Rock Island Arsenal									3,469 57
Watertown Arsenal									1,252 82
Watervliet Arsenal									1,439 39
Total	25,000 00	34,000 00	6,500 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	25,000 00	300 00	50,000 00	10,909,438 22

The accounts and vouchers which have been examined in this office since the last annual report show approved disbursements as follows:

Appropriations.	For what fiscal year.										Total.
	1871 and prior years.	1871–'72.	1872–'73.	1873–'74.	1874–'75.	1875–'76.	1876–'77.	1877–'78.	1878–'79.	1879–'80.	
Regular supplies			$1,371 25	$20,331 99	$321 77		$277 53	$14,127 79	$2,220,089 90	$644,183 50	$2,900,703 73
Incidental expenses	$7,895 74	$190 00			115 81			8,797 49	689,046 24	224,665 28	930,710 56
Horses, cavalry, and artillery								2,200 00	158,957 99	30,000 00	191,157 99
Barracks and quarters	5,334 91		25 00	3 07			155 80	26,293 97	569,206 52	112,226 46	713,245 73
Army transportation	1,060 73	01	167 95	394 92	319 40	$179 10	713 42	119,478 27	2,805,346 52	731,541 05	3,659,201 37
Clothing of the Army					289 35			124,302 65	681,413 23	88,717 52	894,722 75
National cemeteries	50			8 44	148 68		5,513 92	52,053 39	73,561 13	11,607 47	142,913 53
Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries									37,608 07	13,803 00	51,411 07
Hospitals								1,438 44	50,095 19	13,431 85	64,965 48
Headstones for soldiers' graves				1,042 96				3,141 88	35,436 01		39,620 85
Posts on Yellowstone, &c								1,366 76	1,904 42		3,271 18
Erection of barracks at Fortress Monroe, Va									24,999 33	27,303 50	52,302 83
Military post near Black Hills									99,850 69		99,850 69
Post on the Loupe River									850 46	148 65	999 11
Military prison									23,767 39	13,708 35	37,475 74
Macadamizing road, Vicksburg, Miss									7,000 00		7,000 00
Military post near the northern boundary of Montana									35,729 96	27,239 68	62,969 64
Repair of road from Fortress Monroe to Mill Creek, Va										4,161 22	4,161 22
Removing remains of W. E. English, late lieutenant Seventh United States Infantry										89 18	89 18
	14,291 88	190 01	1,564 20	21,781 38	1,195 01	179 10	6,660 67	353,200 64	7,514,883 05	1,942,826 71	9,856,772 65

The following tables exhibit the number of money-accounts and property returns on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year, the number received and examined during the year, and the number remaining on hand unexamined at the close of the year:

Money-accounts.

	In what calendar year.			Total.
	1878.	1879.	1880.	
On hand July 1, 1879	.....	1,259	.....	1,259
Received during the year	2	1,954	1,161	3,117
Total	2	3,213	1,161	4,376
Examined during the year	2	2,792	84	2,878
Remaining on hand July 1, 1880	.....	421	1,077	1,498

Property-returns.

	In what calendar year.			Total.
	1878.	1879.	1880.	
On hand July 1, 1879	504	916	.....	1,420
Received during the year	36	2,548	852	3,436
Total	540	3,464	852	4,856
Examined during the year	540	3,206	75	3,821
Remaining on hand July 1, 1880	.....	258	777	1,035

Statement showing the amounts expended by officers in the Quartermaster's Department during, and on account of the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and balances in their hands so far as shown by accounts received at this office.

Names of officers.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Atwood, Capt. E. B., assistant quartermaster	$8,206 44	.....
Arnold, Maj. Isaac, jr., Ordnance Department	791 69	.....
Alligood, Capt. C. A., military storekeeper Quartermaster's Department	2,944 77	$107 91
Adams, Lieut. J. Q., First Cavalry	58,478 91	153 62
Ames, Lieut. L. S., Second Infantry	1,298 34	.....
Anderson, Lieut. G. L., Fourth Artillery	189 58	.....
Armstrong, Lieut. R. G., First Infantry	339 93	.....
Allison, Lieut. J. N., Second Cavalry	9,227 84	.....
Andrus, Lieut. E. P., Fifth Cavalry	465 40	.....
Allen, Lieut. William, Twelfth Infantry	8,482 67	.....
Ayers, Lieut. J. C., Ordnance Department	1,156 14	154 99
Adams, Lieut. T. E., Fifth Artillery	1,823 38	927 45
Austin, Lieut. A., Fourteenth Infantry	272 50	.....
Bingham, Lieut. Col. J. D., deputy quartermaster-general	23,290 09	113,279 49
Batchelder, Maj. R. N., quartermaster	339,647 88	44,995 85
Baker, Maj. E. D., quartermaster	170,136 89	16,546 14
Bradley, Capt. G. W., assistant quartermaster	126,562 71	6,573 97
Belcher, Capt. J. H., assistant quartermaster	2,775 82	164 84
Blunt, Capt. A. P., assistant quartermaster	24,406 46	.....
Belger, Maj. James, quartermaster	375 00	.....
Bird, Lieut. Charles, Twenty-third Infantry	36,372 57	.....
Barrett, Lieut. Gregory, jr., Tenth Infantry	8,940 75	3,656 24
Bailey, Lieut. H. L., Twenty-first Infantry	4,151 87	.....
Bomus, Lieut. P. S., First Cavalry	6,876 70	.....
Buck, Lieut. W. L., Thirteenth Infantry	3,115 64	.....
Brown, Lieut. E. T., Fifth Artillery	726 60	.....
Ballance, Lieut. J. G., Twenty-second Infantry	3,407 60	.....
Burnham, Lieut. D. R., Fifteenth Infantry	16,028 42	313 90
Baily, Lieut. Charles M., Eighth Infantry	7,505 12	.....

Amounts expended by officers in the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Names of officers.	Expenditures.	Balances.
, Lieut. O. J., First Cavalry	$24 80	$300 00
Lieut. D. H., Seventeenth Infantry	6,541 13	174 30
tt, Lieut. W. C., Third Infantry	5,846 34	454 75
ıl, Lieut. P. P., Fifth Cavalry	6,542 38	.....
Lieut. A. S., Sixth Cavalry	2,666 24	1,204 33
Lieut. C. A., First Infantry	4,571 95	78 00
Lieut. H. D., Ordnance Department	127 39	.....
Lieut. J. M., Seventeenth Infantry	3 00	.....
:t, Capt. C. E., Seventeenth Infantry	703 70	.....
ieut. J. F., Seventh Cavalry	6,908 56	804 03
in, Lieut. W. H., Seventh Cavalry	19,394 41	1,071 39
, Lieut. John, jr., Ninth Infantry	1,602 48	.....
in, Lieut. J. M., Fifth Artillery	305 67	.....
, Lieut. W. C., First Cavalry	1,205 29	.....
, Lieut. G. W., Third Cavalry	921 90	56 62
s, Lieut. J. G., Third Cavalry	41,655 91	.....
Lieut. H. H., Fourth Cavalry	506 01	.....
Lieut. William, Sixth Cavalry	65 00	.....
e, Lieut. E. H., Fourth Infantry	720 70	128 78
, Lieut. E. H., Twenty-first Infantry	149 22	350 56
ler, Lieut. Col. J. G., deputy quartermaster-general	46,266 50	552 16
Maj. B. C., quartermaster	405,264 44	78,600 99
ble, Capt. N. S., assistant quartermaster	5,611 40	.....
ell, Capt. L. E., assistant quartermaster	85,957 76	1,791 61
, Lieut. B. M., Twenty-fourth Infantry	5,640 60	.....
, Lieut, G. P., First Artillery	7,896 22	186 33
Lieut, S. E., Second Infantry	15,455 75	4,044 84
Lieut. James, Fifth Artillery	2,743 84	.....
, Lieut. W. L., Twenty-third Infantry	17,639 83	1,344 13
Lieut. L. W., Third Infantry	11,991 77	1,488 88
Lieut. G. F., Third Cavalry	1,803 96	.....
ı, Lieut. T. H., Ninth Infantry	5,803 42	886 66
Lieut. W. O., Sixth Cavalry	6,546 70	.....
ings, Lieut. J. F., Third Cavalry	3,720 49	299 94
Lieut. Henry, Second Infantry	106 86	.....
Lieut. J. H., Second Cavalry	8,446 27	1,242 80
nden, Col. T. L., Seventeenth Infantry	4 15	.....
Lieut. Louis A., Sixth Cavalry	3,377 30	802 74
Lieut. D. H., Fifteenth Infantry	3,348 12	1,930 23
ı, Lieut E. S., Fourth Artillery	2,698 53	374 64
an, Lieut. Daniel, Twenty-first Infantry	5,315 37	8,173 00
Lieut. Thomas, Sixth Cavalry	2,092 70	32 30
Maj. James J., quartermaster	387,078 24	68,330 88
, Maj. G. B., quartermaster	388,522 15	48,219 48
Lieut. William, jr., Tenth Cavalry	15,364 53	158 30
Lieut. Edward, Third Artillery	2,635 46	951 42
Lieut. John, Tenth Infantry	5,500 41	.....
n, Lieut. W. T., Tenth Infantry	2,305 99	.....
n, Lieut. J. W., Twenty-first Infantry	1,021 70	.....
Lieut. T. F., Fifteenth Infantry	265 55	.....
ıy, Lieut. C. M., Fifteenth Infantry	5,921 64	213 82
ıy, Lieut. Hayden, Ninth Infantry	13,433 33	.....
Lieut. G. B., Fifth Cavalry	9,274 99	7,836 50
Lieut. G. A., Third Cavalry	1,066 81	.....
, Col. L. C., Assistant Quartermaster-General	196,753 27	74,951 00
Lieut. Col., J. A., deputy quartermaster-general	341,970 29	50,358 69
on, Capt. T. J., assistant quartermaster	60,400 26	198 35
Lieut. R. T., Second Infantry	1,219 27	.....
n, Lieut. F. H. E., Twenty-first Infantry	6,850 62	1,116 75
ıds, Lieut. F. H., First Infantry	2,113 55	13 32
, Lieut. E. S., Sixteenth Infantry	1,785 13	.....
t, Lieut. William, Fourth Artillery	104 00	188 00
t, Lieut. C. A., Eighth Infantry	2,517 99	.....
Lieut. G. H., Tenth Cavalry	549 15	18 78
, Capt. C. W., assistant quartermaster	13,877 68	1 07
Capt. J. V., assistant quartermaster	456,190 94	35,799 12
h, Capt. L. C., assistant quartermaster	32,093 08	17,121 02
, Maj. J. P., Ordnance Department	475 92	.....
r, Lieut. E. S., Twenty-first Infantry	3,740 73	.....
er, Lieut. E. L., Thirteenth Infantry	7,761 33	278 94
Lieut. Frederick, Fourth Artillery	710 37	.....
, Lieut. J. L., Second Cavalry	26,297 06	.....
ı, Lieut. F. H., Third Cavalry	470 90	.....
Lieut. G. F., Eighth Cavalry	4,688 44	120 00
Lieut. F. S., First Cavalry	3,880 62	69 06
Capt. James, assistant quartermaster	151,050 20	.....
s, Capt. E. B., assistant quartermaster	35,055 84	.....
Capt. E. B., assistant quartermaster	354,233 25	11,662 30
ı, Capt. F. M., Seventh Cavalry	865 80	.....
ıh, Capt. M. J., Ordnance Department	1,133 26	.....

Amounts expended by officers in the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Names of officers.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Gordon, Lieut. C. G., Sixth Cavalry	$6,175 38	
Getty, Lieut. R. N., Twenty-second Infantry	2,753 64	$42 91
Glenn, Lieut. E. F., Twenty-fifth Infantry	5,180 89	
Greenough, Lieut. G. G., Fourth Artillery	408 41	
Griffith, Lieut. Emerson, Thirteenth Infantry	751 38	
Garst, Lieut. C. E., Fifteenth Infantry	2,794 25	
Grover, Col. Cuvier, First Cavalry	65 90	
Griffin, Lieut. Eugene, Engineer Corps	5,796 86	1,400 00
Gordon, Lieut. W. B., Fourth Artillery	45 45	
Gardener, Lieut. Cornelius, Nineteenth Infantry	644 40	34 29
Greene, Lieut. L. D., Seventh Infantry	822 21	
Holabird, Lieut. Col. S. B., deputy quartermaster-general	24,909 39	
Hughes, Maj. W. B., quartermaster	282,130 47	27,471 53
Howell, Capt. W. T., assistant quartermaster	19,869 07	1,135 34
Hunt, Capt. T. B., assistant quartermaster	17,732 42	63 95
Hoyt, Capt. C. H., assistant quartermaster	844,764 75	
Heintzelman, Capt. C. S., assistant quartermaster	829 25	10 50
Humphrey, Capt. C. F., assistant quartermaster	76,956 68	7,878 56
Heath, Lieut. Frank, Ordnance Department	1,563 59	
Humphreys, Lieut. C., Third Artillery	5,595 11	165 49
Hobbs, Lieut. C. W., Third Artillery	2,562 97	28 50
Hubbard, Lieut. E. B., Second Artillery	4,670 16	
Hoyle, Lieut. G. S., First Cavalry	429 79	
Holmes, Lieut. S. N., Thirteenth Infantry	470 00	
Hewitt, Lieut. C. C., Nineteenth Infantry	1,421 75	
Hay, Lieut. Charles, Twenty-third Infantry	77 40	
Hall, Lieut. C. B., Nineteenth Infantry	5,048 10	85 58
Hull, Capt. G. A., military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department	38,981 05	6,040 17
Howe, Lieut. E. W., Seventeenth Infantry	158 50	
Hoyt, Lieut. R. W., Eleventh Infantry	4,440 65	440 72
Hathaway, Lieut. F. H., Fifth Infantry	59,190 34	4,465 84
Hoyt, Lieut. G. S., Eighteenth Infantry	21,514 15	1,190 58
Henry, Lieut. A. M., Third Infantry	6,548 88	
Hall, Lieut. W. P., Fifth Cavalry	3,419 53	319 10
Hurst, Lieut. J. H., Twelfth Infantry	2,651 85	
Howard, Lieut. Guy, Twelfth Infantry	2,841 65	
Hyde, Lieut. J. McE., Eighth Infantry	166 10	
Hutton, Lieut. J. A., Eighth Infantry	989 99	84 00
Howard, Lieut. Paul, Twentieth Infantry	1,299 83	195 41
Howe, Lieut. Walter, Fourth Artillery	197 62	37 32
Haden, Lieut. J. J., Eighth Infantry	496 55	
Ingalls, Col. Rufus, Assistant Quartermaster-General	8,022 83	39 46
Ingersoll, Maj. E., Ordnance Department	1,603 09	
Ingalls, Lieut. C. H., Sixth Infantry	2,343 59	
Jacobs, Lieut. J. W., Seventh Infantry	16,750 21	
Jones, Lieut. F. B., Third Infantry	12,367 75	377 28
Johnson, Lieut. Henry, jr., Eighth Infantry	299 60	
Kirk, Capt. E. B., assistant quartermaster	22,261 27	2,111 66
Kimball, Capt. A. S., assistant quartermaster	25,045 64	6,222 46
Kendrick, Lieut. F. M. H., Seventh Infantry	358 55	
Knower, Lieut. E. C., Third Artillery	1,279 37	
Kinzie, Lieut. G. H., Fifteenth Infantry	9,946 41	195 46
Keefe, Lieut. Joseph, Fourth Infantry	9,872 81	1,125 00
Kimball, Lieut. W. A., Fourteenth Infantry	5,126 00	
Kendall, Lieut. H. M., Sixth Cavalry	4,906 93	27 34
King, Lieut. J. S., Twelfth Infantry	6,082 48	
Kingsbury, Lieut. G. W., Twelfth Infantry	6,911 16	118 66
Knox, Lieut. T. T., First Cavalry	4,373 82	
Ludington, Maj. M. L., quartermaster	139,412 45	46,140 61
Lee, Maj. J. G. C., quartermaster	410,087 97	56,899 05
Lord, Capt. J. H., assistant quartermaster	11,542 27	14,600 00
Luff, Lieut. Edmund, Eighth Cavalry	2,251 25	
Loughborough, Lieut. R. H. R., Twenty-fifth Infantry	74 40	
Lundeen, Lieut. J. A., Fourth Artillery	1,398 20	
Leefe, Lieut. J. G., Nineteenth Infantry	5,358 67	218 24
Lyon, Lieut. M. W., Ordnance Department	477 85	1 40
Locket, Lieut. James, Fourth Cavalry	820 30	
Lawton, Capt. H. W., Fourth Cavalry	42,172 05	3,947 77
Lord, Lieut. T. W., Twentieth Infantry	6,073 70	2,606 49
Lloyd, Lieut. C. F., Fourteenth Infantry	447 39	106 29
Myers, Maj. William, quartermaster	283,267 37	77,943 65
McGonnigle, Capt. A. J., assistant quartermaster	51,354 55	9,219 41
Marshall, Capt. J. M., assistant quartermaster	33,034 10	
Miltimore, Capt. A. E., assistant quartermaster	19,871 51	3,072 63
Markley, Capt. A. C., Twenty-fourth Infantry	44,901 71	
McKee, Capt. G. W., Ordnance Department	210 00	
Miller, Lieut. C. P., Fourth Artillery	25,419 34	
Metcalf, Capt. Henry, Ordnance Department	75 00	
Morgan, Capt. A. S. M., Ordnance Department	595 40	531 15
Maurice, Lieut. T. D., Second Artillery	2,585 62	
McGilvray, Lieut. John, Second Artillery	11,248 73	731 70

Amounts expended by officers in the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Names of officers.	Expenditures.	Balances.
, Capt. James, Second Infantry	$67 45	
, Lieut. W. H., First Cavalry	17,947 80	$2,063 67
Lieut. Wallace, Eighth Infantry	1,128 26	
in, Lieut. J. E., Eleventh Infantry	1,141 20	
Lieut. W. A., Seventeenth Infantry	2,926 33	
ıy, Lieut. John, Fourteenth Infantry	1,185 82	
utt, Lieut. Ira, Ordnance Department	1,789 57	144 85
ı, Lieut. M. C., Twenty-second Infantry	2,205 85	
ı, Capt. W. P., military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department	12,706 97	
ab, Lieut. M. M., Fourth Artillery	249 33	357 47
Lieut. A. L., Eleventh Infantry	3,634 19	
nberg, Lieut. W. C., Second Infantry	2,856 59	75 00
y, Lieut. C. H., Fourth Cavalry	3 50	
Lieut. S. C., Twelfth Infantry	1,859 35	46 20
ıley, Lieut. C. A. H., Third Cavalry	171 85	
ion, Lieut. J. T., Tenth Cavalry	1,924 39	
ın, Lieut. John, Sixteenth Infantry	508 45	739 81
Lieut. C. H., Sixteenth Infantry	847 00	123 41
, Lieut. C. R., Ninth Infantry	250 01	
, Maj. H. E., Fourth Cavalry	209 30	
ıd, Lieut. J. A., Thirteenth Infantry	5,628 94	
ın, Lieut. J. J., Fourth Infantry	6,066 38	
Lieut. Col. A. J., deputy quartermaster-general	82,601 89	110,167 27
n, Capt. John, Ordnance Department	35 70	
, Lieut. J. R., Twenty-fourth Infantry	6,301 43	877 41
Lieut. G. E., Eighth Cavalry	5,004 16	18 14
ır, Lieut. John, First Cavalry	1,443 29	
an, Lieut. J. W., Eighth Cavalry	284 75	
Lieut. Sedgwick, Third Artillery	6,580 02	
son, Lieut. R. H., First Artillery	327 13	
, Lieut. S. S., Fifteenth Infantry	1,586 34	363 93
l, Lieut. J. W., Eighth Infantry	3,109 81	
ır, Lieut. W. L., Eighth Infantry	2,631 40	
, Capt. F. E., First Infantry	4,899 37	
y, Lieut. C. G., Sixth Infantry	9,316 65	
son, Lieut. G. T. T., Fourteenth Infantry	3,574 21	
ing, Lieut. Abner, Second Infantry	1,364 32	
ı, Lieut. F. J., Twenty-first Infantry	6,307 10	
r, Capt. L. O., Fourth Cavalry	248 28	
a, Lieut. A. R., Fifteenth Infantry	1,740 92	
ın, Lieut. D. C., Second Cavalry	10,615 13	3,159 70
r, Lieut. James, Fourth Cavalry	215 90	
Lieut. W. B., Ninth Infantry	13,012 29	2,085 73
urst, Lieut. C. D., Fifth Cavalry	4,536 49	332 62
, Lieut. J. S., jr., Twenty-first Infantry	141 98	3,834 25
Capt. J. B., Engineer Corps	3,076 92	
n, Lieut. W. R., Fourth Artillery	2,833 64	
in, Lieut. J. E., Fourteenth Infantry	1,963 91	
ır, Col. D. H., Assistant Quartermaster-General	655,444 75	70,587 41
lds, Maj. C. A., quartermaster	26,907 43	605 52
son, Maj. A. G., quartermaster	229,933 79	6,887 06
rell, Capt. A. F., assistant quartermaster	438,209 27	15,273 87
lph, Lieut. B. H., Third Artillery	282 95	
ll, Lieut. A. H., Ordnance Department	1,205 75	
ond, Lieut. E. T. C., Second Artillery	222 99	
Lieut. F. S., First Artillery	1,907 13	396 77
s, Lieut. H. P., Twenty-fifth Infantry	6,827 05	
ll, Lieut. E. K., First Artillery	2,166 34	
, Lieut. H. J., Fifth Artillery	7,579 48	3 30
Lieut. W. F., Twenty-third Infantry	8,478 29	2 00
son, Lieut. W. W., jr., Seventh Cavalry	2,284 60	
n, Lieut. George, Seventeenth Infantry	1,101 35	360 50
rs, Capt. J. F., military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department	119,620 10	4,711 15
, Lieut. James, Ninth Infantry	2,530 20	
rds, Lieut. J. R., jr., Fourth Cavalry	256 22	
feller, Lieut. C. M., Ninth Infantry	2,484 93	
Lieut. W. I., Seventh Infantry	14,431 09	
Lieut. G. B., Nineteenth Infantry	450 15	
rs, Lieut. Alexander, Fourth Cavalry	3,731 80	
, Lieut. J. M., Eighth Cavalry	155 50	
son, Lieut. Daniel, Seventh Infantry	254 85	54 00
ı, Lieut. Col. Rufus, deputy quartermaster-general	17,176 70	25,918 29
lle, Maj. C. G., quartermaster	5,155 37	1,152 13
, Capt. J. W., assistant quartermaster	5,221 50	
, Capt. G. C., assistant quartermaster	201,269 03	47,260 33
, Capt. E. J., assistant quartermaster	31,641 42	
on, Capt. John, assistant quartermaster	11,674 83	1,170 00
, Lieut. O. M., Twenty-second Infantry	872 80	
Lieut. D. F., Tenth Infantry	1,802 15	
ı, Lieut. H. B., Second Infantry	1,743 47	

Amounts expended by officers in the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Names of officers.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Symons, Lieut. T. W., Engineer Corps	$287 78	
Stone, Capt. E. W., Twenty-first Infantry	3,108 28	
Schenck, Lieut. A. D., Second Artillery	8,887 25	
Shelby, Lieut. I. O., Sixteenth Infantry	2,641 15	
Shoemaker, Lieut. F. L., Fourth Cavalry	24,267 41	$403 74
Stafford, Lieut. S. R., Fifteenth Infantry	3,124 55	
Summerhayes, Lieut. J. W., Eighth Infantry	185 75	
Stembell, Lieut. J. McB., Ninth Infantry	1,249 50	
Scott, Lieut. John, Fourth Infantry	58,602 74	
Simpson, Lieut. J. F., Third Cavalry	4,796 02	
Staunton, Lieut. William, Sixth Cavalry		800 00
Scott, Lieut. G. L., Sixth Cavalry	126 00	
Sanborn, Lieut. W. I., Twenty-fifth Infantry	2,145 97	1,351 93
Smith, Capt. Allen, First Infantry	2,714 36	393 65
Scott, Lieut. H. L., Seventh Cavalry	1,030 70	
Sellmer, Lieut. Charles, Third Artillery	361 20	4 25
Sparrow, Lieut. S. E., Twenty-first Infantry	593 21	2,599 62
Tompkins, Lieut. Col. C. H., deputy quartermaster-general	20,708 82	6,773 88
Taylor, Lieut. S. W., Fourth Artillery	735 94	
Tassin, Lieut. A. G., Twelfth Infantry	5,159 39	
Taylor, Lieut. A. H. M., Nineteenth Infantry	630 71	178 76
Tyler, Lieut. C. R., Sixteenth Infantry	887 80	14 80
Thomas, Lieut. E. D., Fifth Cavalry	44,500 39	
Truitt, Lieut. C. M., Twenty-first Infantry	618 02	
Tutherly, Lieut. H. E., First Cavalry	3 00	2,422 00
Varnum, Lieut. C. A., Seventh Cavalry	12,147 00	
Von Schrader, Lieut. Frederick, Twelfth Infantry	4,516 27	
Valois, Lieut. Gustavus, Ninth Cavalry	791 35	179 98
Van Orsdale, Lieut. J. T., Seventh Infantry	989 30	
Vose, Lieut. W. P., Second Artillery	826 12	
Weeks, Maj. G. H., quartermaster	234,565 96	
Williams, Capt. C. W., assistant quartermaster	23,423 44	4 81
Wheeler, Capt. D. D., assistant quartermaster	1,555 45	556 47
Wood, Lieut. A. E., Fourth Cavalry	7,229 66	
White, Capt. John C., First Artillery	11 70	
Ward, Lieut. F. K., First Cavalry	262 69	
Ward, Capt. H. C., Sixteenth Infantry	5,852 35	
Woodbury, Lieut. T. C., Sixteenth Infantry	9,972 29	
Wenie, Lieut. T. M., Nineteenth Infantry	4,457 85	386 98
Wilson, Lieut. R. H., Eighth Infantry	2,890 16	
Wilson, Lieut. J. L., Fourth Artillery	1,245 27	
Wetherill, Lieut. A. M., Sixth Infantry	2,568 30	
Walker, Lieut. H. P., Seventeenth Infantry	1,594 75	
Wheeler, Lieut. H. W., Fifth Cavalry	13,018 75	
Wotherspoon, Lieut. W. W., Twelfth Infantry	21,817 43	38,023 46
Wieting, Lieut. O. L., Twenty-third Infantry	12,271 06	1,383 58
Wood, Lieut. P. G., Twelfth Infantry	2,997 73	5 16
Wyatt, Lieut. W. S., Ninth Infantry	422 02	
Waters, Lieut. B. N., Fifteenth Infantry	2,705 23	350 00
Whitall, Lieut S. R., Sixteenth Infantry	3,009 02	
Watts, Lieut. C. H., Fifth Cavalry	172 80	14 48
Woodward, Lieut. S. L., Tenth Cavalry	1,594 15	164 99
Wright, Lieut. G. H., Seventh Infantry	161 11	
Woodbridge, Lieut. Francis, Seventh Infantry	11 94	329 16
Young, Capt. D. J., Ordnance Department	1,319 19	
Young, Lieut. G. S., Seventh Infantry.	1,999 02	
Total	9,448,686 29	1,240,477 31

The following table exhibits the number of wagons, spring-wagons, ambulances, harness, &c., on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, the number purchased, &c., during the year, and the number remaining on hand June 30, 1880, as shown by the returns of quartermasters' stores received at this office:

Military departments.	Army wagons.				Spring-wagons.				Ambulances.			
	On hand July 1, 1879.	Purchased.	Sold, lost, destroyed, &c.	Remaining on hand June 30, 1880.	On hand July 1, 1879.	Purchased.	Sold, lost, destroyed, &c.	Remaining on hand June 30, 1880.	On hand July 1, 1879.	Purchased.	Sold, lost, destroyed, &c.	Remaining on hand June 30, 1880.
Department of the Missouri	803	203	90	745	57	25	5	45	75	....	9	40
Department of Texas	398	.....	90	352	40	....	5	33	22	....	2	14
Department of the Platte	492	.....	16	461	45	....	1	32	21	....	1	8
Department of Dakota	412	.....	94	363	49	....	6	41	31	....	5	26
Department of Arizona	133	.....	15	98	13	....	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of California	79	.....	.....	53	9	12	.....	5	3	.....	.....	3
Department of the Columbia	107	.....	17	75	10	....	1	11	6	.....	.....	5
Department of the South	37	.....	16	18	13	....	1	8	11	.....	.....	7
Department of the East	195	324	7	52	52	....	2	31	9	....	1	3
Department of West Point	16	.....	.....	14	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Totals	2,672	527	345	2,231	289	37	23	217	179	....	18	107

Military departments.	Wagon harness.				Ambulance harness.				Cart harness.			
	On hand July 1, 1879.	Purchased.	Sold, lost, destroyed, &c.	Remaining on hand June 30, 1880.	On hand July 1, 1879.	Purchased.	Sold, lost, destroyed, &c.	Remaining on hand June 30, 1880.	On hand July 1, 1879.	Purchased.	Sold, lost, destroyed, &c.	Remaining on hand June 30, 1880.
Department of the Missouri	4,688	1,407	1,209	3,311	618	24	121	261	84	20	14	70
Department of Texas	2,025	....	611	1,764	445	....	165	605	100	....	34	93
Department of the Platte	2,992	100	821	2,378	490	18	44	460	56	....	3	39
Department of Dakota	2,776	.....	557	1,959	435	....	90	315	96	....	14	73
Department of Arizona	909	.....	98	816	314	....	34	425	24	....	11	32
Department of California	375	8	6	173	69	....	92	51	55	19	4	34
Department of the Columbia	802	.....	119	656	111	....	8	94	38	....	13	42
Department of the South	141	.....	41	106	74	....	16	62	61	....	8	58
Department of the East	1,321	152	38	183	1,336	....	4	67	102	56	10	95
Department of West Point	7	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Totals	16,036	1,667	3,590	11,358	3,892	42	574	2,340	617	95	111	539

Statement of fuel, forage, and straw issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, as shown by the returns of quartermasters' stores received at this office.

	Cords.	Tons.	Bushels.
Wood, hard	42,966	.....	.....
Wood, soft	65,108	.....	.....
Coal, anthracite	.....	16,470	.....
Coal, bituminous	.....	16,807	.....
Hay	.....	55,907	.....
Fodder	.....	68	.....
Straw	.....	2,575	.....
Oats	.....	.....	916,244
Corn	.....	.....	692,329
Barley	.....	.....	114,766
Bran	.....	.....	62,791

Returns have been made to this date of proceeds of sales of quartermaster's property to officers and soldiers of the Army during the last fiscal year amounting to $97,435.79.

This amount has been credited to appropriations as follows:

Regular supplies	$66,446 07
Cavalry and artillery horses	6,388 91
Army transportation	251 53
Clothing and equipage	24,349 28

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. HOLABIRD,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General.

The QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL *of the Army.*

3.—*Report of Lieut. Col. S. B. Holabird, deputy quartermaster-general.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1880.

GENERAL: Herewith I have the honor to submit the annual report of the clothing branch of this office.

Under the provisions of Special Orders No. 219, Adjutant-General's Office, 1879, I was relieved from duty as chief quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, on the 15th of October, 1879, and assigned to duty in this office on the 11th of November following, relieving Lieut. Col. J. D. Bingham, deputy quartermaster-general, United States Army.

The manufacture of the principal articles of clothing and camp and garrison equipage at the general depots at Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, and San Francisco has been, as in former years, satisfactorily conducted, and all contracts for purchase of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and clothing and equipage materials made at those depots have been properly filled.

All the articles have been rigidly inspected, and no complaints upon the inferior quality of the clothing and equipage now furnished to the Army have been received.

It has been found that the system, adopted a few years ago, of frequently inspecting the mills and factories engaged in manufacturing Army goods under contract, while said manufactures were in progress, has been of great benefit to the government and to the contractors. These inspections have been regularly and satisfactorily made by Capt. J. F. Rodgers, military storekeeper, U. S. A., on duty at the Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department.

New standards of great coats, cotton stockings, drawers, and shoe-files have, during the last fiscal year, been adopted and distributed to the principal depots; standards of cork helmets were also adopted, but they have not yet been distributed.

Specifications for the following articles have been adopted or distributed to officers of the Quartermaster's Department during the year: Cork helmets; uniform coats; chevrons; great coats; blouses, lined and unlined; stable frocks; overalls; muskrat caps and gauntlets; trousers; stripes for trousers; drawers; cotton stockings; hospital tents; hospital-tent flies; hospital-tent poles; wall-tent poles; shelter-tent poles; tent-pins; mosquito-bars; bed-sacks; pillow-sacks; shoe-files; cotton duck, 8 oz., 10 oz., and 12 oz.

The trial of certain samples of rubberoid fabrics, referred to in last year's annual report, was not made, owing to the fact that the company at whose request the trial was authorized failed to furnish the department, after repeated requests, with the desired articles. The papers in the case have therefore been placed upon the files of this office.

The suspensory drawers, made of canton flannel, also referred to in the report for the last fiscal year, were sent out for trial by troops. They have not given satisfaction, and no more will be manufactured.

Clothing valued at $2,535 was issued by the Quartermaster's Department to certain Indian prisoners during the past fiscal year. Accounts were presented to the Interior Department, with a view to having the amount placed on the books of the Treasury to the credit of the clothing appropriation.

Twenty-five wall and 1,500 common tents were issued by the department, under orders from the Secretary of War, for the relief of yellow-fever sufferers at Memphis, Tenn. The tents sent to the various cities during the yellow-fever epidemic the year previous have, under the supervision of officers of this department, been destroyed by fire to prevent contagion.

Under authority of the Secretary of War, 50 complete hospital tents have been sold to the National Board of Health. Their value, $2,732.82, has been placed on the books of the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation for clothing and equipage.

Upon examination of the stock of silken colors and guidons at the principal depots of the Quartermaster's Department, it was found that, owing to long storage—they having been purchased during the years 1861 to 1865—some had become damaged and unsuitable for issue. Those found still serviceable were set aside for future issues to the Army. The unserviceable ones were, by direction of the Secretary of War, stored for use on occasions of national festivity. A number of them have been ordered to this city to be hereafter placed in the new War Department building. Some have, upon the application of General Pope, been placed in the chapel of the military post at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., while a number have been sent to the headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri. A few have also been sold to the National Home for Disabled Volunteers and credited under the act of Congress approved January 23, 1873.

On the 30th of June, 1879, the National Home for Disabled Volunteers was entitled, under the act of Congress quoted, to clothing to the value of $21,448.88. A requisition for 1,443 suits of clothing was made by the president of the home on the 9th of January last; value, $31,789.29; total, $53,238.17. Clothing, &c., to the value of $53,238.64 has been issued by the Quartermaster's Department during the year, leaving the home indebted to the department to the amount of 47 cents.

The stock of old-pattern clothing in depot or on hand at the various posts throughout the country having become utterly unsuitable for issue on account of its deterioration from age and depletion in the large sizes, the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of this office, on the 19th of December last, issued an order directing all the old-pattern clothing to be turned in to the principal depots to be there held for issue to the National Home for Disabled Volunteers. The surplus hat-cords, cap-covers, drawers, and shirts, of the old pattern, were ordered to be sold at public auction. None but new-pattern clothing is now being issued to the troops.

The appropriation for the last and for the present fiscal years having been made with a view to using some of the old-pattern clothing now

rendered obsolete, the department finds itself somewhat embarassed from want of funds to meet this increased demand. The department not having any working stock of materials to make the clothing required to fill the annual estimates, it is feared that there will be complaints from the Army, and perhaps actual suffering. It appears that on the 30th of June last the following articles were due on orders from this office: 3,974 campaign hats; 8,672 forage-caps; 2,500 great coats, canvas lined; 4,064 great coats, all kinds; 15,000 pairs drawers; 31,100 pairs trousers, and 77,212 pairs stockings.

Contracts have now been made and deliveries are hastened forward, and it is hoped that the great pressure upon the resources of the department will soon be relieved.

This demonstrates, however, the necessity of having constantly a working stock of clothing and equipage at the supply depots to meet any reasonable demand that may be made by the Army. Of the $1,000,000 appropriated for clothing the Army during the present fiscal year, no funds will remain available, after paying for all outstanding indebtedness. It is hoped that with strict economy in issuing, thereby avoiding unnecessary accumulation at posts, the department may succeed in a few years in creating a small working stock.

It is estimated that the sum of $1,271,000 will actually be required to clothe and equip the Army during the next fiscal year. This sum, it is thought, will enable the department to supply the Army with dark-blue flannel shirts, adopted by the Secretary of War upon the recommendation of the Army Equipment Board, convened in this city in November, 1878, and approved by the General of the Army. By reducing the annual allowance from four to three shirts for each enlisted man, it is believed that, inasmuch as the quality of the shirts will be much improved, this reduction will enable the department to supply them.

The military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., was indebted to the Quartermaster's Department, on the 30th June, 1879, on account of clothing and equipage drawn in excess of the value of labor performed, to the amount of $5,054.23. Clothing to the value of $8,695.23 has been issued to the prison during the last fiscal year. Clothing to the value of $5,558.25, issued to the prison during the last and previous fiscal years, has been retransferred to the Quartermaster's Department, reducing the value of clothing and equipage to be charged to the prison to $8,191.21. Other quartermaster's stores and supplies to the value of $2,001.79 have also been issued for use of the military prison during the fiscal year.

The value of labor performed for the Quartermaster's Department by the prison during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, is as follows:

Chargeable to appropriation for clothing and equipage	$6,599 40
To other appropriations	3,057 40
Total	9,656 80

The following is a correct account between the Quartermaster's Department and the military prison for the last fiscal year:

Due the Quartermaster's Department June 30, 1879	$5,054 23
Value of clothing, &c., turned over to the military prison, less the value of clothing returned to the Quartermaster's Department	3,136 98
Value of quartermasters' and other stores issued by the Quartermaster's Department to the military prison	2,001 79
Total	10,193 00
Value of labor performed by the military prison for the Quartermaster's Department	9,656 80
Leaving the prison indebted to the Quartermaster's Department, June 30, 1880	536 20

The accompanying statement I shows in detail the articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage manufactured at the military prison for the Quartermaster's Department during the last fiscal year, also their cost, including civilian and prison labor.

Fifty thousand tent-pins were manufactured at the prison during the year, but owing to the fact that suitable wood cannot be obtained at Fort Leavenworth to split the pins as required by the specifications adopted, orders to discontinue the manufacture of tent-pins at the prison were given on the 11th of November last.

One hundred pairs each of sewed boots and shoes of the pattern recommended by the Board on Army Equipment convened by Special Orders War Department, November 11, 1880, were manufactured at the military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Fifty pairs of each were sent out for trial to Forts Keogh, Mont., and Clark, Tex. No reports as to their adaptability have as yet been received at this office. Their cost to the department was $3.71 per pair for boots, and $2.85 per pair for shoes. The regulation boots cost $2.73 per pair, and the regulation shoes $1.71 per pair.

The moth and mildew proof process of Messrs. Scott & Bartlett, of New York, having been brought to the attention of the Quartermaster-General, instructions were given to the officer in charge of the Philadelphia depot, on the 22d of March last, to have a great coat and piece of canvas submitted to the process. The result has not been satisfactory, as the articles were rendered unfit for issue. It has since been ascertained that this process has, under various different names, been repeatedly tried by the Quartermaster's Department, always with like results.

Upon the decision of the General of the Army that the First Infantry, assigned to duty in Texas, be provided with cork helmets, instructions were given to the officers in charge of the depot at Philadelphia, May 28, last, to purchase, in anticipation of requisitions, 500 of the pattern adopted by the Secretary of War on the 5th of May, 1880. They have been procured, but no requisition has as yet been made upon this office.

It having been reported that the barrack chairs issued by the Quartermaster's Department became loose and unsteady from rough usage, instructions were given, on the 23d of December, 1879, to have them braced by means of iron rods and nuts. No complaints have since been received.

Messrs. A. S. Crosby & Co., of Waterville, Me., having called the attention of the department to their improved camp axes and covers, the Quartermaster-General ordered purchase for trial, on the 6th September last, of three of each of the kinds submitted. They were sent to Forts Keogh and Clark for trial in active military service. Reports as to their utility have not yet been received.

On the 18th July, 1879, Lieut. C. W. Hobbs, Third Artillery, forwarded to this office a circular of his patented invention of improvement in heating tents by means of a stove, and using the tent-pole for the pipe. Authority was given, on the 19th September, 1879, to the officer referred to, to send one of his stoves to the post quartermaster at Fort McKinney, Wyo., for trial. It appears that for want of opportunity a trial was not had. Lieutenant Hobbs having since made other improvements in his invention, another sample was, on the 15th March last, sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for trial. Result has not yet been communicated to this office.

Under the authority of the Secretary of War, certain articles of clothing, &c., to the value of $2,755.39, have been issued to Lieut. H. W. How-

gate, for use by the expedition known as "Howgate Arctic Expedition." The accompanying statement O shows articles issued and their cost.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved April 28, 1880, authorizing the loan of tents to the governor of Missouri for the use of sufferers by the tornado in that State, 150 hospital tents were sent to Marshfield, Mo., and 16 hospital tents to Versailles, Mo. They have not been returned, although the attention of the executive of the State has been called to the matter. The value of the tents issued is $9,143.28.

In closing this report I have the honor to state that the work of this branch of the office has been kept up to date with the same clerical force as was employed during the preceding year.

For further and more detailed information, I respectfully refer to the accompanying statements, viz:

A.—Statement showing articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage on hand at the issuing depots of the Quartermaster's Department June 30, 1879, the quantities purchased, manufactured, gained, sold, and expended and issued to the Army, and the quantities remaining in depot June 30, 1880.

B.—Statement showing remittances on account of clothing, camp and garrison equipage during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

C.—Statement of amounts received and remitted by the Quartermaster's Department on account of clothing, camp and garrison equipage during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

D.—Specifications of clothing, camp and garrison equipage distributed to officers of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

E.—Statement showing quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage issued to the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, under act of January 23, 1873, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

F.—Statement showing articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage issued by the Quartermaster's Department to certain Indians, accounts for the money value of which were presented to the Interior Department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

G.—Statement showing articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage issued to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and money value of the property.

H.—Statement showing articles of clothing transferred to the Quartermaster's Department by the acting assistant quartermaster at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, also money value of same.

I.—Statement showing quantity and cost of articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage manufactured at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

K.—Statement showing value of labor performed by the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

L.—Statement showing number of tents issued by the Quartermaster's Department for the relief of yellow-fever sufferers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, also money value of same.

M.—Statement showing number of tents sold by the Quartermaster's Department to the National Board of Health during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, also money value of same.

N.—Statement showing number of tents issued for the use of tornado sufferers in Missouri, under the act of Congress approved April 28, 1880, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and their money value.

O.—Statement showing number of articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage issued to Lieut. H. W. Howgate, U. S. A., for the use by the Howgate Arctic Expedition, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, also cost of the articles referred to.

P.—Statement of returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage received and examined, and of letters received and written, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

Q.—Statement of the clerical force employed in the clothing, camp and garrison equipage branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement showing articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage on hand at the issuing depots of the Quartermaster's Department June* 30, 1879; *the quantities purchased, manufactured, gained, sold, expended, and issued to the Army, and the quantities remaining in depot June* 30, 1880.

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1879.	Purchased.	Manufactured.	Turned into depot.	Gained.	Total.	Sold.	Expended.	Issued.	On hand June 30, 1880.
Helmets.....number	4,607	6	.....	52	.....	5,665	.....	.....	529	4,136
Helmets, cork.....do	2	145	.....	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	145	2
Helmets, foreign.....do	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....
Helmet plumes.....do	5,375	102	.....	64	.....	5,541	1	2	562	4,976
Helmet eagles.....do	3,966	1	.....	64	.....	4,031	.....	.....	652	3,379
Helmet trimmings, German and English.....sets	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....
Helmet cords and bands.....number	6,023	.....	.....	64	.....	6,087	.....	.....	578	5,519
Helmet top-pieces and plume-sockets.....do	5,193	.....	.....	64	.....	5,257	.....	.....	659	4,608
Helmet scrolls and rings.....do	6,411	.....	.....	84	.....	6,495	.....	.....	970	5,525
Helmet side-buttons.....do	5,042	1,000	.....	84	.....	6,126	.....	.....	1,039	5,087
Helmet top-piece buttons.....do	1,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,560	.....	.....	100	1,460
Dress-caps.....do	5,955	405	.....	1,172	.....	7,532	.....	.....	4,787	2,745
Forage-caps.....do	28,213	15,000	.....	7,170	.....	50,383	11	256	42,125	7,991
Forage cap covers.....do	17,347	.....	.....	176	.....	17,523	.....	17,505	18	.....
Fur caps, muskrat and buffalo.....do	4	9,427	.....	312	.....	9,743	.....	2	9,135	606
Pompons.....do	6,265	.....	.....	1,070	.....	7,335	20	.....	4,637	2,678
Campaign-hats.....do	29,870	10,000	.....	8,219	.....	47,598	22	4,035	37,689	5,902
Campaign-hat cords and tassels.....do	178,855	.....	.....	327	.....	179,182	.....	160,684	430	18,068
Seal-skin caps.....do	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Cap-eagles.....do	9,209	.....	.....	1,070	.....	10,279	.....	.....	1,956	8,323
Cap crossed cannons.....do	8,599	.....	.....	85	.....	8,684	.....	.....	2,401	6,283
Cap crossed sabers.....do	17,833	10,000	.....	106	.....	27,939	.....	.....	6,635	21,304
Cap crossed rifles.....do	29,876	20,000	.....	6,371	.....	55,747	.....	.....	30,510	25,237
Cap castles.....do	1,635	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,635	.....	.....	54	1,581
Cap shells and flames.....do	1,333	.....	.....	2	176	1,511	37	.....	80	1,394
Cap-crescents.....do	288	.....	.....	1	.....	289	.....	.....	57	232
Cap-wreaths.....do	2,044	.....	.....	34	.....	2,078	.....	.....	68	2,010
Cap-bugles.....do	4,391	.....	.....	155	.....	4,546	.....	.....	104	4,442
Cap-numbers.....do	112,368	20,000	.....	11,199	.....	143,562	.....	.....	89,571	53,991
Letters, white-metal.....do	1,786	.....	.....	2	.....	1,788	.....	.....	374	1,414
Letters, brass.....do	68,517	20,000	.....	35,754	.....	124,271	.....	.....	63,971	60,300
Great-coats, n. p.....do	2,980	.....	13,170	980	.....	17,130	10	1,871	13,085	2,164
Great-coats, mounted.....do	7,810	.....	.....	114	.....	7,924	.....	6,233	1,691	.....
Great-coats, foot.....do	68,826	.....	.....	115	.....	68,941	75	65,676	3,190	.....
Great-coats, blanket-lined.....do	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....
Canvas overcoats.....do	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	100	.....

Buffalo overcoats ..... do		2,443				2,443				2,443
Uniform-coats, musicians', mounted ..... do	285		10			295		4	67	224
Uniform-coats, privates', mounted ..... do	5,371		222	23		5,616			1,155	4,461
Uniform-coats, musicians', foot ..... do	380		154	150		693		24	220	449
Uniform-coats, privates', foot ..... do	14,844		428	777		16,649		72	4,767	11,219
Uniform-coats, privates', foot, unmade ..... do			2	14		16			2	14
Coat-crescents ..... do	186					186			110	76
Coat-castles ..... do	984					984				984
Coat shells and flames ..... do	1,158			40		1,198			154	1,044
Blouses, lined ..... do	14,456		56,208	258		70,922	2	902	45,116	25,902
Blouses, unlined ..... do	15,590		9,300	516		25,406		656	7,769	16,981
Blouses, lined, unmade ..... do			3			3			3	
Blouses, unlined, unmade ..... do			3			3			3	
Stable-frocks ..... do	5,361		8,370	136		13,867			5,489	8,378
Overalls, engineers' ..... pairs ..	218					218			2	216
Overalls, cavalry and artillery ..... do ..	10,130		8,113	59		18,392			12,475	5,827
Trousers, mounted, made ..... do	6,780		10,495	5		17,280	1	536	9,254	6,489
Trousers, foot, made ..... do	7,285		24,072	90		31,447		855	20,851	9,341
Trousers, mounted, unmade ..... do	910		6,710			7,620		159	7,311	150
Trousers, foot, unmade ..... do	656		21,912	66		22,634		142	22,406	86
Shirts, flannel ..... number ..	41,619	15	18,057	430		120,121	10	826	71,545	47,746
Drawers ..... pairs	160,999		78,191	63		239,253	26	124,053	90,458	24,722
Stockings, wool ..... do	92,315	113,639		21,845		227,799	30	127	210,813	16,929
White Berlin gloves ..... do	241,501	49,984		10,538		302,023	1		160,252	141,771
Mittens, woolen ..... do	6,420	15,000		47	120	21,587	1		21,539	47
Seal-skin gauntlets ..... do	7					7				7
Muskrat and buffalo fur gauntlets ..... do	4	8,832		1,571		10,407		2	10,164	241
Boots, hand-sewed ..... do			100			100			100	
Boots, brass-screwed ..... do	13,594		25,207	11,639		50,440	4	116	43,439	6,881
Shoes, brass-screwed ..... do	31,809		31,259	43,170	40	96,278	4	9	55,419	40,846
Boots, felt ..... do	1	333				334			333	1
Buffalo overshoes ..... do ..	58					58		9		49
Arctic overshoes ..... do	8,061	6,758		2,910		17,729		41	13,456	4,232
Shoes, hand-sewed ..... do			100			100			100	
Blankets, woolen ..... number ..	11,213	22,012		3,097	10	36,332	24	3	32,731	3,574
Blankets, rubber ..... do	110,295			57,771		168,066	40,129		281	127,656
Ponchos ..... do	125,532			7,300		132,832	40,009	1	21	92,801
Chevrons, n. c. s ..... pairs ..	987		664	293½		1,944½			1,130	814½
Chevrons, first sergeants' ..... do	1,421		900	210		2,531			1,290	1,241
Chevrons, battalion or company quartermaster sergeants' ..... pairs ..	38					38				38
Chevrons, sergeants' ..... do	4,790½		7,070	390		12,250½		3	5,760	6,487½
Chevrons, corporals' ..... do	4,463		8,480	541½		13,484½			6,679	6,805½
Chevrons, pioneers' ..... do	261		90	78		429			256	173
Chevrons, farriers' ..... do										
Chevrons, service ..... do	2,762		8,880	1,347		12,989			7,174	5,815
Chevrons, service-in-war ..... do	2,758		7,780	1,697		12,235			7,587	4,648
Devices for Signal Corps ..... number ..	687					687			75	612
Trousers-stripes, n. c. s ..... pairs ..	159		872	241		1,272			1,090	182
Trousers-stripes, sergeants' ..... do ..	742½		9,050	1,292		11,084½	8		10,509	567½
Trousers-stripes, corporals' ..... do	651		8,813	1,451	122	11,037		6	10,291	740
Trousers-stripes, musicians' ..... do	61					61			61	

A.—*Statement showing articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage on hand, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1879.	Purchased.	Manufactured.	Turned into depot.	Gained.	Total.	Sold.	Expended.	Issued.	On hand June 30, 1880.
Bunks, iron ..... number..	1,095	.....	.....	642	.....	1,737	.....	.....	1,252	485
Bunk-slats ..... sets..	835	2,202	14	404	.....	3,455	.....	427	436	2,592
Bed-sacks ..... number..	27,991	.....	13,822	1,456	.....	46,957	44	.....	16,515	30,398
Bars, mosquito ..... do....	12,211	.....	.....	796	.....	13,007	1	.....	4,917	8,089
Cases, pillow ..... number..	25,998	.....	550	1,174	.....	27,722	1	.....	6,907	20,814
Pots, iron ..... do....	229	.....	.....	55	.....	484	.....	.....	12	372
Kettles, camp ..... do....	60,024	.....	.....	507	.....	60,531	.....	.....	1,648	58,883
Pans, mess ..... do....	299,680	.....	.....	682	.....	300,362	.....	.....	687	299,675
Axes and covers, camp ..... do....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	18	.....
Axes ..... do....	13,563	.....	.....	4,508	.....	18,071	.....	.....	13,189	4,882
Ax-helves ..... do....	5,326	21,047	.....	4,007	49	30,429	11	.....	25,901	4,217
Ax-slings ..... do....	21,992	.....	.....	20	.....	22,012	.....	.....	19	21,993
Hatchets ..... do....	56,599	.....	.....	1,027	.....	57,626	.....	4	1,728	55,894
Hatchet-helves ..... do....	54,204	.....	.....	77	.....	54,281	.....	.....	1,600	52,681
Hatchet-slings ..... do....	18,629	.....	.....	20	.....	18,649	.....	.....	.....	18,649
Spades ..... do....	35,523	.....	.....	1,192	.....	36,715	25	.....	1,635	35,055
Spade-slings ..... do....	765	.....	.....	20	.....	785	.....	.....	44	741
Shovels ..... do....	19,591	302	.....	1,052	.....	20,945	10	.....	2,429	18,506
Pickaxes ..... do....	51,266	.....	.....	672	.....	51,938	21	.....	785	51,132
Pickax helves ..... do....	39,241	.....	.....	7,235	.....	44,476	.....	49	1,011	43,356
Pickax slings ..... do....	588	.....	.....	.....	.....	588	.....	.....	48	540
Drums, complete ..... do....	2,908	.....	.....	130	.....	3,038	.....	.....	116	2,922
Drum-slips, leather ..... do....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	350	.....	.....
Drum-heads, batter ..... do....	755	.....	.....	453	.....	1,208	1	1	536	670
Drum-heads, snare ..... do....	3,863	.....	.....	360	.....	4,223	.....	27	898	3,298
Drum-slings ..... do....	4,997	.....	.....	221	.....	5,118	.....	.....	12	5,206
Drum-sticks ..... pairs..	11,804½	.....	.....	264	.....	11,568½	1	.....	81	11,546½
Drum-stick carriages ..... number..	9,653	.....	.....	211	.....	9,864	.....	.....	1	9,863
Drum-cords ..... do....	302	500	.....	462	.....	1,264	.....	101	425	738
Drum-snares ..... sets..	2,810	.....	.....	337	.....	3,147	.....	169	206	2,772
Drum-cases ..... number..	2,841	.....	.....	178	.....	3,019	4	.....	117	2,898
Trumpets ..... do....	408	500	.....	151	.....	1,059	.....	.....	750	309
Trumpet mouth-pieces ..... do....	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	.....	2	136
Trumpet crooks ..... do....	40	18	.....	100	10	168	.....	.....	125	43
Bugles with extra mouth-pieces ..... do....	166	.....	.....	86	.....	252	1	.....	1	250
Extra mouth-pieces for bugles ..... do....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	86
Cords and tassels, trumpets and bugles ..... do....	10,530	.....	.....	100	.....	10,630	2	.....	339	10,289
Fifes ..... do....	8,215	.....	.....	310	.....	8,525	2	.....	111	8,412

Shovels, scoop	do	54					54				54
Books, company clothing account	do	7,794			1		7,795	5	1	6	7,788
Books, company order	do	7,138					7,138		5	29	7,104
Books, company descriptive	do	8,481			1		8,482		1	39	8,442
Books, company morning report	do	9,259			1		9,260		1	20	9,239
Books, post-order	do	4,177			2		4,179		30	23	4,126
Books, post morning report	do	610					610			608	2
Books, post-letter	do	4,285					4,285		23	36	4,226
Books, post-guard report	do	4					4				4
Books, regimental general order	do	1,047					1,047		2		1,045
Books, regimental letter	do	1,217			4		1,221		25	28	1,168
Books, regimental descriptive	do	1,898			2		1,900	3		4	1,898
Books, regimental index	do	1,971			2		1,973	2		15	1,956
Books, regimental order	do	1,944			2		1,946		2	14	1,930
Books, target-practice	do	1,083			1		1,084	4	6	16	1,058
Books, inspection	do	78					78		1		77
Books, indorsement and memorandum	do	29					29				29
Books, order	do	30					30		4		26
Books, field-order	do	4					4		4		
Books, brigade, letters received	do	71					71		7		64
Books, brigade order	do	9					9				9
Books, brigade letter	do	50					50		4		46
Books, consolidated morning report	do	3					3				3
Tents, Sibley	do	21	250	101	25		397			372	25
Tents, Sibley, with wall	do	2	50	145			197			180	17
Tents, hospital	do	2,654			173	5	2,832	51	7	432	2,342
Tents, wall	do	1,806	800		308	10	2,924	3	198	1,917	806
Tents, common	do	7,714	1,500		745		9,959	1	2,196	5,275	2,497
Tents, shelter	do	445,394			14,700		460,094	1½	31,855½	22,106	406,131
Tents, wall, French	do	2					2				2
Tents, common, French	do	2					2				2
Tents, pattern	do	3					3				3
Tents, pattern, with tripod and poles	do	1					1				1
Tents, marque	do	2					2				2
Tents, pyramid	do	6					6				6
Tents, Sibley, chains	do	5,000					5,000			1,000	4,000
Tents, Sibley, stove-pipe flanges	do	77					77				77
Tents, Sibley, stoves	do	259	488		8		755	1		401	353
Tents, Sibley, stove-pipe	joints	161	3,142		32		3,335			832	2,503
Flies, hospital-tent	number	1,510			172	203	1,885	51	313	578	943
Flies, wall-tent	do	1,740	800		303	7	2,850	1	157	1,813	879
Flies, wall-tent, French	do	2					2				2
Flies, pattern tent	do	2					2				2
Poles, hospital-tent	sets	2,900			194		3,094	51	181	294	2,578
Poles, wall-tent	do	2,363			302	56	2,741	1	650	1,602	488
Poles, common tent	do	4,326	500		523	597	5,956	44	2,040	2,456	1,406
Poles, shelter-tent	do	12,148½			243½		12,482½	3½		617	11,861½
Poles, pyramid-tent	do	6					6				6
Poles, Sibley, tent	number	228	349	25			597			555	42
Tent-pins, assorted	do	160,827	50,000	65,000	59,346		335,173	942	18,930	164,613	85,688
Tent-guys	do	690					69				690
Tent-ropes	sets	278					278				278

A.—*Statement showing articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage on hand, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1879.	Purchased.	Manufactured.	Turned into depot.	Gained.	Total.	Sold.	Expended.	Issued.	On hand June 30, 1880.
Tents, Sibley, rings ..... number	10,080					10,080			1,000	9,080
Tents, Sibley, tripods ..... do	3,004			25		3,029			1,058	1,971
Hospital-tent ridge-poles ..... do	207				179	386		42		344
Hospital-tent upright-poles ..... do					358	358	2		10	346
Bell-tents ..... do	21					21	10			11
Bell-tent poles ..... sets	10					10				10
Wall-tent ridge-poles ..... number	104				610	714	28	54		632
Wall-tent upright-poles ..... do	2	108			1,136	1,246	142	147	108	849
Common tent ridge-poles ..... do		540				540		540		
Common tent upright-poles ..... do	10				1,119	1,129		1,080		49
Shelter-tent pins ..... do	26					26				26
Shelter-tent guys ..... do	1,613					1,613				1,613
Flags, post ..... do	167	200		101		468		5	269	194
Flags, garrison ..... do	241			4		245		2	54	189
Flags, storm and recruiting ..... do	403	500		127		1,030		7	510	513
Flags, recruiting ..... do	210					210			155	55
Halliards, garrison and storm-flag ..... do	95	500		212	46	853	3	2	363	485
Halliards, recruiting-flag ..... do	2,023			6		2,029	2	46	7	1,974
National colors ..... do	571			3		574		210	34	330
Regimental colors ..... do	847			4		851		307	50	494
Color cords and tassels ..... do	133					133			7	126
Standards ..... do	822					822		120	3	699
Flags, designating ..... do	103					103				103
Flags, designating, silk ..... do	1					1				1
Guidons ..... do	752			25		777		237	47	493
Markers ..... do	4					4			4	
Guidon cases ..... do	400			25		425		231	46	148
Color cases ..... do	5			5		10			10	
Color slings ..... do	1,188					1,188			18	1,170
Color belts ..... do	690					690			18	672
Color belts and slings ..... do	274					274			2	272
Camp colors ..... do	4,158			6		4,164			32	4,112
Ambulance guidons ..... do	1,986					1,986				1,986
Flags, post and field hospital ..... do	826					826				826
Flags, general hospital ..... do	97					97				97
Flag-staffs, hospital and guidon ..... do	419					419				419
Flag-staff, ambulance ..... do	1,801					1,801				1,801
Color-staffs ..... do	697					697			6	691

Color fringes	do	4					4				4
Flags, signal	do			30			30			30	
Barrack chairs	do	198		1,915	501		2,614	11		2,165	438
Camp washstands	do	2					2				2
Streamers	do			5			5			5	
Stencil-plates	sets	528½	396		112		1,036½		30	281½	725½
Brooms	number	529	21,470		207		22,216		150	7,698	14,368
Scrubbing-brushes	do	4,652	8,435		3,208		16,295		15	13,823	2,457
Snow-shoes	pairs		12				12			12	
Cork-sole boots	do		50				50			50	
Woolen socks	do		125				125			125	
Yarn	pounds		25				25			25	
Pins	papers		24				24			24	
Tape-needles	gross		1				1			1	
Scissors	pairs		12				12			12	
Shears	do		13				13			13	
Goggles	do		200				200			200	
Alphabets, 1-inch	sets	32			2	30	64			44	20
Alphabets, ¾-inch	do				3		3				3
Alphabets, ½-inch	do	23			3	30	56			30	26
Numbers, 1-inch	do	20			1	30	51			30	21
Numbers, ¾-inch	do				6		6				6
Numbers, ½-inch	do	2			1	30	33			2	31
Snow excluders	number	1					1				1
Scrub-brush handles	do	273			167		440				440

OLD PATTERN AND DAMAGED PROPERTY.

Blankets, wool	number	92			105	3	200		10		190
Blankets, rubber	do	538					538				538
Boots	pairs	5			24	116	145			127	18
Bed-sacks	number	249			439		688				688
Bars, mosquito	do				270		270				270
Bars, sand-fly	do				27		27				27
Bedsteads, iron	do	50					50				50
Bugles, hat and cap	do	25,824					25,824			22	25,802
Books	do	37					37				37
Blouses, lined	do	4,603			1,667	875	7,145	125		4,090	2,930
Blouses, unlined	do	6,200			1,968	656	8,824	235		5,897	2,692
Great-coats	do	1,892			5,667	71,909	79,468	126	950	13,260	65,132
Coats, musicians'	do	8			171	28	207			9	198
Coats, privates'	do	871			5,448	72	6,391	69		804	5,518
Coats, sack, lined	do	1,203			2,639	104	4,006			1,732	2,274
Coats, sack, unlined	do	1,873			1,779		3,652			2,028	1,624
Coats, great, blanket and cloth, lined	do				1,328	7	1,335				1,335
Canteens	do	200					200			200	
Colors, camp	do	47					47				47
Colors, national	do					179	179			62	117
Colors, regimental	do	26				269	295			70	225

A.—*Statement showing articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage on hand, &c.*—Continued.

OLD PATTERN AND DAMAGED PROPERTY—Continued.

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1879.	Purchased.	Manufactured.	Turned into depot.	Gained.	Total.	Sold.	Expended.	Issued.	On hand June 30, 1880.
Cases, pillow ..... number	18	.....	.....	3	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	21
Cases, drum ..... do	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17
Caps, dress ..... do	12	.....	.....	96	.....	108	9	.....	.....	99
Caps, forage ..... do	53	.....	.....	1,979	256	2,288	.....	.....	.....	2,288
Cannons, crossed ..... do	.....	.....	.....	158	.....	158	.....	.....	.....	158
Cords and tassels, hat ..... do	132,353	.....	.....	1,479	160,684	294,516	131,806	.....	976	161,734
Cords and tassels, trumpet and bugle ..... do	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24
Cords, drum ..... do	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Drumstick carriages ..... do	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Cloth, dark blue, ½ ..... yards	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Chevrons ..... pairs	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15
Drums ..... number	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Drawers ..... pairs	.....	.....	.....	474	124,020	138,394	74,817	.....	25	49,531
Fifes ..... number	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	28
Flags, designating ..... do	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	.....	.....	.....	247
Flags, garrison ..... do	3	.....	.....	22	.....	25	.....	9	.....	16
Flags, post ..... do	18	.....	.....	1	.....	19	.....	4	.....	15
Flags, storm and recruiting ..... do	7	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	3	.....	5
Cap-covers ..... do	2,468	.....	.....	587	16,453	19,508	1,084	.....	.....	18,424
Flies, hospital-tent ..... do	13	.....	.....	1	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14
Hats, uniform ..... do	21	.....	.....	33	.....	54	1	.....	.....	53
Hats, campaign ..... do	239	.....	.....	545	4,035	4,819	26	.....	79	4,714
Hat eagles ..... do	50	.....	.....	42	.....	92	8	.....	.....	84
Hats, felt ..... do	20	.....	.....	87	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	107
Helmets, cork ..... do	1	.....	.....	18	.....	19	18	.....	.....	1
Halliards, flag ..... do	7	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Hatchets ..... do	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	6	.....	44
Hatchet-helves ..... do	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22	.....	.....
Pick-ax helves ..... do	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	.....	189	.....	.....
Heads, drum ..... do	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Iron bunks ..... do	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....
Jackets, musicians' ..... do	44	.....	.....	37	.....	81	.....	.....	81	.....
Jackets, privates' ..... do	700	.....	.....	1,197	.....	1,897	19	.....	663	1,215
Kersey, sky blue, ½ ..... yards	58½	.....	.....	99	.....	157½	.....	.....	58½	99
Kersey, sky blue, ¼ ..... do	260	.....	.....	241½	.....	501½	.....	.....	459½	42½
Kettles, camp ..... number	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1

Letters, O. D ..... do....	1,028			60		1,088				1,088
Letters ..... do....	843			595		1,438				1,438
Lace ..... yards..	142,463			342½		142,805½		17,168		125,637½
Mittens ..... pairs..				7		7				7
Numbers ..... number..	665			2,878		3,543				3,543
Overshoes, buffalo ..... pairs..	3			22	9	34	1			33
Axes ..... number..	12					12	5	5		2
Ax-helves ..... do....	10					10	5	5		
Poles, hospital-tent ..... sets..	1					1				1
Poles, wall-tent ..... do ..	4			2		6				6
Pins, tent ..... number..	480					480		480		
Pompons ..... do....				16		16				16
Ponchoes ..... do....	176					176				176
Pots, iron ..... do....	1					1				1
Pans, mess ..... do....	16					16				16
Puggarees ..... do....				1		1				1
Pick-axes ..... do....	71					71				71
Pick-ax helves ..... do ..	59					59				59
Shirts ..... do....	259			1,084	808	2,151			971	1,180
Shells and flames ..... do....	72					72				72
Spades ..... do....	53					53				53
Shovels ..... do....	13					13		1		12
Slings, axe ..... do....	30					30				30
Slings, drum ..... do ..	41			4		45				45
Snares, drum ..... sets..	5					5				5
Sticks, drum ..... pairs..	23					23				23
Stockings ..... do....				432	115	547			40	507
Trousers, mounted, made ..... do....	36			3,338	695	4,051	186			3,883
Trousers, foot, made ..... do....	450			4,445	855	5,750	49		350	5,351
Trousers, mounted, unmade ..... do....	48			471	159	678	3			675
Trousers, foot, unmade ..... do....	4			553	114	671	13			658
Tents, common ..... number..	57			28		85	9	55		21
Tents, hospital ..... do....	42					42				42
Tents, shelter ..... do....	117					117				117
Tents, wall ..... do....	9			2		11				11
Shoes ..... pairs..				16	9	25	1			24
Wall-tent flies ..... number..	1			2		3	1			2
Common tent-poles ..... sets..	1			9		10	1			9
Scrubbing-brushes ..... number..	1					1		1		
Standards ..... do....					115	115			55	60
Guidon cases ..... do....					231	231			55	176
Guidons ..... do....	7					7				7

MATERIALS, &c.

Dark blue uniform cloth, ¾ ..... yards..	23,838½			16⅝	115	23,029⅝	78⅝	1,590⅝	4,795⅞	17,555⅝
Dark blue uniform cloth, ¾ ..... do....	14,769⅞					14,769⅞		14,722⅜		47½
Sky-blue kersey, ¾ ..... do....	6,691⅞	174,442		12,116⅜	4,570	197,830⅜	125⅜	154,879	14,033⅜	28,782⅜
Sky-blue kersey, ¾ ..... do....	6			24½		30½				30½
Cloth, facing ..... do....	5,909 1/16	219⅞		263 7/16	118	6,510⅝	5⅜	2,878 1/16	225⅝	3,401⅜

A.—*Statement showing articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage on hand, &c.*—Continued.

MATERIALS, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1879.	Purchased.	Manufactured.	Turned into depot.	Gained.	Total.	Sold.	Expended.	Issued.	On hand June 30, 1880.
Cloth, Italian ..... do	8223	1, 084	.....	.....	90	1, 996⅜	6½	372¼	.....	1, 618
Flannel, colored, ⅔ ..... do	7, 237⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 237⅜	9½	4, 665 7/16	130	632½
Flannel, canton ..... do	162, 788⅝	99, 968¼	.....	126, 796½	6, 274	395, 827⅜	.....	195, 055	157, 908	42, 364⅜
Flannel, dark-blue wool, ⅔ ..... do	36, 549⅜	123, 502½	.....	60½	800	160, 903	227	55, 194	97, 593	7, 889
Flannel, dark-blue wool, ½ ..... do	.....	.....	.....	39¼	.....	39¼	.....	39¼	.....	.....
Flannel, gray twilled ..... do	16, 510½	119, 579	.....	.....	359	136, 448½	22	22, 174	91, 249½	23, 003
Flannel, blouse, ⅔ ..... do	6, 787	.....	.....	86, 146½	.....	92, 933½	32½	81, 076⅜	.....	11, 824⅛
Flannel, shirting, ⅔ ..... do	14, 954	1, 035⅞	.....	.....	3, 899⅛	19, 889	22	19, 736⅛	130½	.....
Flannel, shirting, light ..... do	.....	.....	.....	4, 315½	.....	4, 315½	.....	4, 315½	.....	.....
Flannel, shirting, heavy ..... do	28, 750	.....	.....	54, 385⅛	.....	82, 135⅛	.....	68, 949¾	362⅜	12, 823
Flannel, shirting for lining ..... do	.....	.....	.....	18, 401	.....	18, 401	.....	18, 401	.....	.....
Flannel, white ..... do	352½	.....	.....	.....	.....	352½	352½	.....	.....	.....
Flannel, red ..... do	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9
Flannel, scarlet ..... do	.....	202⅛	.....	.....	61½	263⅝	.....	263⅜	.....	.....
Flannel, yellow ..... do	.....	437⅜	.....	.....	.....	437⅜	.....	385⅜	.....	52⅛
Muslin, unbleached ..... do	26, 448⅞	5, 941¼	.....	34, 229¼	.....	294, 789⅛	.....	61, 123 5/16	39, 866½	203, 800 1/16
Lining, jeans ..... do	27, 250⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	27, 250⅜	6	2, 844½	.....	24, 400⅜
Drilling ..... do	46, 171½	.....	.....	.....	124	46, 295½	.....	1, 812½	.....	44, 483
Linen, brown ..... do	639½	.....	.....	.....	.....	639½	.....	.....	.....	639½
Padding ..... do	4, 022⅜	48, 947⅜	.....	37, 862	78	90, 910½	6½	43, 239 3/16	42, 163	5, 500½
Black Silesia ..... do	8, 561⅜	16, 219½	.....	11, 999½	671	37, 450⅞	2½	20, 590 5/16	11, 999¼	4, 858 7/16
Corset jeans ..... do	.....	31½	.....	.....	.....	31½	9½	7½	.....	14
Lace, ½-inch ..... do	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	26
Infantry coat facings ..... sets	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	55
Braid, worsted ..... yards ..	10, 959½	.....	.....	.....	.....	10, 959½	.....	1, 230	13	9, 716½
Cord, worsted ..... do	67, 807⅞	129, 080	.....	133, 163	.....	330, 050⅞	.....	136, 636 5/16	127, 745	65, 669 9/16
Wadding ..... sheets ..	49, 679	48	.....	.....	.....	49, 727	6	1, 842	.....	47, 879
Tape ..... yards ..	126, 470	199, 256	.....	41, 784	1, 588½	369, 098½	.....	113, 702½	240, 800	14, 596
Buckles, gilt ..... number.	33, 833	59, 100	.....	89	.....	93, 022	.....	64, 537	.....	28, 485
Hooks ..... do	185, 354	15, 840	.....	3, 850	1, 488	205, 532	.....	27, 287	3, 850	174, 395
Eyes ..... do	180, 130	15, 840	.....	3, 850	.....	199, 820	.....	28, 775	3, 850	167, 195
Buttons, coat ..... gross ..	2, 118 10/12	4, 000	.....	2, 018 11/12	.....	7, 937 10/12	.....	3, 454 11/12	2, 589 10/12	2, 094 10/12
Buttons, vest ..... do	32, 837 10/12	.....	.....	1, 022 10/12	.....	34, 858 11/12	.....	2, 065 7/12	1, 026 11/12	31, 766 11/12
Buttons, shirt and fly ..... do	2, 347 11/12	384	.....	7, 998 10/12	.....	10, 729 9/12	.....	3, 725 10/12	2, 038 11/12	4, 337 10/12
Buttons, suspenders ..... do	20, 024 10/12	.....	.....	1, 026 11/12	.....	21, 050 10/12	.....	4, 876 10/12	2, 008 11/12	14, 165 10/12
Buttons, India rubber ..... do	.....	182	.....	.....	.....	182	.....	7 6/12	.....	174 6/12

Buttons, metallic ..... pounds..	.....	.....	.....	.....	714	714	714	.....	.....	.....
Buttons, dragoon coat ..... gross..	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{78}{144}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{78}{144}$
Silk, sewing ..... spools..	4, 707	.....	.....	1, 638	81	6, 426	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$749\frac{11}{16}$	1, 346	4, 326$\frac{91}{160}$
Silk, sewing ..... pounds..	$58\frac{1}{16}$	$196\frac{3}{16}$	.....	.....	.....	$254\frac{7}{16}$	.....	$146\frac{7}{16}$	5	$103\frac{7}{16}$
Silk, twist ..... do....	$23\frac{1}{4}$	150	.....	64	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$250\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$125\frac{1}{8}$	64	$60\frac{1}{4}$
Cotton thread ..... spools..	49, 515	158, 914	.....	54, 011	443	264, 638	.....	87, 847	102, 011	73, 771
Cotton thread ..... pounds..	$2, 622\frac{7}{8}$	4, 477	.....	$105\frac{1}{8}$	315	$7, 520\frac{3}{8}$	.....	$2, 211\frac{5}{16}$	593	$4, 715\frac{13}{16}$
Linen thread ..... do....	109	192	.....	382	.....	683	.....	620	.....	63
Linen thread ..... spools..	3, 866	.....	.....	600	4, 675	9, 141	.....	9, 141	.....	.....
Tailor's crayons ..... boxes..	135	35	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	49	.....	121
Webbing ..... pieces..	478	.....	.....	.....	.....	478	.....	.....	.....	478
Cotton duck ..... yards ..	985	$727\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	$1, 712\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$625\frac{1}{2}$	.....	1, 087
Bunting ..... do ..	70	75	.....	.....	.....	145	.....	.....	75	70
Cords and tassels, coat ..... number..	.....	206	.....	.....	.....	206	.....	206	.....	.....
Rings, iron, galvanized ..... do....	173	14, 600	.....	.....	.....	14, 773	.....	14, 436	.....	337
Slips, tent ..... do....	11, 981	.....	.....	.....	.....	11, 981	.....	3, 336	.....	8, 645
Line, tent ..... pounds..	$229\frac{1}{4}$	$874\frac{1}{4}$	.....	257	.....	1, 361	.....	415	900	46
Buckles, tent ..... number..	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	26
Straps, tent ..... do....	5, 347	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 347	.....	89	56	5, 202
Rings, tent ..... do....	456	200	.....	.....	.....	656	.....	545	6	105
Chains, tent ..... do....	635	240	.....	.....	.....	875	.....	545	49	281
Sockets, tent ..... do....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	10	2
Duck ..... yards..	270	27, 881	.....	.....	.....	28, 151	.....	22, 162	.....	5, 989
Rope, cotton ..... pounds..	.....	$387\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	$387\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$383\frac{1}{2}$	.....	4
Ratline ..... do....	.....	$337\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	$337\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$311\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$26\frac{1}{2}$
Marline ..... do ..	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Twine, cotton ..... do....	6, 731	328	.....	.....	.....	7, 059	.....	$460\frac{3}{4}$	.....	$6, 598\frac{1}{4}$
Tent rope ..... do ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 130	2, 130	2, 130	.....	.....	.....
Tent slips ..... number..	38, 149	.....	.....	.....	.....	38, 149	.....	.....	.....	38, 149
Tent buttons ..... do....	9, 825	.....	.....	.....	.....	9, 825	.....	.....	.....	9, 825
Beeswax ..... pounds..	.....	$69\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	$69\frac{1}{2}$	.....	37	.....	$32\frac{1}{2}$
Gormuts, brass ..... number..	.....	2, 180	.....	.....	.....	2, 180	.....	2, 180	.....	.....
Leather, russet ..... feet..	.....	$363\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	$363\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$47\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$315\frac{1}{2}$
Leather, sole ..... pounds..	$5, 301\frac{1}{4}$	$191, 019\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	$196, 323\frac{1}{2}$	.....	145, 142	.....	$50, 181\frac{1}{2}$
Leather, wax-upper ..... feet..	$3, 861\frac{1}{4}$	$305, 867\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	$309, 728\frac{1}{4}$	.....	$284, 292\frac{1}{4}$	.....	$25, 435\frac{1}{2}$
Leather, counter ..... pounds..	.....	$3, 089\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	$3, 089\frac{1}{2}$	.....	2, 560	.....	$529\frac{1}{2}$
Oil, palm ..... do....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Spindles, galvanized iron ..... number..	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	350	.....
Nails, American ..... pounds..	.....	3, 850	.....	.....	.....	3, 850	.....	2, 210	.....	1, 640
Nails, Sweedes ..... do....	2, 341	9, 350	.....	.....	.....	11, 691	.....	6, 681	.....	5, 010
Nails, channel ..... do....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....
Thread, shoe ..... do....	71	752	.....	.....	.....	823	.....	640	.....	183
Gum-tragacanth ..... do....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	60	.....	100
Needles ..... papers..	.....	641	.....	.....	.....	641	.....	.....	.....	641
Shoe-dressing ..... gallons..	.....	178	.....	.....	.....	178	.....	164	.....	14
Needles ..... number..	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	300	.....
Needles, machine ..... dozen..	.....	138	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	138	.....	.....
Needles, harness ..... do ..	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....
Sheepskins ..... number..	.....	201	.....	.....	.....	201	.....	1	200	.....
Sheepskin-skivers ..... feet..	.....	62, 021	.....	.....	.....	62, 021	.....	$35, 802\frac{3}{4}$	.....	$26, 218\frac{1}{4}$
Tacks, lasting ..... gross..	4	120	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	115	.....	9
Tacks, lasting ..... papers..	94	2, 700	.....	.....	.....	2, 794	.....	1, 452	.....	1, 342

A.—*Statement showing articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage on hand, &c.*—Continued.

MATERIALS, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1879.	Purchased.	Manufactured.	Turned into depot.	Gained.	Total.	Sold.	Expended.	Issued.	On hand June 30, 1880.
Files.....number.	.....	588	.....	.....	.....	588	.....	.....	569	19
Wire, screw.....pounds.	1,048	7,500	.....	.....	.....	8,548	.....	5,867	.....	2,681
Powder, emery.....do.	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	9	.....	14
Figures, steel.....sets.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1
Awls.....dozen.	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....
Awls, strip.....do.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Awls, sewing.....do.	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	79	.....	29
Forms, boot-crimping.....number.	100	50	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	150
Trees and table, automatic boot.....do.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Paper, sand.....rolls.	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	115	.....	.....
Paper, sand.....quires.	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	288	.....	312
Awls, pegging.....dozen.	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	20	.....	4
Hafts, awl.....number.	25	24	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	49
Brushes, ink.....do.	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	101	.....	96	.....	5
Heel-balls.....do.	.....	288	.....	.....	.....	288	.....	252	2	36
Trimmers, welt.....do.	13	60	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	18	.....	55
Planes, edge.....do.	6	60	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	29	.....	37
Shaves, heel.....do.	13	120	.....	.....	.....	133	.....	67	.....	66
Twine, flax.....pounds.	2	187	.....	.....	.....	189	.....	85	.....	104
Refillings.....number.	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	.....	.....
Chemicals.....pounds.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Pincers, shank.....number.	25	60	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	44	.....	41
Pincers, lasting.....do.	25	60	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	23	.....	62
Hammers, Crispin.....do.	33	24	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	3	.....	54
Sponges.....strings.	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3½	.....	½
Lamps, kit.....number.	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	12	.....	18
Knives, skiver.....do.	40	60	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	1	.....	99
Knives, guard.....do.	37	34	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	37	.....	34
Knives, shoe.....do.	75	126	.....	.....	.....	201	.....	78	.....	123
Wax, hard.....balls.	}	700	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	675	.....	25
Wax, soft.....do.										
Wax, liquid.....gallons.	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	47½	.....	2½
Oil, sperm.....do.	.....	167	.....	.....	.....	167	.....	67	.....	100
Ink, burnishing.....do.	5	240	.....	.....	.....	245	.....	168	.....	77
Ink, indelible.....quarts.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Ink, indelible.....bottles.	.....	560	.....	.....	.....	560	.....	560	.....	.....

Dies	number	34	9				43	6		37
Wheels, soapstone	do		1				1		1	
Jacks, Crispin	do	16	10				26		1	25
Brushes, round	do	2	1				3		1	2
Stones, oil	do		15				15		15	
Cups, oil	do	5	12				17		1	16
Straps, emery	do	13	30				43		43	
Covers, felt	do		10				10		10	
Plates, form	do		1				1		1	
Levers, power	do		1				1		1	
Tables, turn	do		1				1		1	
Blocks, nail	do		2				2		2	
Plates, awl block	do		6				6		6	
Pivots	do		12				12		12	
Rolls, pivot	do		12				12		12	
Plates, brass	do		8				8		8	
Rivets, bunk	do		131				131			131
Studs, bunk	do		8,000				8,000			8,000
Nuts, bunk	do		4,000				4,000			4,000
Bolts and nuts, bunk	do		1,000				1,000			1,000
Eyelets	do		10,000				10,000		10,000	
Hooks, lace	do		2,500				2,500		2,500	
Sets eyelets	do		1				1			1
Sets, hook	do		1				1			1
Paper, petroleum	pounds	16,545	30,000		7,200		53,745		28,825	20,325	4,595
Leaves, alanthus	boxes	2					2		2		
Brushes, stencil	number		500				500		500		
Board, pattern	pounds		200				200		100		100
Tickets, clothing	number		58,000				58,000		58,000		
Benzine	gallons		2				2		2		
Paraffine	pounds		2				2		2		
Varnish, asphaltum	gallons		3				3		3		
Blocks, galvanized iron	number		2				2		2		
Acid, oxalic	pounds		145				145		80		65
Turpentine	gallons		53				53		13		40
Neat's-foot oil	do		30				30		20		10
Wrapping-paper	quires	355	2,000				2,355		861	654	840
Chalk boxes	boxes	10	16				26		11		15
Pins	gross		10				10		1		9
Tags	number	800	2,000				2,800		1,800		1,000
Pattern-paper	pounds	56¼	110				166¼		56¼		110
Manila rope, ½-inch	do	52,644					52,644		1,195	5,000	46,449
Tape or stay binding	dozen	1,471			2,694¾		4,165¾		2,750¾		1,415
Button brushes	number	2					2				2
Shears	do	3	1				4				4
Microscopes	do	2					2				2
Magnifying glass	do	1					1				1
Scales, C. & G	do	2					2				2
Band knife machine	do	1					1				1
Band knives	do	3					3				3
Band saw	do	1					1				1
Clamps for band-knife machine	do	24					24				24

A.—*Statement showing articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, on hand, &c.*—Continued.

MATERIALS, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1879.	Purchased.	Manufactured.	Turned into depot.	Gained.	Total.	Sold.	Expended.	Issued.	On hand June 30, 1880.
Baling cloth ..... pieces				1,400		1,400		1,400		
Lacings, tent-cord ..... feet	874,097					874,097		113,020		761,077
Sewing-bristles ..... pounds	1⅛					1⅛		1⅛		
Epsom salts ..... do		105				105		55		50
Rye flour ..... do		3,000				3,000		2,045		955
Writing fluid, bottles ..... number	6					6		6		
Awls for heelers ..... do	100					100		100		
Round belting ..... feet	18					18		18		
Shafting ..... pounds	38					38		38		
Hangers ..... number	2					2		2		
Rivets ..... pounds					1	1		1		
Steel lasting-tacks ..... gross					10	10		10		
Sewing-awls ..... number					144	144		144		
Screws ..... gross		93				93		61		32
Glue ..... pounds		802				802		525		277
Sand-paper ..... quires		213				213		143		70
Poplar ..... feet		28,500				28,500		14,100		14,400
Oak ..... do		33,100				33,100		30,250		2,850
Iron, round, 5-16 ..... pounds		2,900				2,900		1,500		1,400
Iron nuts, 5-16 ..... do		222				222		122		100
Cuttings—										
Dark blue flannel ..... pounds					6,120	6,120	3,939			2,281
Gray flannel ..... do	1,741				5,413	7,154	5,255			1,899
Canton flannel ..... do	4,646				13,500	18,146	15,723			2,423
Muslin ..... do					489	489	268			221
Canvas padding ..... do					2,003	2,003	776			1,227
Linen ..... do					4,000	4,000	3,539			461
Sod cloth ..... do					2,825	2,825	2,278			547
Shelter-tents, narrow ..... do					17,134	17,134	17,134			
Shelter-tents, broad ..... do					1,303	1,303	1,303			
Rope, long ..... do					5,861	5,861	4,259			1,602
Rope, short ..... do					3,150	3,150	2,205			945
Sky-blue kersey ..... do	2,746				5,004	7,750	7,750			
Tape-measures ..... number	2					2				2
Paints' stick ..... do	1					1				1
Squares ..... do	2					2				2

Cloth-holders	do	4					4					41
Cloth-weights	do	6					6					6
Chemists' scales	do	1					1					1
Silk scales	do	1					1					1
Silk-measures	do	1					1					1
Silk-tester	do	1					1					1
Napmeter	do	1					1					1
Testing-scale	do	1					1					1
Books, scientific	do	5					5					5
Crank	do	1					1					1
Sad-irons	do	3	6				9					9
Shoe-files	do		90				90					90
Shoe-knives	do		6				6					6

Respectfully submitted.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1880.

Designs for chevrons.

For sergeant-major, three (3) bars and an arc of three (3) bars.

For a quartermaster-sergeant, three (3) bars and a tie of three (3) bars.

* For a principal musician, three (3) bars and a bugle of the pattern worn on caps.

* For an ordnance-sergeant, three (3) bars and an outlined star.

* For a commissary-sergeant, three (3) bars and a crescent.

For a hospital steward, a half-chevron of emerald-green cloth one and three-fourths (1¾) inch wide, piped with yellow cloth, running obliquely downward from the outer to the inner seam of the sleeve, and at an angle of about thirty (30) degrees to the horizontal, and in the center a "caduceus" two (2) inches long, the head toward the outer seam of the sleeve.

* For a first sergeant, three (3) bars and a lozenge (white lozenge for engineers).

For a battalion or company quartermaster-sergeant, three (3) bars and a tie of one (1) bar.

For a sergeant, three (3) bars.

For a corporal, two (2) bars.

* For a saddler sergeant, three (3) bars and a saddler's round knife, handle upward. Knife of the following dimensions: Handle, one and three-quarter (1¾) inches long, three-quarters (¾) inch wide near top, five-eighths (⅝) inch near blade; blade one and one-eighth (1⅛) inch deep in center; from point to point of blade three and one-quarter (3¼) inches; center of edge one and one-quarter (1¼) inch above inner angle of chevron.

* For a pioneer, two crossed hatchets of cloth, same color and material as the facings on the uniform coat, to be sewed on each sleeve above the elbow, in the place indicated for a chevron (those for a corporal to be just above and resting on the chevron), the head of the hatchet upward, its edge outward, and to be of the following dimensions, viz: Handle, four and one-half (4½) inches long, one-quarter (¼) to one-third (⅓) of an inch wide; hatchet, two (2) inches long, one (1) inch wide at edge.

* For a farrier, horseshoe, same color and material as the facings on the uniform coat, with *toe* piece one and three-quarter (1¾) inches long, one-half (½) inch deep, and two heel pieces one-half (½) by three-quarter (¾) inches each, of *gray* cloth. Four (4) nail holes, showing the underlying blue coat-cloth, on each side of the shoe, at equal distances from each other. To be worn above the elbow, heels pointing downward. Dimensions of horseshoe: three-quarters (¾) of an inch wide, four and one-half (4½) inches long from outer edge of toe piece to a line between extreme points of heels; between outer lines across center three and three-quarter (3¾) inches; between extreme points of heels two (2) inches.

To indicate service, a diagonal half chevron, one-half (½) inch wide, extending from seam to seam, the front end nearest the cuff, one and one-half (1½) inches above the cuff; to be of the same color as the facings, except for Engineers, which shall be white. Service in war will be indicated by a white stripe on each side of the chevron for Atillery, and a red stripe for all other corps. The stripe to be one-eighth (⅛) of an inch wide. Distance between each service chevron one-quarter (¼) of an inch

In great-coat chevrons, Infantry, for first sergeant, principal musician, and pioneer, the center design as described above shall be of white cloth.

Signal-service device, two (2) embroidered signal flags crossed, each three-quarters (¾) of an inch square, bearing in the center a square one quarter (¼) of an inch. One flag white with red inner square, the other red with white inner square. Flags and squares bullion-edged; staffs three inches long, with silver spears, made upon a piece of dark-blue coat-cloth three (3) inches square, with the corners rounded off. To be worn by non-commissioned officers above the chevrons, by privates of the first class on both sleeves above the elbow, and by privates of the second class on the left sleeve only.

NOTE.—Chevrons marked (*) require to be made on a ground-work of dark-blue cloth.

Adopted March 12, 1879.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brt. Maj. General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR GREAT-COATS.

Material.—Sky-blue kersey, twenty-two (22) ounce, Army standard. Linings: for body ⅝ dark-blue flannel, to weigh eleven and one-half (11½) ounces to the linear yard, or ½ to weigh five and three-quarters (5¾) ounces to the linear yard; for capes, colored flannel, Army standard, ½ to weigh ten (10) ounces to the linear yard, or ¼ to weigh five (5) ounces to the linear yard; for sleeves, unbleached muslin.

Shape and dimensions.—To be according to standard sample, double breasted, with two rows of five (5) buttons each, and with full cape extending to end of sleeve when arm is extended. Eight (8) to ten (10) buttons (small regulation) and button holes in cape, according to size. Skirt straight and to reach below the knee of wearer; slit in back of skirt to be from sixteen (16) to nineteen and one-half (19½) inches long, according to size of coat. Falling collar from four and one-half (4½) to five (5) inches high when up. Cuff of double thickness of material, and to be from five (5) to five and one-quarter (5¼) inches deep when turned up. Back strap to consist of two straps seven (7) to ten (10) inches long, three and one-quarter (3¼) inches wide at end joining coat, and one and one-half (1½) inches at button end. Left-hand strap to have two button holes; right-hand strap two buttons, held in place by small straps stitched to back seam. Lining of body to extend down to top of opening in back. Two inside breast pockets.

Color for cape linings to be: for hospital stewards, emerald green; for commissary sergeants, gray; for Ordnance, crimson; for Engineers and Artillery, scarlet; for Signal corps, orange; for Infantry, dark-blue; for Cavalry, yellow.

Adopted February 6, 1880.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Acting Quartermaster-General, Bv't Major-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR LINED BLOUSES.

Material.—Dark-blue wool flannel, Army standard. Gray twilled mixed flannel lining for body, and unbleached muslin lining for sleeves.

Pattern.—To be a single-breasted coat with falling collar, and having five (5) regulation buttons in front from neck to waist, similar to standard sample.

Depth of collar two and a half (2½) to three (3) inches, according to size. Collar rounded at corners and trimmed on outer edge with worsted cord, corresponding in color to the facing cloths for the various arms of service. The cuffs also trimmed with cord (similar to that on collar), forming an inverted ∧ on upper side of sleeve and straight across the lower side. Point of angle four and one-half (4½) inches from edge of cuff, distance of cord above edge on under side of cuff about one and three-quarter (1¾) inches. Small regulation button on outer seam of cuff, one and three-quarter (1¾) inches from edge. Two inside breast pockets. Canvas or vest padding in shoulders, breast, and collar.

	Breast measure.	Length.	Waist measure.	Collar measure.	Length of sleeve.
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
Size 1	34	29	32	15½	32
Size 2	36	29½	34	16	32½
Size 3	38	30	36	16½	33½
Size 4	40	31	38	17	34
Size 5	44	32½	42	18	35

Adopted March 12, 1879.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR UNLINED BLOUSES.

To be the same in material and pattern as the lined blouse, except that there be no lining. The seams, where exposed, to be turned down and stitched.

Adopted March 12, 1879.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STABLE-FROCKS.

Material.—Light canvas or unbleached drilling, equal in quality to that of the standard sample. Metal (trowsers) buttons.

Pattern and dimensions.—To be in shape of a loose sack-coat, single-breasted, with three (3) buttons, and a standing collar from two (2) to three (3) inches high, according to size. Measures for the four (4) sizes to be as follows:

	Breast measure.	Length.	Collar measure.	Length of sleeve.
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
Size 1	38	33	17	33
Size 2	39	34	18	33½
Size 3	40	35	19	34
Size 4	42	36	20	34½

Adopted March 12, 1879.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR OVERALLS.

Material.—Six (6) or seven (7) ounce cotton, or linen duck or drilling. White metal (trowsers) buttons.

Pattern and dimensions.

For Engineers—To consist of two parts, a body or jacket, and a pair of trowsers. The body loose, without yoke, slightly gathered at waist-band, opening at back and fastening at top with two (2) buttons, and a waist with strap and strong brass buckle, the strap being a continuation of the waist-band. Sleeves loose, with narrow cuff-band to button. Waist-band about one and three-quarter (1¾) inches wide, and to have five (5) button-holes, about five (5) inches apart, worked in front to button the leg overalls to.

The lower part to be in form of a loose pair of trowsers, with waist-band, three (3) buttons in fly, and buttons in front on waist-band, corresponding to button-holes in that of body.

For mounted men—To be similar to the lower or trowsers part of those for Engineers, except that the arrangement of buttons on waist-band be the same as on trowsers, that is, for suspenders.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
Body:	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
Breast measure	38	39	41	43	45
Waist	34	35	37	39	42
Collar	17	18	18½	19	20
Length of sleeve	32½	33	33½	34	35
Length of body	18	18½	19	19½	21
Leg:					
Length of side seam	42	43	44	45	46
Length of leg	31	32	33	34	35
Waist	32	34	36	38	40
Bottoms	20	20	20½	20½	21

Adopted March 12, 1879.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR MUSKRAT CAPS.

To be made according to standard sample, of Muskrat-skin, with ear-flaps, cape, and visor, according to pattern. Lining of brown chintz or silesia, padded with cotton wadding.

Sizes same as for dress and forage caps.

Adopted March 12, 1879.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR MUSKRAT GAUNTLETS.

To be made of Muskrat skin, according to standard sample. Lining of lamb's fleece in hand, and blue or red cloth in gauntlet. Gauntlets to be at least five (5) inches deep, and of sufficient fullness to admit cuff of dress-coat or blouse. Palms of buckskin.

To be of three (3) sizes, viz: 9, 10, and 11.

Adopted March 12, 1879.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR TROWSERS.

Material.—Sky-blue kersey, Army standard.

Pattern and Dimensions.

For foot troops—To be cut according to standard sample, loose, without lining or plaits, and without waist-band. Bottoms to spread well over shoe. Pockets in front, opening at top.

For mounted troops—To be similar in pattern to those for foot-men, with the addition of a re-enforce or saddle piece of same material on seat and legs. Four buttons at bottom of each leg, two on each side for straps.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
Length of side seam	41¼	42¼	43¼	45¼	47¼
Length of leg	31¼	32	33¼	34¼	36
Waist	32	34	36	37½	42
Bottoms	19	19½	20	20½	20½

Adopted March 12, 1879.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STRIPES FOR TROWSERS.

Material.—To be made of facing cloth, same color as facings for uniform coat, except for Infantry, which are dark blue, and with the addition of white piping one-eighth (⅛) inch wide for Engineers.

Dimensions.

For non-commissioned staff, one and one-quarter (1¼) inch wide.
For sergeants, one (1) inch wide.
For corporals, one-half (½) inch wide.
All stripes are cut forty-five (45) inches long, and wide enough to be turned in one-quarter (¼) of an inch on either side.
To be worn along the outer seam of the trowsers, the rear edge following the seam.
Adopted February 27, 1880.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR DRAWERS.

Material.—To be of unbleached Canton flannel, Army standard.
To be made loose, like standard sample, with waist-band three (3) inches wide, buttoning in front with two (2) buttons. Opening at back of waist with four (4) worked eyelet-holes, and lacing-string of white cotton tape. A slit four and a half (4½) inches long at bottom of each leg. Two strings or ties of white tape about nine (9) inches long at bottom of each leg. The bottoms of legs and slits in legs and at back of waist to be neatly faced with white cotton tape.

Dimensions.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
Length of side seam	40	41	42	43	44
Length of leg seam	30	31	32	33	34
Waist	32	34	36	38	40

Adopted September 25, 1879.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR COTTON STOCKINGS.

Colors.—To be of three (3) colors, viz: Gray mixed, brown mixed, and white (unbleached), and to be put up in dozens of one color.
Material.—The brown and gray mixed to be of good long-staple American cotton, free from impurities, of a grade not lower than "New Orleans middling," double corded; and the white to be of good long-staple American cotton, free from impurities, single corded.
Workmanship.—The brown and gray mixed to be "full regular," made according to the standard sample, with fashioned heels and toes, and to be knit on the "Shaw" machine: the yarn to be spun from two (2) rovings in the regular hosiery twist for cotton. The top to be ribbed to a dep h of about four and a half (4½) inches and to be joined to the leg without seam or linking, forming an integral part of the stocking, to be knitted from two (2) No. 9 yarns and have the upper edge welted. The leg to be knitted of two (2) No. 8 yarns. The substance of heel to be increased by an additional yarn of No 23. Length of leg from lower edge of ribbed top to be not less than seven and one-half (7½) inches.
The white (unbleached) to be similar to the above, except that the yarn be spun from a single roving.
Sizes.—To be of five (5) sizes, viz: 9½ inch, 10-inch, 10½ inch, 11-inch, and 11½-inch, put up in the following proportions: two 9½, four 10, three 10½, two 11, and one 11½ to the dozen pairs.
Weight.—To weigh not less than two (2) pounds to the dozen pairs.
Adopted October 17, 1879.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR HOSPITAL TENTS.

Dimensions.—Dimensions when finished: Height, when pitched, eleven (11) feet; length of ridge, fourteen (14) feet; width, when pitched, fourteen (14) feet six (6) inches; height of wall, when pitched, four (4) feet six (6) inches; wall eaves, three (3) inches in width; height of door, when pitched, nine (9) feet; width of door, when pitched, eighteen (18) inches at bottom and ten (10) inches at top; from top of ridge to wall, nine (9) feet ten (10) inches.

Material.—To be made of cotton duck twenty-eight and one-half (28½) inches wide, clear of all imperfections, and weighing twelve (12) ounces to the linear yard.

Work.—To be made in a workmanlike manner, with not less than two and one-half (2½) stitches of equal length to the inch, made with double thread of five-fold cotton twine well waxed. The seams not less than one (1) inch in width, and no slack taken in them.

Grommets.—Grommets made with malleable iron rings, galvanized; must be worked in all the holes, and be well made with four-thread five-fold cotton twine well waxed. Sizes of grommets: For eaves, one-half (½) inch rings; for foot stops, five-eighths (⅝) inch rings, and for ridge, seven-eighths (⅞) inch rings, the latter to be worked so that the center will measure two and one-fourth (2¼) inches from edge of roof, so as to be in correct position to receive spindle of upright poles.

Door and stay pieces.—Door and stay pieces to be of the same material as the tent. The stay pieces on end and ridge of tent to be one (1) foot square, those at corners of tent, at angle of roof and wall, to be eight (8) inches wide, let into the tabling at the eaves, and extending eight (8) inches up the roof and eight (8) inches down the wall.

Extension cloth.—The extension cloth, thirteen (13) inches wide in the clear, to be of the same material as the tent, and stitched to it with two (2) rows of flat stitching. Grommets of the required sizes to be worked in proper places for upright spindle and for eave lines.

Sod cloth.—The sod cloth to be of eight (8) ounce cotton duck, twelve (12) inches in width in the clear from the tabling, and underlying it two and one-quarter (2¼) inches, and to extend from door to door around all sides of the tent.

Tabling.—The tabling on foot of tent, when finished, to be two and one-half (2½) inches in width.

Guy lines.—Two guy lines of twelve-thread manila line, soft and pliable, each thirty (30) feet long in the clear.

Eave lines.—Eave lines, fourteen (14) in number, to be of nine-thread manila line (large), and to be twelve (12) feet long in the clear. To be "spliced" in the eaves, and each line to be furnished with a wooden slip of Army standard.

Door lines.—Door lines of six-thread manila line, three (3) feet long in the clear.

Door fastening.—Door fastening, as shown in sample tent, to consist of four (4) double door strings of three-eighths (⅜) inch cotton rope, two (2) feet long, on each side, passing through the door seam and secured by a stop-knot and a stay-stitch. Brass grommets to be in corresponding positions on edge of door piece in which to tie the door cords. A two (2) inch tabling to be made on edge of door.

Foot stops.—Foot stops, twenty-six (26) in number, to be loops, four and one-half (4½) inches long in the clear, of six-thread ratline, both ends passing through a single grommet worked in the tabling at seams, and to be held by what is known as the "Matthew Walker" knot. Ends to be whipped with cotton twine well waxed.

The tabling at bottom, the sod cloth, and the foot stops to be so arranged that the sod cloth falls outside and the foot stops inside the tent.

All lines to be well whipped one (1) inch from their ends with waxed twine, and properly knotted.

Adopted March 12, 1879.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR HOSPITAL TENT FLIES.

Material.—To be made of cotton duck, twenty-eight and one-half (28½) inches wide, clear of all imperfections, and weighing ten (10) ounces to the linear yard.

Dimensions.—Length, when finished, twenty-one (21) feet six (6) inches; width, fourteen (14) feet.

A three (3) inch tabling to be finished on the ends and a two (2) inch tabling on sides.

Grommets.—Grommets, made over malleable-iron rings, galvanized, must be worked in all the holes, and be well made with waxed four-thread five-fold cotton twine; size of rings for those in end tabling one-half (½) inch, for those on ridge seven-eighths (⅞) inch.

Stay pieces.—Stay pieces at corners and ridge to be of the same material as fly, and to be one (1) foot square.

Eave lines.—Eave lines, fourteen (14) in number, to be of six-thread manila line (large), twelve (12) feet long in the clear, and to be "spliced" into the grommets in tabling. The ends to be provided with slips of Army standard. All lines to be well whipped one (1) inch from their ends and properly knotted.

Work.—The fly to be made in a workmanlike manner in every respect, with not less than two and a half (2½) stitches of equal length to the inch, made with a double thread of five-fold cotton twine well waxed. The seams not less than one (1) inch in width and no slack taken in them.

Adopted March 12, 1879.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bv't Maj. General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE

SPECIFICATIONS FOR HOSPITAL TENT POLES.

A set of poles to consist of two (2) uprights and one (1) ridge, the former to be made of ash or white pine, and the latter of white pine, clear, straight-grained, and free from knots or other imperfections.

Dimensions —Ridge fourteen (14) feet long, three and three-quarter (3¾) inches wide, two and three-quarters (2¾) inches thick; on each end a band, four (4) inches wide, of galvanized iron, secured by ten (10) copper nails. A three-quarter (¾) inch hole bored through at a distance of two and a quarter (2¼) inches from each end, for the spindle of uprights.

The uprights octagonal, twelve (12) feet long and three (3) inches thick. Band of galvanized iron three and one-fourth (3¼) inches wide on upper ends, secured by four (4) one (1) inch screws. Spindle of five-eighths (⅝) inch round iron, galvanized, driven three (3) inches into upper end and projecting six (6) inches.

Adopted March 12, 1879.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bv't Maj. General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR WALL TENT POLES.

A set of poles to consist of two (2) uprights and one (1) ridge, the former to be made of ash or white pine, and the latter of white pine, clear, straight-grained, and free from knots or other imperfections.

Ridge.—Ridge nine (9) feet long, two and three-quarter (2¾) inches wide, two (2) inches thick; on each end a band two and three-quarters (2¾) inches wide, of galvanized iron, secured by four (4) one and one-quarter (1¼) inch copper nails. A five-eighths (⅝) of an inch hole bored through at a distance of one and one-quarter (1¼) inches from each end, for the spindle of uprights.

Uprights.—Uprights octagonal, ten (10) feet long and two (2) inches thick; band of galvanized iron, two and one-quarter (2¼) inches wide, on upper ends, secured by two (2) one (1) inch screws. Spindle of one-half (½) inch round iron, galvanized, driven three (3) inches into upper ends and projecting four (4) inches.

Adopted March 12, 1879.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bv't Maj. General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SHELTER TENT POLES.

A set of shelter tent poles to consist of two (2) uprights, round, one (1) inch in diameter and three (3) feet ten (10) inches long, to be made of poplar, pine, or other suitable wood. Each upright to be in two (2) parts of about equal length, beveled and joined in a tin socket four (4) inches long, firmly soldered and secured to lower part with two (2) tacks. A shoulder, three-quarters (¾) of an inch deep, to be turned on upper ends of uprights, making a spindle or stud one-half (½) of an inch in diameter.

Adopted March 12, 1879.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Maj. General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR TENT PINS.

Material.

Of white or red oak, or of hickory, osage-orange, or bois d'arc, straight-grained and free from knots or other imperfections.

Pins to be split, not sawed.

Dimensions.

For hospital tents: The large pins to be twenty-six (26) inches long, one and three-quarter (1¾) inches wide, and one (1) inch thick; the first notch four (4) inches from top, and the second notch ten (10) inches from top. The small pins to be twenty (20) inches long, one and one-half (1½) inches wide, and one (1) inch thick, and to have one notch three (3) inches from top.

For wall tents: The large pins to be twenty-four (24) inches long, one and one-half (1½) inches wide, and one (1) inch thick; the first notch to be three and one-half (3½) inches from top and the second notch eight (8) inches from top. The small pins to be sixteen (16) inches long, one and one-quarter (1¼) inches wide, and one (1) inch thick; one notch three (3) inches from top.

For common tents: To be sixteen (16) inches long, one and one-quarter (1¼) inches wide, and one (1) inch thick; one notch three (3) inches from top.

For shelter tents: To be nine (9) inches long and about one (1) inch in diameter; head in form of frustum of cone, about seven-eighths (⅞) of an inch high, and neck turned down to a diameter of about five-eighths (⅝) of an inch. Largest diameter about three and one-half (3½) inches from top and gradually turned down to a point at bottom.

Each hospital tent requires 28 large and 32 small pins.

Each wall tent requires 12 large and 18 small pins.

Each common tent requires 14 pins.

Each shelter tent requires 8 pins.

Adopted October 1, 1879.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Maj. General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR MOSQUITO BARS.

Material.

To be made of cotton or linen mosquito netting and white cotton tape, equal in quality to the same materials in the standard sample.

Dimensions.

Seven (7) feet long, two (2) feet eight (8) inches wide, and five (5) feet eight (8) inches high.

To be bound around top and down the four corners with white tape, and to have two (2) strings (white tape) nine (9) inches long, strongly sewed on each of the four (4) upper corners, and to conform in all respects to the standard sample.

Adopted March 12, 1879.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR BED SACKS.

Material.—To be made of cotton or linen drilling, or seven (7) ounce cotton duck of good quality.

Size.—Length, six (6) feet ten (10) inches; width, thirty-one and one-quarter (31¼) inches (measurements from corner to corner when filled); depth, four and one-half (4½) inches.

Opening.—To have an opening or fly in the center nineteen (19) inches in length, with one (1) by one and a quarter (1¼) inch stay piece at each end; opening fastened with four (4) strings of three-quarter (¾) inch tape, placed equidistant from each end.

Finish.—All seams to be double; ends cut square; openings, button-hole stitched at each end.

Adopted March 12, 1879.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S-OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PILLOW SACKS.

Material.

To be made of cotton or linen drilling, or seven (7) ounce cotton duck of good quality.

Dimensions.

Length, when filled, twenty-seven and one-half (27½) inches; width, when filled, seventeen (17) inches; depth, when filled, three and three-fourths (3¾) to four (4) inches. Measurements to be made from corner to corner.

To have an opening or fly in the seam in upper side seven (7) inches long, to be fastened with two (2) strings of three-quarter (¾) inch cotton tape. Ends of opening to be properly stayed with button-hole stitch.

Ends of sack to be cut square.

Adopted March 12, 1879.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR EIGHT-OUNCE COTTON DUCK.

To be made of American cotton of a grade not inferior to "low middling," and woven in a workmanlike manner, free from imperfections. To be full twenty-eight and one-half (28½) inches wide when finished, and to weigh not less than eight (8) ounces to the linear yard. To contain not less than fifty (50) threads of warp, nor less than thirty-two (32) threads of filling to the inch, and to be capable of sustaining a strain of not less than seventy-eight (78) pounds in the warp and forty-five pounds in the filling to the half (½) inch, tested in the piece. To to entirely free from sizing and not to be "hot finished."

Adopted March 12, 1879.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

Specifications for

Shoe Files, Double Ender.

For removing the ends of Screw Pegs

Toe File

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR TEN-OUNCE COTTON DUCK.

To be made of American cotton of a grade not inferior to "low middling," and woven in a workmanlike manner, free from imperfections. To be full twenty-eight and one-half (28½) inches wide when finished, and to weigh not less than ten (10) ounces to the linear yard. To contain not less than forty-six (46) threads of warp, nor less than thirty-two (32) threads of filling to the inch, and to be capable of sustaining a strain of not less than one hundred and eight (108) pounds in the warp and sixty-four (64) pounds in the filling to the half (½) inch, tested in the piece. To be entirely free from sizing, and not to be "hot finished."

Adopted March 12, 1879.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR TWELVE-OUNCE COTTON DUCK.

To be made of American cotton, of a grade not inferior to "low middling," and woven in a workmanlike manner, free from imperfections. To be full twenty-eight and one-half (28½) inches wide when finished, and to weigh not less than twelve (12) ounces to the linear yard. To contain not less than forty-four (44) threads of warp nor less than thirty (30) threads of filling to the inch, and to be capable of sustaining a strain of not less than one hundred and twenty-eight (128) pounds in the warp and eighty-four (84) pounds in the filling, to the half (½) inch, tested in the piece. To be entirely free from sizing, and not to be "hot finished."

Adopted March 12, 1879, in lieu of those adopted February 25, 1875.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

Respectfully submitted.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1880.

E.—*Statement showing quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage issued to the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, under the act of January* 23, 1873, *during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1880.

Clothing due the Home June 30, 1879, as per last annual report, to the value of		$21,448 88
Requisition of January 9, 1880, for 1,443 suits of clothing at $22.03 per suit		31,789 29
Total		53,238 17
Issued on account during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880:		
13,260 great-coats, at $2.40	$31,824 00	
4,052 blouses, lined, at 80½ cents	3,249 70	
3,272 sack coats, lined, at 80½ cents	2,624 14	
6,027 blouses, unlined, at 49⅝ cents	2,993 41	
3,400 sack coats, unlined at 49⅝ cents	1,688 67	
6,957 uniform coats, at 82½ cents	5,727 80	
10,538 uniform jackets, at 46½ cents	4,900 17	
10 national colors, Artillery and Infantry, at $9.19	91 90	
10 regimental colors, Artillery and Infantry, at $11.48	114 80	
5 standards, at $3.33	16 65	
5 guidons, at $1.48	7 40	
		53,238 64
Amount due the Quartermaster's Department June 30, 1880		47

Respectfully submitted,

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1880.

F.—*Statement showing articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage issued by the Quartermaster's Department to certain Indians, accounts for the money value of which were presented to the Interior Department, during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1880.

Date of issue.	To whom issued.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.	
From Nov. 1 to Nov. 31, 1878, inclusive.	Indian prisoners at Camp Harney, Oregon.	28 great-coats	$6 44	$180 32	
		15 uniform coats	5 55	83 25	
		6 uniform jackets, musicians'	4 56	27 36	
		92 uniform jackets, privates'	4 11	378 12	
		78 blouses, lined	3 64	283 92	
		45 blouses, unlined	3 18	143 10	
		212 pairs trousers, mounted	4 05	858 60	
		78 sack coats, lined	2 13	166 14	
		193 flannel shirts	1 28	247 04	
		1 pair trousers, foot	3 09	3 09	
		1 pair drawers	61	61	
		29 wool blankets	4 25	123 25	
					$2,494 80
Mar. 12, 1879	Cheyenne Indian prisoners at Cantonment North Fork, Canadian River, Idaho.	12 wool blankets	3 35		40 20
	Total				2,535 00

Respectfully submitted.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1880.

G.—*Statement showing articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage issued to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1880, *and money value of the property.*

Articles	Condition.	Price.	Amount.
Campaign hats 700	New	$0 87	$609 00
Great-coats 10	Old pattern	5 33	53 30
Do 70	Condemned	2 40	168 00
Flannel sack coats, unlined 5	Old pattern	1 77	8 85
Uniform jackets, Cavalry 176	Good	4 11	723 36
Do 2	Condemned	44½	89
Uniform coats, privates' 24	Old pattern	5 55	133 20
Do 43	Condemned	82½	35 48
Blouses, lined 3	do	80½	2 41
Blouses, unlined 1	do	49¾	50
Trousers, mounted, made, pairs 64	do	1 92½	123 04
Trousers, foot, made, pairs 388	New	2 50	970 00
Do 324	Old pattern	2 10	680 40
Do 401	Condemned	1 92½	770 92
Trousers, foot, unmade, pairs 97	do	1 92½	186 48
Shirts 900	Good	1 23	1,107 00
Do 877	Condemned	30	263 10
Drawers, pairs 300	do	20	60 00
Do 1,880	Good	57	1,071 60
Stockings, pairs 3,000	do	24	720 00
Boots, pairs 27	do	2 38	64 26
Shoes, pairs 401	do	1 63	653 63
Cord, worsted, yards 8	do	00½	04
Rubber ponchos 4	do	1 55	6 20
Bedsacks, single 100	do	1 51	151 00
Shovels 50	do	59	29 50
Pickaxes 20	do	67	13 40
Pickax helves 24	do	7	1 68
Regimental index books 2	do	87	1 74
Post order-book 1	do	45	45
Post letter-book 1	do	45	45
Indorsement and memorandum book 1	do	45	45
Corn brooms 403	do	28	112 84
Scrubbing brushes 118	do	15	17 70
Total			8,695 23

Respectfully submitted.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1880.

H.—*Statement showing articles of clothing transferred to the Quartermaster's Department by the acting assistant quartermaster at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1880; *also money value of same.*

Date of Transfer.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
Jan. 7, 1880.	700 campaign hats	$0 87	$609 00
	750 jackets, Cavalry, privates', old pattern	4 11	3,082 50
	100 sack coats, lined, old pattern	2 13	213 00
	375 pairs trousers, foot, old pattern	1 25	468 75
	60 pairs shoes, sewed, old pattern	1 20	72 00
	180 pairs shoes, pegged, old pattern	1 00	180 00
	300 blankets, wool, old pattern	3 11	933 00
	Total		5,558 25

Respectfully submitted.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1880.

I.—*Statement showing quantity and cost of articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage manufactured at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for the Quartermaster's Department, during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1880.

Articles.	Quantity.	Cost.						Average price per pair or number.
		Materials.	Royalty on heeling machines.	Civilian labor.	Prison labor.	Recutting heel-files and use of rivet set.	Total.	
Boots.....pairs	25,225	$63,030 62	$122 68	$2,224 00	$3,408 80	$5 00	$68,791 10	$2 73
Shoes.....do	31,228	49,819 48	150 71	1,117 33	2,353 90	5 00	53,446 42	1 71
Laced boots.....do	100	261 31	.....	40 00	70 00	.....	371 31	3 71
Laced shoes.....do	100	191 31	50	40 00	50 00	3 00	284 81	2 85
Barrack chairs	1,915	1,818 78	.....	.....	565 65	.....	2,384 43	1 24½
Tent pins	65,000	841 30	.....	.....	151 05	.....	992 35	01½

Respectfully submitted.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1880.

K.—*Statement showing value of labor performed by the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1880.

Laborers, general police at headquarters Department of the Missouri	$690 40
Laborers in storehouses, saw-mills, repairing roads, crushing stone	1,511 60
Laborers, cutting ice	145 20
Laborers, drainage of Fort	323 20
Labor in boot and shoe factory, and making barrack chairs and tent pins	6,599 40
Labor in making boxes and crates, desks, &c	387 00
	9,656 80

Respectfully submitted.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D C., September 15, 1880.

L.—*Statement showing number of Tents issued by the Quartermaster's Department for the relief of yellow-fever sufferers during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1880; *also money value of same.*

Date of order.	To whom issued.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
July 22, 1879	D. F. Porter, Memphis, Tenn	25 wall tents, complete	$19 93	$498
	do	1,000 common tents, complete	7 17	7,170
Aug. 7, 1879	do	500 common tents, complete	7 17	3,585
		Total		11,253

Respectfully submitted.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1880.

M.—*Statement showing number of tents sold by the Quartermaster's Department to the National Board of Health during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1880; *also money value of same.*

Date of order.	To whom consigned.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
1879.				
Aug. 18	Dr. John C. Ranch, agent National Board of Health, Cairo, Ill	50 hospital tents	$36 00	$1,800 00
18	do	50 hospital-tent flies	13 50	675 00
18	do	50 sets hospital-tent poles	3 90	195 00
18	do	900 tent pins, large	04	36 00
18	do	1,200 tent pins, small....per set	38	26 82
		Total		2,732 82

Respectfully submitted.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1880.

N.—*Statement showing number of tents issued for the use of tornado sufferers in Missouri, under the act of Congress approved April* 28, 1880, *during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1880, *and their money value.*

Date of order.	To whom issued.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
1880.				
April 27	Governor of Missouri	150 hospital tents, complete	$55 08	$8,262 00
May 10	Mr. R. F. Walker, at Versailles, Mo	16 hospital tents, complete	55 08	881 28
		Total		9,143 28

Respectfully submitted.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1880.

O.—*Statement showing number of articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage issued to Lieut. H. W. Howgate, U. S. A., for use by the Howgate Arctic expedition, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880; also cost of the articles referred to.*

Date of order.	To whom sent.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
1880.				
March 30	Lieut. H. W. Howgate, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.	200 pairs woolen mittens	$0 19	$38 00
30	do	125 pairs woolen stockings	25	31 25
30	do	125 pairs woolen socks	90	112 50
30	do	20 pounds woolen yarn	75	15 00
30	do	50 pairs boots, with cork soles	12 00	600 00
30	do	200 sheepskins	4 62½	925 00
30	do	12 pairs snow-shoes	6 50	78 00
30	do	12 spades	61	7 32
30	do	12 shovels	59	7 08
30	do	12 axes	73	8 76
30	do	24 pickaxes	67	16 08
30	do	12 common tents	7 17	86 04
30	do	4 wall-tent flies	4 67	18 68
May 20	do	100 wool blankets	3 48	348 00
20	do	30 great coats	11 81	354 30
20	do	100 pairs drawers	58	58 00
20	do	1 gross darning needles	.....	75
20	do	1 gross sewing needles	.....	54
20	do	25 papers pins	.....	2 20
20	do	3 pounds white thread	1 05	3 15
20	do	3 pounds black thread	1 05	3 15
20	do	24 shoe knives	.....	2 50
20	do	100 pairs goggles	.....	9 42
20	do	100 pairs colored goggles	.....	9 42
20	do	12 pairs shears	.....	13 50
20	do	12 pairs scissors	.....	6 75
		Total	.....	2,755 39

Respectfully submitted.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1880.

P.—*Statement of returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage received and examined, and of letters received and written during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1880.

Number of returns on hand June 30, 1879	1,119
Number of returns received during the fiscal year	3,689
Total	4,808
Number of returns examined during the fiscal year	3,760
Number of returns on hand for examination June 30, 1880	1,048
Number of letters received pertaining to settlement of accounts and to inspection reports and boards of survey	4,024
Number of letters received pertaining to the purchase, manufacture and issue of clothing and equipage	1,959
Total	5,983
Number of letters written pertaining to settlement of accounts and to inspection reports and boards of survey	7,614
Number of letters written pertaining to purchase, manufacture, and issue of clothing and equipage	3,055
Total	10,669

Respectfully submitted.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1880.

Q.—*Statement of the clerical force employed in the clothing, camp and garrison equipage branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1880.

	Clerks.	Copyists.	Laborers.	Total.
On the 30th day of June, 1879	11	2	1	14
On the 30th day of June, 1880	12	1	1	14

In addition to this force, one copyist was employed during part of the year in copying old records.

Respectfully submitted.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1880.

No. 4.—*Annual report of Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hodges, Deputy Quartermaster-General United States Army, of the operations of this office pertaining to transportation, indebted railroads, regular and miscellaneous supplies, and miscellaneous claims, during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1880.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1880.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office pertaining to transportation and indebted railroads, regular and miscellaneous supplies, and miscellaneous claims, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880:

TRANSPORTATION.

Fifty-five thousand four hundred and sixty-eight persons, 16,094 beasts, and 126,218 tons of material were transported by rail, water, wagon, and stage, under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, during the fiscal year. The total cost, as reported by officers, for this service, aggregates $1,937,318.56; $410,673.62 being for the transportation of persons, and $1,526,644.94 for transportation of beasts and material.

The following were the larger movements of troops during the year, with the average length of the march or movement in each case:

First Cavalry, Company G, from Department of the Columbia to Department of California, 196 miles.

Fourth Cavalry, headquarters and Companies A, D, E, K, L, and M, from Department of Texas to Department of the Missouri, 1,435 miles.

Tenth Cavalry, Companies A, G, and I, from Department of the Missouri to Department of Texas, 963 miles.

First Infantry, headquarters and ten companies, from Department of Dakota to Department of Texas, 1,681 miles.

Sixth Infantry, headquarters and ten companies, from Department of Dakota to Department of the Missouri, 1,783 miles.

Seventh Infantry, Companies B, C, D, E, F, and K, from Department of Dakota to Department of the Missouri, and return to Department of Dakota, average length of each movement 1,284 miles.

Eighth Infantry, Company F, from Department of Arizona to Department of California, 1,059 miles.

Thirteenth Infantry, headquarters and ten companies, from Department of the South to Department of the Missouri, 874 miles.

Twenty-second Infantry, Companies D, E, F, and K, from Department of the Missouri to Department of Texas, 849 miles.

Twenty-fifth Infantry, headquarters and ten companies, from Department of Texas to Department of Dakota, 1,963 miles.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

During the year the Quartermaster's Department moved by rail 28,508 persons, 13,561 beasts, and 71,089 tons of material, and for this service an expenditure of the appropriation for Army transportation is reported by disbursing quartermasters of $264,580.20 for transportation of persons, and $346,530.08 for the transportation of live stock and freight; total, $611,110.28.

The value of the transportation performed for the Army by the bonded Pacific Railroads during the year was $1,116,108.07, which, under the law of May 7, 1878, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to withhold and apply as directed in that law. And the value of such transportation performed by the land-grant railroads is estimated to have been, at full tariff rates, $225,000.

The Court of Claims has decided in case of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad *versus* United States, No. 11,471, December term of 1879, that 50 per cent. of ordinary rates is properly payable to these land-grant railroads for military transportation; but, under present laws, compensation can only be secured by suit in that court, to be brought by the respective railroads interested.

Thus the total value of transportation furnished for the Quartermaster's Department by railroad companies (including both those subsidized and not subsidized) is estimated at $1,952,218.35, of which $723,610.28 is payable in money, $1,116,108.07 is to be applied by the Secretary of the Treasury, as directed in the law of May 7, 1878, and $112,500 is not payable, and should be retained absolutely, under land-grant laws as interpreted by the Court of Claims.

BONDED PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The laws regulating settlements with these railroads for military transportation, described in my last annual report, still remain in force, viz, the act of March 3, 1873 (section 5260, Revised Statutes), the act of May 7, 1878 (20 Stat., 58), and the act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat., 420). No law affecting settlement with these roads was passed during the year ending June 30, 1880.

I append to this report a copy of an opinion of the Attorney-General of June 18, 1880, upon a series of questions prepared by this office as to the scope and effect of existing laws relating to these settlements. The views therein expressed have been adopted by this office and the accounting officers of the Treasury in the adjustment and settlement of the accounts of the bonded Pacific Railroads and the non-bonded railroads which they have built or leased, or operate.

The total of settlements made for military transportation over these

roads from the date when they were first opened for traffic up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, may be stated as follows:

Names of companies.	Amount paid in cash.	Amount credited on bonds under act of July 2, 1864.	Amount withheld under act of Mar. 3, 1873 (Revised Statutes, 5260).	Amount withheld under act of May 7, 1878.	Total.
Union Pacific	$1,692,630 75	$1,692,630 94	$3,166,390 31	$408,322 49	$6,959,974 49
Central Pacific	261,106 21	261,106 29	625,494 47	173,569 54	1,321,276 51
Kansas Pacific	881,068 85	881,068 90	525,695 24	.....	2,287,832 99
Sioux City and Pacific	3,594 28	3,594 29	27,200 76	.....	34,389 33
Total	2,838,400 09	2,838,400 42	4,344,780 78	581,892 03	10,603,473 32

The following is a statement of the transportation service performed by the Pacific railroads for the department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880:

Names of companies.	Number of persons transported.	Number of animals transported.	Pounds of freight transported.
Union Pacific	8,227	7,392	53,723,386
Central Pacific	1,449	574	6,970,415
Kansas Pacific	1,740	1,257	7,024,237
Sioux City and Pacific	1,404	3	272,297
Total	12,820	9,226	67,989,335

The cost of this service may be stated as follows:

Names of companies.	Amount of accounts referred to Treasury for settlement.	Amount of accounts rendered and under examination July 1, 1880.	Estimated amount of accounts not yet rendered.	Total.
Union Pacific	$113,566 77	$32,474 72	$505,092 20	$651,133 69
Central Pacific	23,313 01	150,551 19	111,099 28	284,963 48
Kansas Pacific	16 90	.....	175,000 00	175,016 90
Sioux City and Pacific	.....	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
Total	136,890 68	183,025 91	796,191 48	1,116,108 07

The following is a statement of all unsettled accounts of these companies which were at the close of the fiscal year under adjustment in this office and the Treasury Department:

Names of companies.	In Treasury.	In Quartermaster-General's Office.	Total.
Union Pacific	$49,484 72	$189,405 25	$238,889 97
Central Pacific	34,753 26	303,175 70	337,928 96
Kansas Pacific	866 70	47,996 69	48,863 39
Total	85,104 68	540,577 64	625,682 32

LAND-GRANT RAILROADS.

The United States is running into debt to these railroads, which, in the mean time, without money, have been and are faithfully doing important service for the War Department in the transportation of troops and supplies.

Under the laws of June 16, 1874 (18 Stat., 74), June 22, 1874 (18 Stat., 133), and March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., 453), payments by the War Department to these railroads were discontinued, and they were directed to the Court of Claims and Supreme Court for judicial decision whether they were legally entitled to payment for military transportation, and for recovery by suit of amounts which might be legally due therefor.

Several suits have been brought under the provisions of these laws, and in each case judgment has been rendered for the railroads.

The doctrine that payments should be made to these land-grant railroads was announced by the Supreme Court in the case of the Lake Superior and Mississippi, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroads *versus* the United States (October term, 1876, Nos. 487 and 683).

The Court of Claims, in case of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad *versus* United States (No. 11471, December term of 1879), decided that by the provisions of the acts of Congress under which the lands were granted 50 per cent. of ordinary transportation rates is payable to the railroads in cash for service done by their employés and cars and engines in government transportation, and the remaining 50 per cent. is to be reserved and withheld as the value of the use of the railroads to the government as highways.

Congress in the sundry civil law of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat., 390), appropriated $300,000 to pay these railroads arrears of Army transportation, and provided that in no event should more than 50 per cent. of the full amount allowed by the Quartermaster-General be paid. This appropriation has been exhausted, and a number of land-grant railroads have derived no benefit therefrom. It is the only appropriation made for the purpose since the passage, over six years ago, of the first law prohibiting payments by the Quartermaster's Department. It is not supposed to have been the purpose of Congress, in passing these prohibitory laws, to require each one of these railroads to bring legal suits from time to time, as its accounts accrue to recover money which the courts have repeatedly decided to be due to them.

Therefore the Quartermaster-General has submitted to the honorable the Secretary of War an estimate of amounts required to pay land-grant railroads for the transportation of United States troops and military supplies on the basis of 50 per cent. of what the Quartermaster's Department finds to be the value of such transportation service, to wit:

For service performed and to be performed during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1881	$125,000 00
For service performed prior to June 30, 1880 (see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 200, Forty-sixth Congress, second session)	275,000 00
For service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882	125,000 00
Making a total of	525,000 00

It is hoped that Congress will take up and consider this subject at its next session, and appropriate the money necessary to pay these just debts of the United States, without subjecting public creditors to unnecessary, tedious, and expensive litigation, as now required under existing laws.

A general order has been prepared by this office, approved by the

honorable the Secretary of War, and will soon issue, regulating military transportation over land-grant and bonded railroads, and the adjustment and settlement of accounts accruing for such service, with tables giving lists of such roads, their termini, and the laws respecting the rights of the United States in their use for transportation services.

WAGON AND STAGE TRANSPORTATION.

The Quartermaster's Department transported by wagon, including contractors' trains, teams hired for special services, and public teams, 31,175 tons of military stores. The cost of this service as reported by disbursing quartermasters was $822,188.69.

Forty-five contracts for wagon transportation, made by officers of the Quartermaster's Department, were received at this office during the year, an abstract of which, showing names of contractors, routes of supply, and rates of contracts accompanies this report, marked D.

Four thousand one hundred and ninety-two passengers, and 29,438 pounds of military stores and extra baggage were transported by stage, under direction of the Quartermaster's Department, during the year, at a cost of $86,263.65.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

During the fiscal year there were carried by water, for the department, 22,768 persons, 2,533 beasts, and 23,940 tons of material, at a cost of $417,755.94. This service was rendered by vessels belonging to established lines, by contract, and by vessels owned and chartered by the United States.

Five contracts for water transportation, made by officers of the Quartermaster's Department, were received at this office during the year, an abstract of which accompanies this report, marked E.

The following-named vessels owned by the War Department have been in service of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year, viz: Steamer, Henry Smith, in New York Harbor; propeller Ordnance, employed by Ordnance Department, in New York Harbor; steam-tug Atlantic, in New York harbor; steam-tug Resolute, in Boston Harbor; propeller General McPherson, in San Francisco Harbor; steam-launch Thayer, in Boston Harbor; steam-launch Monroe, employed at Fort Monroe, Va.; steam-launch General Greene, employed at Fort McHenry, Md.; steam-launch Hamilton, at David's Island, New York Harbor; steam-launch General Jesup, at Fort Adams, R. I.; steam-launch Barrancas, at Fort Barrancas, Fla.; steamboat General Sherman, employed on the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers; schooner Matchless, employed at Key West, Fla. The total cost of running and maintaining these vessels during the year was $100,874.69.

It being deemed necessary to supply a larger steamer than the Thayer for service in Boston Harbor, the steam-tug Resolute (formerly the John H. Starin) was purchased by authority of the Secretary of War, on the 14th of November, 1879, for that service, at a cost of $14,000. Some necessary alterations were made on her by the government, after her purchase, at a cost of $3,947.46, making her total cost $17,947.46. The boat, boiler, engine, and machinery were built by Messrs. Neafie & Levy, of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1875. Her length is 87.35 feet over all; breadth of beam, 18.6 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; tonnage, 73 tons; boiler, return tubular, diameter 7 feet, length 12.5 feet; engine, surface-condensing, diameter of cylinder 20 inches, length of stroke 20 inches. (Statement marked F.)

According to reports received from officers, there have been eighteen vessels of different kinds employed at various times under charter, as the necessities of the service required, during the year, at an expense of $8,614.51, a statement of which accompanies this report, marked G. The total amount reported by officers of the department to have been expended on account of water transportation during the year is $417,755.94. Of this amount $142,370.10 was for purchase, charter, maintenance, and operations of vessels, and other expenditures incident to water transportation.

TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS.

One thousand four hundred and twenty-five accounts and claims, amounting to $1,300,212.80, were adjusted in the transportation branch of this office during the year; of these, 1,219, amounting to $1,007,452.43, were referred to the proper bureau or officer for settlement; 118, amounting to $169,959.51, were unfavorably reported upon and rejection recommended to Secretary of War or accounting officers, and 88, amounting to $122,800.86, were suspended for additional evidence; 317, amounting to $607,235.04, were at the close of the fiscal year awaiting action or under adjustment.

INDEBTED RAILROAD COMPANIES.

On the 1st day of July, 1879, there was due the United States by railroad companies which purchased rolling stock and railway material under executive orders, at the close of the war, whose debts had not been compromised and settled under the several acts of Congress passed for that purpose, excluding the two insolvent companies, the Mississippi, Gainesville and Tuscaloosa, and the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Companies, $1,026,474.76.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, the interest and charges against these indebted companies amounted to $42,631.49; the payments by military transportation were $194.53; and the balance unpaid July 1, 1880, was $1,068,911.72.

In addition to these payments, I received in postal dues, on account of the indebtedness of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company, under the judgment obtained against that company in 1876, reference to which was made in my annual reports for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1877, '78, and '79, the amount appropriated by the last Congress for the purpose, viz, $53,106.09.

There is still due for postal services rendered by this company $2,475.83; also by the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad Company $5,050.87. I am informed by the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department that an appropriation will be asked of Congress at its next session to pay these sums.

No part of the amount found due the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company for military transportation, payable from the appropriation of $300,000, made March 3, 1879, referred to in my last annual report, has been placed to the credit of that company, the award for the amount being withheld by the accounting officers of the Treasury pending the settlement of the account of the company for property purchased.

No progress has been made towards a final settlement of the debts due for property sold for the benefit of the McMinnville and Manchester, the Edgefield and Kentucky, and the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroads. A suit is pending against the company first named in the circuit court of the United States for the middle district of Tennessee, but it is not known at this office when a decision will be rendered

The property sold for the benefit of the Edgefield and Kentucky, and Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroads, was purchased by the State of Tennessee. The officers of the State executed the required bond under special authority from the legislature, and the State is the debtor to whom the United States looks for payment of the amount due. The State failed to avail itself of the provisions of the act of February 27, 1875, authorizing the Secretary of War to compromise and settle the debts of certain Southern railroad companies, and letters addressed to the governor of the State in relation thereto failed to elicit a response. I recommend that the attention of the governor be again invited to this matter, and that he be requested to make arrangements to pay the debt. If there are not in the State treasury funds for this purpose, the governor should ask the legislature to provide them. In case no provision is made for the payment of the debt, it may be necessary to recommend to the Secretary of War that suit be brought in the Supreme Court of the United States against the State of Tennessee to recover the amount. The debt is a just and valid one and ought to be paid.

The efforts, referred to in my last annual report, to secure the passage of a law directing the Secretary of War to reopen and readjust the accounts *long since settled* of railroad companies that purchased property at the close of the war, were renewed at the last session of Congress and will probably be further urged at the next session of Congress. The views of the Quartermaster-General on this subject are fully set forth in his letters to the Secretary of War of April 26, 1876 (Ex. Doc. No. 57, Forty-fourth Congress, first session, pages 7 to 15, inclusive), of January 24, 1879 (Congressional Record for February 9, 1879, No. 44, pages 17, 18, and 19), and of April 12, 1880. Copy herewith marked I.

Accompanying this report is a table, marked H, furnishing information in detail respecting the amounts of the debts of the several companies, the amounts paid, and the balance due.

The amount received in postal dues on account of the indebtedness of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company, $53,106.09, was deposited in the Treasury of the United States according to law, and credited on the debt of the company. No other moneys were received by me during the fiscal year on account of these debts.

REGULAR AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

Animals.—The following statement shows the number of horses and mules purchased in the several military departments and at general and other depots during the fiscal year, also their total cost and average cost.

Cavalry and artillery horses.

Where purchased.	Number.	Total cost.	Average cost.
Department of the East	7	$1,015 00	$145 00
Department of Dakota	161	18,463 48	114 68
Department of the Missouri	500	57,635 00	115 27
Department of the Platte	659	95,114 57	144 33
Department of Texas	19	1,425 00	75 00
Department of California	149	11 920 00	80 00
Department of the Columbia	14	1,620 92	115 78
New York depot, New York	12	1,860 00	155 00
Saint Louis depot, Missouri	501	48,321 50	96 45
Total	2,022	237,375 47	117 39

NOTE.—The above statement includes all horses actually delivered during the year, some of which were delivered under contracts made

during the previous fiscal year, and were therefore paid for out of the appropriation for that year. Authority was granted during the year for the purchase of 1,821 cavalry and artillery horses, at an estimated cost of $198,315.52.

Mules and team-horses purchased.

Where purchased.	Mules.			Horses.		
	Number.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Number.	Total cost.	Average cost.
Department of the East	6	$985 00	$164 16	8	$1,230 00	$153 75
Department of the Missouri	800	96,355 00	120 44	.....	.....	.....
Department of the Platte	400	48,750 00	121 87	.....	.....	.....
Department of Texas	3	90 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....
Department of California	175	23,385 00	133 62	9	1,750 00	194 44
Department of the Columbia	61	8,347 50	136 84	.....	.....	.....
Department of Arizona	38	3,120 00	82 10	1	65 00	65 00
New York depot, New York	2	270 00	135 00	10	1,610 00	161 00
Washington depot, District of Columbia	4	600 00	150 00	12	2,020 00	168 33
Philadelphia depot, Pennsylvania	1	150 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Depot, Illinois	.....	.....	.....	1	150 00	150 00
Saint Louis depot, Missouri	775	93,993 30	121 28	.....	.....	.....
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	.....	.....	.....	6	750 00	125 00
Total	2,265	276,045 80	121 87	47	7,575 00	161 17

The following is a tabular statement of the sales of public animals in the different departments and at general and other depots, showing number sold and amount realized:

Department or depot.	Horses.		Mules.		Oxen.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Department of the East	40	$1,610 76	4	$68 84	.....	.....	44	$1,679 60
Department of the South	3	160 00	13	767 00	.....	.....	16	927 00
Department of Dakota	244	12,184 66	128	5,391 09	2	$80 92	374	17,656 67
Department of the Missouri	213	8,421 12	110	3,748 43	.....	.....	323	12,169 55
Department of the Platte	239	12,473 18	191	6,959 66	.....	.....	430	19,432 84
Department of Texas	235	5,559 33	137	3,295 10	.....	.....	372	8,854 43
Department of California	14	350 80	35	1,063 10	.....	.....	49	1,413 90
Department of the Columbia	254	7,252 92	46	977 15	.....	.....	300	8,230 07
Department of Arizona	76	2,331 56	83	2,800 65	11	192 00	170	5,324 21
Department of West Point	4	161 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	161 00
New York depot, N. Y	2	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	24 00
Washington depot, D. C	3	91 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	91 00
Philadelphia depot, Pa	.....	.....	1	6 00	.....	.....	1	6 00
Saint Louis depot, Mo	.....	.....	1	25 00	.....	.....	1	25 00
Jefferson Barracks, Mo	7	219 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	219 05
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	3	5 00	2	20 00	.....	.....	5	25 00
Total	1,337	50,844 38	751	25,122 02	13	272 92	2,101	76,239 32

SUMMARY.

The following is a summary of the number of animals purchased, sold, died, &c., during the fiscal year, and remaining on hand at its close:

On hand, purchased, &c.	Horses.	Mules.	Oxen.
On hand July 1, 1879	10,990	10,031	43
Purchased	2,069	2,265	.....
Taken up, &c	163	95	.....
Total to be accounted for	13,222	12,391	43
Sold	1,337	751	13
Died	777	797	1
Lost and stolen	404	121	.....
Total sold, died, &c	2,518	1,669	14
On hand June 30, 1880	10,704	10,722	29

FUEL, FORAGE, AND STRAW.

The issues of fuel during the fiscal year were as follows: Hard wood, 42,966 cords; soft wood, 65,108 cords; anthracite coal, 16,470 tons; bituminous coal, 16,807 tons.

The issues of forage and straw during the same period were: Corn, 692,329 bushels; oats, 916,244 bushels; hay, 55,907 tons; straw, 2,575 tons; barley, 114,766 bushels; bran, 62,791 bushels; fodder, 68 tons.

CONTRACTS.

There were filed in this office and examined during the fiscal year 691 contracts, as follows: 471, embracing 22,831,284 pounds of corn, 26,260,907 pounds of oats, 4,113,000 pounds of barley, 367,900 pounds of bran, 99,822,860 pounds of hay, 4,805,222 pounds of straw, 91,059 cords of wood, 71,441,993 pounds of coal, and 1,669,200 pounds of charcoal; 41 contracts for such quantities of fuel, forage, and straw as might be required; 3 for work upon national cemeteries; 32 for clothing, camp and garrison equipage; 5 for horses and mules; 3 for harness; 51 for transportation (including 1 for pack-mule service); 10 for buildings; 4 for stationery; 7 for Army wagons and ambulance wagons; 17 for building materials; 6 for veterinary supplies; 3 for miscellaneous services, and 38 contracts of lease.

ESTIMATES AND REQUISITIONS.

Estimates for annual supplies and miscellaneous estimates and requisitions have been received and acted upon during the fiscal year, as follows:

From Military Division of the Atlantic	163
From Military Division of the Missouri	239
From Military Division of the Pacific	102
From Department of West Point	7
From New York depot	7
From Philadelphia depot	22
From Jeffersonville depot	9
From Washington depot	12
From San Francisco depot	3
From miscellaneous sources	87
Total	651

WAGONS, AMBULANCES, AND HARNESS.

There were purchased during the year 400 six-mule Army wagons; 240 two-horse and four-horse or mule wagons; 19 spring-wagons; 3 trucks, and 1 water-wagon. Of these there were purchased under contract, after inviting proposals by public advertisement, 200 six-mule Army wagons, at $119.75 each, from Alexander Caldwell, of Leavenworth, Kans., contract dated November 20, 1879; 200 six-mule wagons, at $108 each, from Wilson, Childs & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., contract dated January 20, 1880; 200 two-horse and four-horse or mule wagons, at $102.40 each, from the Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Company, of South Bend, Ind., contract dated November 20, 1879; 40 two-horse and four-horse or mule wagons, at $149 each, from M. J. McCue, of San Francisco, Cal., contract dated January 20, 1880, and 12 spring-wagons, Dougherty pattern, at $215 each, from David Kerr, of San Francisco, Cal., contract dated November 18, 1879.

Three iron-wagon running gears were purchased during the year, from the Davis Iron Wagon Company, of Elmira, N. Y., and distributed for trial. Twelve sets of iron wheels were also ordered from this company at same time, for trial, but were not delivered until latter part of July of present fiscal year. Report has been received from one point to which one of the iron running gears was shipped for trial, and it is not favorable to its adoption.

No ambulance wagons were purchased during the year, the stock on hand at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, having been sufficient to meet the demands of the service, with a small number still remaining in store for issue.

Forty-four spring-wagons were furnished to posts and depots during the year.

There were purchased during the year, under contract, after inviting proposals by public advertisement, 75 sets six-mule Army-wagon harness, complete, and 310 sets four-mule ambulance harness, complete, as follows: 75 sets six-mule Army-wagon harness, complete, at $86.50 per set, from Ortmayer, Lewis & Co., Cook County, Illinois, contract dated February 14, 1880; 150 sets four-mule ambulance harness, complete, at $51.50 per set, from B. S. Richards, of Leavenworth Kans., contract dated September 16, 1879; 60 sets four-mule ambulance harness, complete, at $69.50 per set, from William Davis, of San Francisco, Cal., contract dated January 20, 1880, and 100 sets four-mule ambulance harness, complete, at $70.56 per set, from W. S. Hansell & Sons, of Philadelphia, Pa., contract dated February 14, 1880.

The purchase of 74 sets six-mule Army-wagon harness, complete, was authorized by the lieutenant-general commanding the Military Division of the Missouri, to meet an exigency during the Ute war.

Under date of December 23, 1879, the honorable the Secretary of War authorized a publication of an advertisement inviting proposals for the material, &c., required for the manufacture of 75 sets six-mule Army-wagon harness, complete, and 100 sets four-mule ambulance harness, complete, with the view of having this harness manufactured at the military orison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., under act of March 3, 1879, and under date of April 5, 1880, the honorable the Secretary of War, to whom the bids had been submitted, directed that this harness be manufactured at the prison mentioned.

Instructions for the manufacture of the harness at the prison were given by this office July 30, 1880, and to utilize in the manufacture such parts of harness material as had been shipped there for the purpose under instructions from this office.

TRAVEAUX.

The reports thus far received at this office of the trial of the traveaux, referred to in report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, as having been distributed for the purpose, are not generally favorable to their adoption as a means of transport either for sick and wounded or for freight.

WHEELED TRAVÉE.

A board of officers was convened by orders from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific to examine and report upon a wheeled travée submitted by Surg. J. C. Baily, U. S. A. The report and proceedings of the board were received at this office and subsequently returned to the Adjutant-General of the Army, with a report not favorable to the introduction of the vehicle into the military service as a means of transport. The General of the Army decided against the construction of any such vehicle for Army use.

FUEL.

The test of fuels referred to in my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, has been continued at this office during the past year, but it is not yet completed.

STOVES.

There were manufactured during the year, by the Ordnance Department, at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, where the patterns and flasks are on hand, for the Quartermaster's Department, 74 Army cast-iron heating stoves of adopted patterns, as follows: 17 No. 2, 15 No. 3, 24 No. 6, and 18 No. 7. The account for them has not yet been received at this office. It is presumed that their cost will be about the same as that of those last manufactured.

June 21, 1880, request was made by this office upon the Chief of Ordnance for 140 Army cast-iron heating-stoves (40 No. 1, 44 No. 3, and 56 No. 7), but they have not yet been delivered.

VETERINARY SERVICE.

The Army has been supplied during the year with the veterinary medicines, dressings, and instruments, prescribed by General Orders No. 36, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, dated March 27, 1879 (as modified and amended by General Orders No. 79, August 2, 1879, General Orders No. 94, September 20, 1879, and General Orders No. 96, October 16, 1879, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office), which went into effect July 1, 1879.

EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS.

The Quartermaster's Department furnished to surveys under charge of Lieut. George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., during the year, aid and assistance as in the previous year.

The Quartermaster's Department, under the orders of the honorable the Secretary of War, also furnished miscellaneous supplies to the Arctic expedition under First-Lieut. H. W. Howgate, Twentieth Infantry, on duty in the Signal Service, United States Army.

IRON-HUBBED WHEELS.

Trials of iron-hubbed wheels have been continued during the year, with generally favorable results. They have given satisfaction on the two-horse and four-horse, or mule wagon. Their use on the "Dougherty" spring-wagon has been authorized.

APPROPRIATION FOR REGULAR SUPPLIES.

The amount estimated by this office for regular supplies for the Army during the fiscal year 1879–'80, was $3,600,000. The honorable the Secretary of War recommended the same amount; Congress appropriated that amount.

The amount remaining to the credit of the appropriation for regular supplies for the fiscal year 1879–'80, on the books of the Treasury, July 1, 1880, was $332,278.87, which, with the amount of that appropriation in the hands of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, will, it is thought, be sufficient to meet all outstanding indebtedness on that account for the year.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 12,513 claims, amounting to $6,901,271.63, and 391 accounts, in amount $61,900.74 were on file; in the aggregate 12,904 claims and accounts, amounting to $6,963,172.37; during the year 1,765 were received, amounting to $523,666.93; total claims and accounts, $7,486,839.30.

Seventy claims were approved, for $3,022.51 being a deduction in the amount as presented of $1,505.31; 178 claims were referred to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for action of the accounting officers, amounting to $29,497.02; 251 claims, amounting to $245,150.57 were referred to other departments to which they pertained; 147 claims, amounting to $83,702.02 were rejected; 330 accounts, amounting to $25,540.95, were approved, being a deduction in the amount as presented of $177.44; 408 accounts were referred to other departments to which they pertained, amounting to $62,832.14; 10 accounts, amounting to $1,035.34, were rejected; total disposed of, 1,394 claims and accounts, amounting, as presented, to $452,463.30; 12,911 miscellaneous claims and 364 accounts remain on file, amounting to $7,034,376.

From the foregoing exhibit it will be observed that the number and amount of miscellaneous claims on hand at close of the fiscal year, in comparison with those of the previous year, has been considerably increased.

The duties of the miscellaneous claims and accounts branch are, in the main, complex and intricate, involving a thorough familiarity with all General Orders of the War Department bearing thereon, with the Regulations of the Army, and with the great number of decisions which have, from time to time, been rendered by authority upon questions submitted of a miscellaneous character, relating to the subjects of quarters, of fuel, of forage, mileage, extra-duty, reimbursements, &c., and the rights of officers and of enlisted men of the Army, under the law, to these allowances.

Questions relating to these several subjects, being continually presented for decision, it is the duty of this branch to answer these inquiries and furnish the data on which the necessary instructions to officers and others are given by the Quartermaster-General.

The examination of claims and accounts in connection with the official records of this office, particularly of those claims which are simply presented in the forms of applications for services rendered during the late rebellion, with no contemporaneous data, vouchers, or other evidences of service, is a duty requiring much labor and diligent search, and a knowledge of its routine. Upon the results arrived at in these examinations rests the validity of the claim; and the amount found due thereon, as shown by the officers' returns, is recommended for settlement by the accounting officers of the Treasury, as funds become available. Such claims of a like nature which are found to be unsupported by the official reports are rejected.

The official postage-stamps of the War Department, together with all blank forms essential in the rendition of money and property returns, and with books of record, &c., are supplied under instructions emanating directly from this branch to all officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

The amount estimated by this office for "incidental expenses" of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year 1879–'80 was $1,000,000. The Secretary of War recommended this amount and Congress appropriated $1,000,000.

At the close of the fiscal year a very small margin remained in the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation, which, with the amount in the hands of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, will be sufficient, it is believed, to meet the outstanding indebtedness on that account for the year.

The following statements exhibit the number and amount of transportation claims and accounts and miscellaneous claims and accounts on hand July 1, 1879, the number and amounts of those received, and the number and amount of those acted upon during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and those remaining on hand.

A statement is also appended of claims for value of property lost, abandoned, or destroyed while in the military service during the late Indian wars, presented to this office, and the action taken thereon to July 1, 1880.

Statement of accounts and claims in the transportation division, Quartermaster General's Office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Number of accounts and claims suspended and awaiting action July 1, 1879	313	$599,506 40		
Accounts received during the fiscal year	1,211	1,101,986 87		
Claims received during the fiscal year	218	205,954 57		
Total number on hand and received			1,742	$1,907,447 84
Accounts referred for settlement in fiscal year	1,164	972,125 53		
Claims referred for settlement in fiscal year	55	35,326 90		
Accounts and claims rejected in fiscal year	118	169,959 51		
Accounts and claims suspended in fiscal year	88	122,800 86		
Total accounts and claims referred, rejected, and suspended in fiscal year			1,425	1,300,212 80
Accounts awaiting action July 1, 1880	238	574,646 21		
Claims awaiting action July 1, 1880	79	32,588 83		
Total number and amount			317	607,235 04

it of miscellaneous claims and accounts in the Quartermaster-General's Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
ınd July 1, 1879, which had previously been pended or had received no decisive action—				
12,513 ..... $6,901,271 63				
391 ..... 61,960 74				
	12,904	$6,963,172 37		
›f claims received during the fiscal year....	1,044	427,279 22		
›f accounts received during the fiscal year..	721	96,387 71		
nber on hand and received	.....	.....	14,669	$7,486,839 30
›proved	70	3,022 51		
ı on claims approved	.....	1,505 31		
›ferred to Third Auditor for action of ac- g officers	178	29,497 02		
ferred to other departments	251	245,150 57		
jected	147	83,702 02		
approved	330	25,540 95		
ı on accounts approved	.....	177 44		
referred to other departments	408	62,832 14		
rejected	10	1,035 34		
ın which final action has been taken	.....	.....	1,394	452,463 30
ıining on hand July 1, 1880—				
.....	12,911	6,965,673 42		
.....	364	68,702 58		
al number and amount	.....	.....	13,275	7,034,376 00

t of claims for value of property lost, abandoned, or destroyed, while in the military during the late Indian wars, presented to the Quartermaster-General's Office, and ion taken thereon to July 1, 1880, and embraced in the foregoing statement.

	Presented to the Quartermaster-General's Office.		Awaiting report in the Quartermaster-General's Office.		Rejected.		Sent to the Third Auditor and settled.			Sent to Third Auditor and remaining unsettled.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	No.	Amount claimed.
:é war, ...	62	$43,853 63	2	$225 00	1	$100 00	37	$37,142 63	$35,176 73	22	$6,386 00
war, 1878.	23	10,555 25	2	300 00	....	.....	15	9,485 25	8,355 25	6	770 00
tilities..	32	10,229 11	2	2,412 25	....	.....	8	5,862 00	5,862 00	22	1,954 86
s.....	117	64,637 99	6	2,937 25	1	100 00	60	52,489 88	49,393 98	50	9,110 86

work pertaining to the several branches of this office under my during the fiscal year has been discharged with intelligence, , and promptness by the clerks allotted, and has met with my approbation.

following described papers accompany this report:

Statement of all troops and property transported under the direc- the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending 0, 1880.

Statement showing principal movements of troops during the ear, and average length of march or movement in each case.

Opinion of the Attorney-General of June 18, 1880, in relation to ıents with Pacific railroads for military transportation.

Abstract of contracts made by officers of the Quartermaster's De- ›nt for wagon transportation during the fiscal year.

Abstract of contracts made by officers of the Quartermaster's De- ›nt for water transportation during the fiscal year.

F.—Statement of vessels owned and purchased by the Quarte
ter's Department during the fiscal year.

G.—Statement of vessels chartered, impressed, and employed
Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year.

H.—Statement of the indebtedness of Southern railroad compa
railway material for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

I.—Letter to Secretary of War of April 12, 1880, in answer to r
of chairman of Senate Judiciary Committee for certain informa
relation to the indebtedness of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Co

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

Kind of transportation.	Passengers.			Beasts.				Stores.					
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Total.	Subsistence.	Quartermaster's.	Ordnance.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
								Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Railroad	1,898	26,610	28,508	7,089	6,237	235	13,561	40,378,577	81,938,171	8,152,940	1,490,933	10,216,771	142,177,392
Water	5,977	16,791	22,768	1,393	1,105	35	2,533	15,769,681	17,161,236	10,334,936	482,837	4,130,044	47,878,734
Wagon								19,104,212	22,470,681	4,753,849	931,994	15,089,701	62,350,437
Stage	1,241	2,951	4,192					3,297	5,713	3,277	139	17,012	29,438
Grand total	9,116	46,352	55,468	8,482	7,342	270	16,094	75,255,767	121,575,801	23,245,002	2,905,903	29,453,528	252,436,001

Respectfully submitted to the Quartermaster-General.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

B.—*Table showing principal movements of troops during fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and average length of march or movement in each case.*

Organization.	Company.	From—	To—	Stations before movement.	Stations after movement.	Distance.	Average length of march or movement in each case.
						Miles.	*Miles.*
First Cavalry	G	Department of the Columbia.	Department of California	Boisé Barracks, Idaho	Fort McDermit, Nev	196	196
Fourth Cavalry	Headqr's	Department of Texas	Department of the Missouri.	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort Hays, Kans	1,435	1,435
	A	do	do	do	do	1,435	
	D	do	do	do	do	1,435	
	E	do	do	do	do	1,435	
	K	do	do	do	do	1,435	
	L	do	do	do	do	1,435	
	M	do	do	do	do	1,435	
Tenth Cavalry	A	Department of the Missouri.	Department of Texas	Fort Sill, Ind. T	Fort Concho, Tex	963	963
	G	do	do	do	do	963	
	I	do	do	do	do	963	
First Infantry	Headqr's	Department of Dakota	do	Fort Randall, Dak	San Antonio, Tex	1,420	1,661
	A	do	do	do	do	1,420	
	B	do	do	Fort Hale, Dak	do	1,557	
	C	do	do	Fort Randall, Dak	Fort Ringgold, Tex	1,883	
	D	do	do	Fort Meade, Dak	do	2,165	
	E	do	do	Fort Randall, Dak	San Antonio, Tex	1,420	
	F	do	do	Fort Meade, Dak	Fort Ringgold, Tex	2,160	
	G	do	do	Fort Hale, Dak	San Antonio, Tex	1,557	
	H	do	do	Fort Meade, Dak	do	1,748	
	I	do	do	Fort Randall, Dak	do	1,420	
	K	do	do	Fort Meade, Dak	do	1,748	
Sixth Infantry	Headqr's	do	Department of the Missouri.	Fort Buford, Dak	Camp on White River, Colo	1,984	1,788
	A	do	do	Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak	do	1,677	
	B	do	do	Cantonment Bad Lands, Dak	do	1,189	
	C	do	do	Fort Buford, Dak	do	1,984	
	D	do	do	do	do	1,984	
	E	do	do	do	do	1,984	
	F	do	do	Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak	do	1,677	
	G	do	do	do	do	1,677	
	H	do	do	Fort Stevenson, Dak	do	1,765	
	I	do	do	Fort Buford, Dak	do	1,984	
	K	do	do	Fort Stevenson, Dak	do	1,765	

Seventh Infantry	[illegible]	do	do	Fort Snelling, Minn	White River Agency, Colo	1,284	
	C	do	do	do	do	1,284	
	D	do	do	do	do	1,284	
	E	do	do	do	do	1,284	1,284
	F	do	do	do	do	1,284	
	K	do	do	do	do	1,284	
	B	Department of the Missouri	Department of Dakota	White River Agency, Colo	Fort Snelling, Minn	1,284	
	C	do	do	do	do	1,284	
	D	do	do	do	do	1,284	
	E	do	do	do	do	1,284	1,284
	F	do	do	do	do	1,284	
	K	do	do	do	do	1,284	
Eighth Infantry	F	Department of Arizona	Department of California	Fort Mojave, Ariz	Benicia Barracks, Cal	1,059	1,059
Thirteenth Infantry	Headqr's	Department of the South	Department of the Missouri	Jackson Barracks, La	Fort Leavenworth, Kans	1,012	
	A	do	do	do	do	1,012	
	B	do	do	Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala	do	977	
	C	do	do	Little Rock, Ark	do	651	
	D	do	do	Jackson Barracks, La	do	1,012	
	E	do	do	Little Rock, Ark	do	651	874
	F	do	do	Newport Barracks, Ky	do	649	
	G	do	do	Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala	do	977	
	H	do	do	Jackson Barracks, La	do	1,012	
	I	do	do	do	do	1,012	
	K	do	do	Little Rock, Ark	do	651	
Twenty-second Infantry	D	Department of the Missouri	Department of Texas	Fort Gibson, Ind. T	Fort Clark, Tex	892	
	E	do	do	do	San Antonio, Tex	723	849
	F	do	do	do	Fort Clark, Tex	892	
	K	do	do	do	do	892	
Twenty-fifth Infantry	Headqr's	Department of Texas	Department of Dakota	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Randall, Dak	1,937	
	A	do	do	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Meade, Dak	1,953	
	B	do	do	Fort Stockton, Tex	Fort Randall, Dak	1,865	
	C	do	do	do	Fort Hale, Dak	1,992	
	D	do	do	do	Fort Meade, Dak	2,142	
	E	do	do	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Hale, Dak	2,064	1,963
	F	do	do	Fort Stockton, Tex	Fort Randall, Dak	1,865	
	G	do	do	Fort Concho, Tex	do	1,676	
	H	do	do	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Meade, Dak	2,214	
	I	do	do	do	Fort Randall, Dak	1,937	
	K	do	do	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Meade, Dak	1,953	

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

C.—*Opinion of the Attorney-General of June 18, 1880, in relation to settlements with Pacific railroads for military transportation.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, June 18, 1880.

SIR: Yours of the 7th ultimo refers to me certain questions suggested by the Quartermaster-General, to each of which I subjoin my answer in the order of presentation:

"1st. Shall all compensation due for transportation services rendered for the Quartermaster's Department over those portions of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads which were built by aid of government bonds be withheld?"

Answer. Yes. The second section of the act of May 7, 1878, chapter 96, expressly declares: "SEC 2. That the *whole* amount of compensation which may, from time to time, be due to said several railroad companies, respectively, for services rendered for the government, shall be retained by the United States," &c. (20 Stat., 58). This act was intended to change the pre-existing law, and could hardly be made more explicit.

"2d. Shall full compensation be made for all transportation services rendered for the Quartermaster's Department over those portions of roads owned, leased, controlled, and operated by said Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies which were not built by aid of government bonds, or shall all compensation due for such services be withheld?"

Answer. Though the Supreme Court held, in United States *vs.* Kansas Pacific Railway Company (99 U. S., 455), that the bonds issued to that corporation are not a lien beyond the 100th meridian, nor is the company liable for *five per cent.* of its earnings beyond that point, yet, in the following case, United States *vs.* Denver Pacific Railway Company (99 U. S. 460), the court, in a note, based its exemption of the road from liability to have its compensation for government transportation withheld upon the fact that the company (Denver Pacific Railway Company) was *not indebted* to the United States. The Central and Union Pacific Railroad Companies, owning, leasing, controlling, and operating the branches referred to in this inquiry, *are* indebted to the United States upon subsidy bonds. In this state of the decisions, I advise the retention of *all* compensation to these roads for services upon such branches, so that the question can be judicially determined.

"3d. Shall *all compensation* due for transportation services rendered for the Quartermaster's Department over that portion of the Kansas Pacific Railroad—393$\frac{15}{16}$ miles—which was built by aid of government bonds, *or only one-half of such compensation*, be withheld?"

Answer. *All* compensation should be withheld over the entire length of this road, under Revised Statutes, section 5260, still in force, which declares:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments to any railroad company and its assigns, on account of freights or transportation over their respective roads of any kind, to the amount of payments made by the United States for interest upon bonds of the United States issued to any such company, and which shall not have been reimbursed, together with the five per centum of net earnings due and unapplied, as provided by law."

"4th. Shall any part, and, if so, what part, of the compensation due for transportation services rendered for the Quartermaster's Department over that portion of said Kansas Pacific Railroad—244 miles—which was built without aid of government bonds be withheld?"

Answer. For reasons indicated in my reply to your second question, I think *all* compensation should be withheld as to this portion of that road, as well as to that in aid of which bonds issued.

Your fifth question states that the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific have been consolidated with the Union Pacific, and asks if payment for services over these lines should be withheld and applied to the debt of the Union Pacific.

Answer. As stated in the second answer, the compensation should be entirely withheld, until otherwise directed by the court, because the Kansas Pacific Railway Company is indebted for interest paid by the United States upon its subsidy bonds. (R. S., sec. 5260.)

"6th. *Shall all compensation* due for transportation for the Quartermaster's Department over those portions of the Sioux City and Pacific and the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroads, which were built by aid of government bonds, be withheld, *or shall only one-half of such compensation be withheld?*"

Answer. All, because derelict in payment of interest. (R. S., sec. 5260.)

"7th. Shall any part, and, if so, what part, of the compensation due for transportation services rendered for the Quartermaster's Department over lines owned, leased, controlled, and operated by said Sioux City and Pacific and Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Companies, which were not built by aid from government bonds, be withheld?

Answer. All; for reasons indicated in the second answer. (R. S., sec. 5260.)

None of these corporations appear to be affected by the act relating to the compensation of roads which received grants of land upon the condition of a free use of the road. Of course, considerations additional to those above suggested would arise as to any such company.

The letters of the Secretary of War and of the Quartermaster-General are herewith returned, as requested.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. DEVENS,
Attorney-General.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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D.—*Abstract of contracts for wagon transportation, entered into by the Quartermaster's Department, received at the office of the Quartermaster-General during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.*

Contracting officer.	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Route of supply.	Rates.	Date of expiration of contract.
Maj. R. N. Batchelder, depot quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.	John T. Smythe	June 3, 1879	Hauling in the city of San Francisco and vicinity.	Various	June 30, 1880
Maj. B. C. Card, chief quartermaster Department of Texas, San Antonio, Tex.	John E. Barlow	May 10, 1879	Route No. 1: From Fort Worth, Tex., to Fort Davis, 462 miles; to Fort Stockton, 390 miles; to Fort Griffin, 133 miles; to Fort McKavett, 210 miles; and to Fort Concho, 200 miles.	80 cents per 100 pounds per 100 miles	June 30, 1880
Do	James Callaghen	May 13, 1879	Route No. 2: From Austin to Fort Clark, 206 miles; to Fort Concho, 215 miles; to Fort Davis, 492 miles; to Fort Duncan, 235 miles; to Fort McIntosh, 245 miles; to Fort McKavett, 185 miles; to Fort Stockton, 420 miles; to San Antonio, 80 miles; to San Diego, 214 miles; to San Felipe, 236 miles. From San Antonio to Fort Clark, 126 miles; to Fort Concho, 205 miles; to Fort Davis, 466 miles; to Fort Duncan, 155 miles; to Fort McIntosh, 165 miles; to Fort McKavett, 155 miles; to Fort Stockton, 394 miles; to San Diego, 134 miles; to San Felipe, 156 miles. From Cuero to Fort Clark, 206 miles; to Fort Concho, 285 miles; to Fort Davis, 546 miles; to Fort Duncan, 235 miles; to Fort McIntosh, 245 miles; to Fort McKavett, 235 miles; to Fort Stockton, 474 miles; to San Diego, 80 miles; to San Felipe, 236 miles.	66⅔ cents per 100 pounds per 100 miles	June 30, 1880
Do	Cyrus L. Gates and C. W. Smith.	May 13, 1879	Route No. 4: From Waco to Fort Concho, 190 miles; to Fort Davis, 452 miles; to Fort McKavett, 180 miles; to Fort Stockton, 380 miles.	75 cents per 100 pounds per 100 miles	June 30, 1880
Do	Uriah Lott	May 20, 1879	Route No. 5: From Corpus Christi to San Diego or return. From Corpus Christi to Fort McIntosh or return.	50 cents per 100 pounds for the distance $1.10 per 100 pounds for the distance	June 30, 1880

			From Corpus Christi to Fort Duncan or return.	$1.60 per 100 pounds for the distance	
			From Corpus Christi to Fort Concho or return.	$1.70 per 100 pounds for the distance	
			From Corpus Christi to Fort Ringgold or return.	$1.10 per 100 pounds for the distance	
			From and to intermediate points	74 cents per 100 pounds per 100 miles	
			Except between Corpus Christi and Ringgold.	80 cents per 100 pounds per 100 miles	
Lieut. Col. James A. Ekin, in charge of depot, Jeffersonville, Ind.	W. S. Jacobs	July 1, 1879	Hauling in Jeffersonville, Ind., and vicinity.	Various	June 30, 1880
Col. L. C. Easton, depot quartermaster New York City.	Winterbottom & Winters.	July 1, 1879	Hauling in New York City and vicinity.	do	June 30, 1880
Lieut. Col. S. B. Holabird, chief quartermaster Department of California, San Francisco.	E. Reinhart & Co	Aug. 14, 1879	Between Winnemucca, Nev., and Harney, Oreg.	$5 per 100 pounds for the whole distance from July, August, and September, 1879, and April, May, and June, 1880, and $8.50 for October, November, and December, 1879, January, February, and March, 1880.	June 30, 1880
Do	D. W. Earl	July 17, 1879	Between Reno, Nev., and Fort Bidwell, Cal.	$4.50 per 100 pounds for the whole distance for July, August, and September, 1879, April, May, and June, 1880, and $6.25 for October, November, and December, 1879, January, February, and March, 1880.	June 30, 1880
Do	E. Reinhart & Co	Aug. 14, 1879	Between Winnemucca, Nev., and Boise Barracks.	$4.50 per 100 pounds for the whole distance for July, August, and September, 1879, April, May, and June, 1880, and $7 for October, November, and December, 1879, January, February, and March, 1880.	June 30, 1880
Do	do	Aug. 14, 1879	Between Winnemucca, Nev., and Fort McDermitt, Nev.	$1.50 per 100 pounds for the whole distance for July, August, and September, 1879, April, May, and June, 1880, and $2 for October, November, and December, 1879, January, February, and March, 1880.	June 30, 1880
Do	Thomas Bair	July 17, 1879	From San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Gaston, Cal.	$3 per 100 pounds for the whole distance for July, August, and September, 1879, April, May, and June, 1880, and $4 for October, November, and December, 1879, January, February, and March, 1880.	June 30, 1880
Major M. L. Ludington, chief quartermaster Department of the Platte.	Henry Wagner	May 10, 1879	From Bryan, or Green River, to Washakie, 147 miles; from Rawlins to Washakie, 160 miles.	$1.29 per 100 pounds for the whole distance for July, August, September, and October, 1879, April, May, and June, 1880, and $4.49 for November and December, 1879, January, February, and March, 1880.	June 30, 1880
Do	do	May 10, 1879	From Rock Creek Station to Fort Fetterman, 83 miles.	69 cents for July and August, 1879, May and June, 1880; 79 cents for September, 1879, April, 1880; 89 cents for October; 99 cents for November, 1879—per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	June 30, 1880
			From Rock Creek Station to Fort McKinney, 226 miles.	$1.59 for July and August, 1879; $1.89 for September, 1879; $2.09 for October and November, 1879; $1.69 for April, 1880; $1.49 for May and June, 1880—per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	

D.—*Abstract of contracts for wagon transportation, entered into by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.*—Continued.

Contracting officer.	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Route of supply.	Rates.	Date of expiration of contract.
Major M. I. Ludington, chief quartermaster Department of the Platte.	Charles Wild	May 10, 1879	From Cheyenne Depot to Fort Laramie, 86 miles.	99 cents for July, August, September, and October, 1879, May and June, 1880; $1.24½ for November and December, 1879, January, February, March, and April, 1880—per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	June 30, 1880
			From Cheyenne Depot to Fort Fetterman, 143 miles.	$1.85 for July, August, September, and October, 1879, May and June, 1880; $2.27½ for November and December, 1879, January, February, March, and April, 1880—per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	
			From Cheyenne Depot to Fort McKinney, 286 miles.	$3.65 for July, August, September, and October, 1879, May and June, 1880; $4.63 for November and December, 1879, January, February, March, and April, 1880—per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	
Do	J. A Pratt	May 14, 1879	From Sidney to Fort Robinson, 120 miles.	$1.48 for July, August, September, and October, 1879, May and June, 1880; $2.20 for November and December, 1879, January, February, March, and April, 1880—per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	June 30, 1880
			From Sidney to Camp Sheridan, 162 miles.	$1.74 for July, August, September, and October, 1879, May and June, 1880; $2.48 for November and December, 1879, January, February, March, and April, 1880—per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	
Do	R. Warnock	May 1, 1879	From York to Fort Cameron, 146 miles.	$1.45 per 100 pounds for the whole distance for July, August, September, and October, 1879, May and June, 1880, and $1.15 for November and December, 1879, January, February, March, and April, 1880.	June 30, 1880
Major George H. Wecks, chief quartermaster Department of Arizona.	Edward Hudson	June 1, 1879	Route No. 1: Maricopa, Ariz., to Fort Apache, Ariz. (via Fort Verde), 432 miles.	$3 per 100 pounds per 100 miles	June 30, 1880
			Maricopa, Ariz., to Fort McDowell, 51 miles.	$1.12 per 100 pounds per 100 miles	
			Casa Grande, Ariz., to Fort Apache (via Tucson), 290 miles.	$3 per 100 pounds per 100 miles	
			Casa Grande, Ariz., to Fort Bowie, 169 miles.	$1.12 per 100 pounds per 100 miles	
			Casa Grande, Ariz., to Fort Grant, 171 miles.	ditto	
			Casa Grande, Ariz., to Camp Huachua, 187 miles.	ditto	

			Casa Grande, Ariz., to Camp Thomas, 213 miles.	.....do	
			New posts south of the Gila River, or at any point not more than 250 miles from line of route, or from either of its termini.	.....do	
			Fort Apache, Ariz., to Casa Grande, Ariz.	$1.50 per 100 pounds per 100 miles	
Do	Aaron Barnett	June 1, 1879	Route No. 2: Maricopa, Ariz., to Whipple Depot, Ariz., 125 miles.	$1.60 per 100 pounds per 100 miles	June 30, 1880
			Maricopa, Ariz., to Fort Verde, 123 miles.	.....do	
			New post north of the Gila River, or any point not more than 250 miles from line of route, or either of its termini.	.....do	
Lieut. Col. R. Saxton, chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth Kans.	Thomas M. Green	June 2, 1879	Route No. 1: From Caddo, Ind. Ter., to Fort Sill, Ind. Ter., 153 miles.	$1.43 per 100 pounds for the whole distance	June 30, 1880
Do	Cyrus Beard	June 2, 1879	Route No. 2: From Wichita, Kans., to Fort Reno, Ind. Ter., 164 miles.	$1.52 per 100 pounds for the whole distance	
Do	Andrew Jard	June 2, 1879	Route No. 3: From Fort Dodge, Kans., to Fort Elliott, Tex., 187 miles.	$1.63 per 100 pounds for the whole distance	
Do	Edward Fenlon	June 2, 1879	Route No. 4: From Las Vegas, N. Mex., to Fort Bliss, Tex., 337 miles.	$4.22 per 100 pounds for the whole distance	
Do	.....do	June 2, 1879	Route No. 5: From Las Vegas, N. Mex., to Fort Lowell, Ariz., 526 miles.	$6.87 per 100 pounds for the whole distance	
Do	.....do	June 2, 1879	Route No. 6: From Las Vegas, N. Mex., to Prescott, Ariz., 466 miles.	$6.20 per 100 pounds for the whole distance	
Do	.....do	June 2, 1879	Route No. 7: From Almosa, Colo., to Fort Lewis, Colo., 88 miles.	$2.05 per 100 pounds for the whole distance	
Maj. C. G. Sawtelle, chief quartermaster Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oreg.	J. Oppenheimer	June 5, 1879	Route No. 1: From Walla Walla to Fort Colville, 200 miles.	3.29 cents per pound for the whole distance for July, August, September, and October, 1879, May and June, 1880, and 4.39 cents for November and December, 1879, January, February, March, and April, 1880.	June 30, 1880
Do	.....do	June 5, 1879	Route No. 2: From Palouse Landing to Fort Colville, 160 miles.	2.45 cents per pound for the whole distance from July 1 to October 31, 1879, and from May 1 to June 30, 1880.	June 30, 1880
Do	C. H. Montgomery	June 5, 1879	.....do	4.12½ cents per 100 pounds for the whole distance from November 1, 1879, to April 30, 1880.	Apr. 30, 1880

D.—*Abstract of contracts for wagon transportation, entered into by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.*—Continued.

Contracting officer.	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Route of supply.	Rate.	Date of expiration of contract.
Maj. C. G. Sawtelle, chief quartermaster, Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oreg.	D. W. Small and J. E. Putnam.	June 5, 1879	Route No. 3: From Walla Walla to Camp Howard, Idaho, 150 miles.	3.90 cents per pound for the whole distance for July, August, September, and October, 1879, May and June, 1880, and 6 cents for November and December, 1879, January, February, and March, 1880.	June 30, 1880
Do	A. Benson	June 5, 1879	Route No. 4: From Lewiston, Idaho, to Camp Howard, Idaho, 65 miles.	2 cents per pound for the whole distance from July 1, 1879, to October 31, 1879, and from May 1, 1880, to June 30, 1880.	June 30, 1880
Do	W. P. Wells	June 5, 1879	Route No. 5: From Walla Walla to Fort Cœur d'Alene, 162 miles.	2.37½ cents per pound for the whole distance from July 1, 1879, to October 31, 1879, and from May 1, 1880, to June 30, 1880.	June 30, 1880
Do	B. Burgunder	June 5, 1879	do	4.18 cents per pound for the whole distance from November 1, 1879, to April 30, 1880.	Apr. 30, 1880
Do	W. P. Welles	June 5, 1879	Routes Nos. 6 and 7: From Palouse Landing, or at Taxas Landing, Wash., to Fort Cœur d'Alene, 120 or 109 miles.	2.37½ cents per pound for the whole distance from July 1, 1879, to October 1, 1879, and from May 1, 1880, to June 30, 1880, from Palouse Landing, and 2.12½ from Taxas Landing.	June 30, 1880
Do	B. Burgunder	June 5, 1879	do	3.64 cents per pound for the whole distance from November 1, 1879, to April 30, 1880.	Apr. 30, 1880
Do	J. E. Beggs	June 5, 1879	Route No. 8: From Roseburg, Oreg., to Fort Klamath, 200 miles.	3.39 cents per pound for the whole distance from July 1, 1879, to October 31, 1879, and from May 1, 1880, to June 30, 1880.	June 30, 1880
Do	H. M. Thatcher	June 5, 1879	do	3.44 cents per pound for the whole distance for November, 1879, and 7.90 cents for December, 1879, January, February, March, and April, 1880.	Apr. 30, 1880
Do	George S. Nickerson	June 5, 1879	Route No. 9: From Linkville to Fort Klamath, Oreg.	$97.70 per month from July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.	June 30, 1880
Lieut. Col. C. H. Tompkins, chief quartermaster Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.	C. A. Broadwater	Mar. 6, 1880	Transportation in the Territory of Montana.	$1.37 per 100 pounds per 100 miles	Mar. 31, 1881
Do	John A. McLean	Mar. 6, 1880	Route in Minnesota and Dakota	Per 100 pounds per 100 miles, within limits, April, 85 cents; May, 90 cents; June, 90 cents; July, 75 cents; August, $1; September, $1.25; October, $1.35; November, $1.50; December, 1880, $1.50; January, $1.40; February, $1.40; March, 1881, 80 cents. Outside of limits, April and May, $1; June, July, and August, 75 cents; September, $1; October, November, and December, 1880, January, February, and March, 1881, $1.50.	Mar. 31, 1881
Maj. R. N. Batchelder	Nathaniel Hutson	May 10, 1880	Hauling in San Francisco and vicinity.	Various	June 30, 1881

the Pacific and Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.				from November 1 to March 31, inclusive.	
Do	do	May 5, 1880	Route No. 3: Between Winnemucca and Boise Barracks, Idaho, 270 miles.	$4.40 per 100 pounds for the whole distance from April 1 to October 31, inclusive, and $6.75 from November to March 31, inclusive.	June 30, 1881
Col. Rufus Ingalls	John G. McMurtry	June 30, 1879	Drayage at Chicago, Ill	Various	June 30, 1881
Capt. G. W. Bradley	William J. Crawford	June 19, 1880	Hauling in Philadelphia, Pa	do	June 30, 1881

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

E.—*Abstract of contracts for water transportation, entered into by the Quartermaster's Department, received at the Quartermaster General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.*

Names of officers.	Names of contractors.	Date of contract.	Route of supply.	Rates.	Date of expiration of contract.
Lieut. Col. C. H. Tompkins, deputy quartermaster-general.	Henry C. Akin	Feb. 25, 1880	From Yankton, Dak., to Fort Benton, Mont., and intermediate points, and return, and from Yankton or Bismarck, Dak., to Fort Keogh or Big Horn Depot and intermediate points on the Yellowstone River.	Schedule rates	Nov. 10, 1880
Do	Grant Marsh	Mar. 6, 1880	Ferriage between Fort Abraham Lincoln and Bismarck and Point Pleasant on the Missouri River.	do	Mar. 31, 1881
Maj. B. C. Card, quartermaster	Charles A. Whitney, president.	May 24, 1879	From New Orleans, La., or Morgan City, La., to Galveston, Indianola, Brazos Santiago, Houston and Corpus Christi, Tex., or return, and from Galveston to Indianola, Brazos Santiago, and Corpus Christi, Tex., or return.	do	June 30, 1880
Do	Thomas Carson	June 28, 1879	From Brazos Santiago, Tex., to Fort Brown, Ringgold Barracks, and Fort McIntosh, or return.	do	June 30, 1880
Maj. C. G. Sawtelle, quartermaster	L. A. Loomis	June 5, 1879	From Astoria, Oreg., to Fort Stevens, Oreg., and Fort Canby, Wash., and return.	$480 per month, and $6 per hour for detention and $30 each extra trip.	June 30, 1880

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

F.—*Statement of vessels owned or purchased by the government and employed in the Quartermaster's* ... ending June 30, 1880.

Name.	Class.	Tonnage.	When purchased or built.	Estimated cost or value.	By whom employed.	Where employed.	Amount paid for repairs.	Amount paid for running expenses.	Total expenses.
Henry Smith	Steamer	178.70	June 30, 1876	$26,000 00	Col. L. C. Easton, assistant quartermaster-general.	New York	$3,043 08	$9,214 94	$12,258 02
Ordnance	Propeller	75	June 30, 1876	18,000 00	Lieut. Col. S. Crispin, president ordnance board.	do	1,712 36	6,713 10	8,425 46
Atlantic	Steam tug	60.31	Oct. 15, 1878	13,865 56	Lieut. Col. A. J. Perry, deputy quartermaster-general.	Governor's Island, New York Harbor.	1,933 33	7,638 87	9,572 20
Resolute	do	70.30	Nov. 14, 1879	17,947 46	Post quartermaster	Boston, Mass	286 72	2,668 20	2,954 92
Thayer	Steam launch	32.36	Oct. 8, 1874	7,200 00	do	do	961 85	3,214 30	4,176 15
Monroe	do	62.35	Nov. 20, 1875	15,200 00	do	Fort Monroe, Va	658 52	3,009 61	3,668 13
General Jesup	do	19.37	June 30, 1874	5,000 00	do	Fort Adams, R. I	1,582 17	1,087 75	2,669 92
General Green	do	25.20	Mar. 3, 1874	5,250 00	do	Fort McHenry, Md	331 48	997 73	1,329 21
Barrancas	do	28.01	Nov. 7, 1874	5,750 00	do	Fort Barrancas, Fla	504 26	1,565 15	2,069 41
Matchless	Schooner	120.00	June 5, 1863	13,500 00	do	Key West, Fla	225 40	3,135 00	3,360 40
Hamilton	Steam launch	37.68	Feb. 1, 1875	7,800 00	Capt. John Simpson, assistant quartermaster.	David's Island, New York Harbor.	349 15	3,355 00	3,704 15
General Sherman	Steamboat	236.72	Apr. 30, 1877	19,394 02	Capt. E. B. Kirk, assistant quartermaster.	Bismarck, Dak	2,206 04	23,919 19	26,125 23
General McPherson	Propeller	104.23	Sept. 1, 1867	40,000 00	Lieut. Col. R. Saxton, deputy quartermaster-general.	San Francisco, Cal	6,117 70	14,443 79	20,561 49
							19,912 06	80,962 63	100,874 69

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

G.—*Statement of vessels chartered, impressed, or employed by the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.*

Name.	Class.	Tonnage.	When chartered.	Period of service.		Where charter-money is payable.	By whom put in service, or employed.	Rate of pay.	Amount paid.	Total earnings.
				From—	To—					
*Governor's Island	Steam tug	28.68	July 1, 1879	July 1, 1879	July 17, 1879	Governor's Island	Lieut. Col. A. J. Perry, D.Q.M.G	$13 per day	$221 00	$221 00
Favorite	Sloop	15	July 1, 1879	July 1, 1879	June 30, 1880	Fort Adams, R. I	Capt. C. W. Foster, A. Q. M	$2 per ton	424 51	424 51
C. P. Morey	Steam tug	Unknown	July 4, 1879	July 4, 1879	July 6, 1879	Oswego, N. Y	Lieut. T. D. Maurice, A. A. Q. M	$75 per trip	75 00	75 00
Lubec	Schooner	9	Oct. 14, 1879	Oct. 14, 1879	Oct. 23, 1879	Boston, Mass	Capt. A. S. Kimball, A. Q. M	$14 per job	14 00	14 00
Republic	do	68	Oct. 27, 1879	Oct. 27, 1879	Oct. 30, 1879	do	do	$25 per job	25 00	25 00
Phœnix	Lighter	Unknown	Nov. 27, 1879	Nov. 27, 1879	Nov. 28, 1879	do	do	$35 per day	70 00	70 00
C. S. Derry	do	do	Nov. 29, 1879	Nov. 29, 1879	Nov. 29, 1879	do	do	$20 per day	20 00	20 00
Native	Sloop	8	Nov. 15, 1876	July 1, 1879	June 30, 1880	New Orleans, La	Lieut. F. B. Jones, 3d Infantry	$25 per month	300 00	300 00
Josephine	Steamboat	300	May 28, 1880	May 28, 1880	June 1, 1880	Saint Paul, Minn	Capt. E. B. Grimes, A. Q. M	$300 per day	.....	1,200 00
Black Hills	do	300	May 28, 1880	May 28, 1880	June 1, 1880	do	do	$300 per day	.....	1,200 00
G. T. Oliphant	Steamer	200	July 1, 1879	July 1, 1879	July 9, 1879	New York	Col. L. C. Easton	$55 per day	495 00	495 00
Thomas Kiley	do	Unknown	Oct. 4, 1879	Oct. 4, 1879	Oct. 25, 1879	do	do	$50 per day	1,100 00	1,100 00
Do	do	do	May 14, 1880	May 14, 1880	June 12, 1880	do	do	$45 per day	1,350 00	1,350 00
Ætna	Tug	do	July 10, 1879	July 10, 1879	July 10, 1879	San Francisco, Cal.	Maj. R. N. Batchelder, Q. M	$60 per day	60 00	60 00
Neptune	do	do	July 11, 1879	July 11, 1879	Aug. 6, 1879	do	do	$50 per day	1,125 00	1,475 00
Do	do	do	June 7, 1880	June 7, 1880	June 14, 1880	do	do	$50 per day	350 00	
Millian Griffith	do	do	Sept. 10, 1879	Sept. 10, 1879	Sept. 14, 1879	do	do	$80 per day	320 00	320 00
Monarch	do	do	Sept. 15, 1879	Sept. 15, 1879	Sept. 15, 1879	do	do	$100 per day	100 00	100 00
Mastic	Steamer	do	Oct. 22, 1879	Oct. 22, 1879	Oct. 23, 1879	Port Townsend, Wash.	Lieut. H. S. Bailey, 21st Infantry	$125 per trip	125 00	125 00
Chehalis	do	do	April 1, 1880	April 1, 1880	April 1, 1880	do	do	$40 per trip	40 00	40 00
									6,214 51	8,614 51

*544 trips between New York and Governor's Island while Atlantic was undergoing repairs.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

Number.	Name of company.	Value of property sold.	Interest on same to June 30, 1880.	Total expenses, charges, &c., to June 30, 1880.	Total principal, interest, expenses, and charges to June 30, 1880.	Balance of principal unpaid July 1, 1879.	Balance of interest unpaid July 1, 1879.	Expenses, &c., unpaid July 1, 1879.	Total principal, interest, and expenses unpaid July 1, 1879.	Interest, expenses, and charges for the year ending June 30, 1880.	Total to June 30, 1880.
1	Edgefield and Kentucky	$114,772 86	$122,856 30	$6,545 00	$244,174 16	$114,772 86	$112,590 33	$5,739 01	$233,102 20	$8,998 42	$242,100 62
2	McMinnville and Manchester	46,508 54	48,222 97	7,575 20	102,306 71	46,508 54	44,824 12	6,950 72	98,283 38	3,995 10	102,278 48
3	Mobile and Ohio	505,143 70	117,515 62	4,738 95	627,398 27	60,848 69	22,162 45	4,734 95	87,746 09	4,441 93	92,188 02
4	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville	336,932 36	359,814 31	6,645 00	703,391 67	336,932 36	269,212 89	1,197 84	607,343 09	25,196 04	632,539 13
	Total	1,003,357 46	648,409 20	25,504 15	1,677,270 81	559,062 45	448,789 79	18,622 59	1,026,474 76	42,631 49	1,069,106 25

Number.	Name of company.	Increase of the debt during the year ending June 30, 1880.	Decrease of the debt during the year ending June 30, 1880.	Payments to June 30, 1879.	Payments made during the year ending June 30, 1880.	Total payments made to June 30, 1880.	Balance of interest unpaid July 1, 1880.	Expenses unpaid July 1, 1880.	Balance principal unpaid July 1, 1880.	Total principal, interest, and expenses unpaid July 1, 1880.	Remarks.
1	Edgefield and Kentucky	$8,964 49	.....	$2,073 54	$33 93	$2,107 47	$120,988 75	$6,305 08	$114,772 86	$242,066 69	Due April 30, 1871.
2	McMinnville and Manchester	3,995 10	.....	28 23	.....	28 23	48,219 22	7,550 72	46,508 54	102,278 48	Due July 1, 1869. Suit pending.
3	Mobile and Ohio	4,441 93	.....	535,210 25	.....	535,210 25	26,604 38	4,734 95	60,848 69	92,188 02	Due July 31, 1871.
4	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville	25,035 44	.....	70,852 54	160 60	71,013 14	293,808 93	1,637 24	336,932 36	632,378 53	Due October 31, 1869.
	Total	42,436 96	.....	608,164 56	194 53	608,359 09	489,621 28	20,227 99	559,062 45	1,068,911 72	

The indebtedness of the following-named railroad companies has been paid in full, compromised and settled under the acts of March 3, 1871, February 27, 1875, and March 3, 1877, or dropped from the list of indebted companies because they are insolvent:

Number.	Name of company.	Value of property sold.	Interest on same to June 30, 1880.	Total expenses, charges, &c., to June 30, 1880.	Total principal, interest, expenses, and charges to June 30, 1880.	Decrease of the debt during the year ending June 30, 1880.	Payments to June 30, 1879.	Payments made during the year ending June 30, 1880.	Total payments made to June 30, 1880.	Total principal, interest, and expenses unpaid July 1, 1880.	Remarks.
1	Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac.	$7,449 27	.....	.....	$7,449 27	.....	.....	.....	$7,449 27	.....	Debt discharged January 1, 1866.
2	Georgia Railroad and Banking Company.	11,935 05	.....	.....	11,935 05	.....	.....	.....	11,935 05	.....	Debt discharged January 12, 1866.
3	Southwestern	46,159 89	.....	.....	46,159 89	.....	.....	.....	46,159 89	.....	Debt discharged May 4, 1866.
4	Macon and Western	83,638 15	.....	.....	83,638 15	.....	.....	.....	83,638 15	.....	Debt discharged November 24, 1866.
5	South Carolina	23,458 50	$1,646 76	.....	25,105 26	.....	.....	.....	25,105 26	.....	Debt discharged January 21, 1867.
6	Muscogee	5,244 20	424 57	.....	5,668 77	.....	.....	.....	5,668 77	.....	Debt discharged May 15, 1867.
7	Petersburg	65,000 00	3,633 60	.....	68,633 60	.....	.....	.....	68,633 60	.....	Debt discharged August 26, 1867.
8	Memphis and Charleston	547,494 09	30,889 64	.....	578,383 73	.....	.....	.....	578,383 73	.....	Debt discharged October 16, 1867.
9	Mobile and Great Northern	14,637 73	1,192 55	.....	15,830 28	.....	.....	.....	15,830 28	.....	Debt discharged October 31, 1867.
10	New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern.	200,865 58	15,656 91	.....	216,522 49	.....	.....	.....	216,522 49	.....	Debt discharged February 29, 1868.
11	Mississippi Central	78,460 00	6,368 56	.....	84,828 56	.....	.....	.....	84,828 56	.....	Debt discharged April 11, 1868.
12	Virginia and Tennessee	102,880 00	14,371 05	.....	117,251 05	.....	.....	.....	117,251 05	.....	Debt discharged April 16, 1868.
13	Montgomery and West Point	38,559 66	3,324 93	.....	41,884 59	.....	.....	.....	41,884 59	.....	Debt discharged July 16, 1868.
14	Virginia Central	70,000 00	10,364 66	.....	80,364 66	.....	.....	.....	80,364 66	.....	Debt discharged July 21, 1868.
15	Rome	22,086 05	1,778 57	.....	23,864 62	.....	.....	.....	23,864 62	.....	Debt discharged August 10, 1868.
16	Western and Atlantic	472,944 66	70,194 71	.....	543,139 37	.....	.....	.....	543,139 37	.....	Debt discharged August 27, 1868. Account reopened under the act of March 3, 1877, new settlement made, and $199,038.58 refunded to the State of Georgia April 28, 1877.
17	Orange and Alexandria	118,895 74	12,497 44	.....	131,393 18	.....	.....	.....	131,393 18	.....	Debt discharged October 3, 1868.
18	Manassas Gap	4,623 51	864 87	.....	5,488 38	.....	.....	.....	5,488 38	.....	Debt discharged October 8, 1868.
19	Wilmington and Weldon	81,500 00	9,946 31	.....	91,446 31	.....	.....	.....	91,446 31	.....	Debt discharged November 4, 1868.
20	Alabama and Florida	51,910 00	6,355 18	.....	58,267 18	.....	.....	.....	58,267 18	.....	Debt discharged May 31, 1869.
21	New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western.	113,773 45	11,947 35	.....	125,720 80	.....	.....	.....	125,720 80	.....	Debt discharged August 21, 1869.
22	Norfolk and Petersburg	2,112 00	.....	.....	2,112 00	.....	.....	.....	2,112 00	.....	Debt discharged January 11, 1870.
23	Western North Carolina	14,269 82	2,084 08	$48 00	16,401 90	.....	.....	.....	16,401 90	.....	Debt discharged June 6, 1870.
24	Atlantic and North Carolina	51,453 93	11,040 15	.....	62,494 08	.....	.....	.....	62,494 08	.....	Debt discharged July 31, 1870.
25	Macon and Brunswick	26,820 00	4,861 44	61 80	31,743 24	.....	.....	.....	31,743 24	.....	Debt discharged January 25, 1871.
26	Selma and Meridian	146,327 92	23,936 79	568 00	170,832 71	.....	.....	.....	170,832 71	.....	Debt discharged June 13, 1871.
27	San Antonio and Mexican Gulf	48,775 19	17,048 49	4 25	65,827 93	.....	.....	.....	65,827 93	.....	Debt discharged June 14, 1871.

28	Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown.	324 06			324 06				324 06			Debt discharged August 16, 1871.
29	Memphis and Ohio	106,929 13	22,998 78		129,927 91				129,927 91			Debt discharged October 27, 1871.
30	New Orleans and Ohio	32,150 00	13,719 95	4,647 20	50,517 15				24,728 28	$25,788 87		Company insolvent; account therefore dropped from list of indebted companies.
31	Pacific Railroad of Missouri	125,433 65			125,433 65				125,433 65			Debt discharged July 12, 1872.
32	Alabama and Florida (for repairs).	27,109 04		7,029 40	34,138 44				34,138 44			Debt discharged January 8, 1873.
33	Indianola	20,000 00			20,000 00				20,000 00			Debt discharged May 24, 1873.
34	Mississippi and Tennessee	127,750 52	30,510 41		158,260 93				158,260 93			Debt discharged May 31, 1873.
35	Alabama and Chattanooga	30,248 52	13,665 76	543 03	44,457 31				44,457 31			Debt discharged November 1, 1873.
36	Nashville and Chattanooga	1,566,551 73	615,631 70	2,234 12	2,184,417 55				396,677 22	1,787,740 33		Compromised under act of March 3, 1871, for $1,000,000, payable one-half in ten and one-half in twenty years from June 1, 1871, with 4 per cent. interest.
37	East Tennessee and Georgia	366,183 02	160,986 77	4,401 73	531,571 52				165,542 08	366,029 44		Companies consolidated; debts compromised under act of March 3, 1871, for $195,000; $5,000 cash; balance payable one-half in ten and one-half in fifteen years from January 1, 1872, with 4 per cent. interest.
38	East Tennessee and Virginia	265,655 65	116,906 07	2,322 73	384,884 45				153,438 76	231,445 69		
39	Nashville and Decatur	405,193 92	144,407 99	302 35	549,904 26				248,473 39	301,430 87		Compromised under act of March 3, 1871, for $70,000; $6,000 cash; balance payable in ten years from July 1, 1872, with 5 per cent. interest.
40	Mississippi, Gainesville and Tuscaloosa.	33,476 39	20,057 35	67 75	53,601 49				9,856 09	43,745 40		Company insolvent; account therefore dropped from list of indebted companies.
41	Knoxville and Kentucky	12,335 63	5,781 00	154 27	18,270 90				7,901 15	10,369 75		Compromised in July 1874, under act of March 3, 1871, for $8,000 in Tennessee State bonds.
42	Southwest branch Pacific Railroad of Missouri.	57,115 24			57,115 24				57,115 24			Debt discharged May 8, 1876.
43	Selma, Rome and Dalton	183,276 49	107,995 47	53 95	291,325 91				188,754 19	102,571 72		Settled under act of February 27, 1875.
44	Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire.	62,592 96	21,640 46	175 73	84,409 15				84,409 15			Debt discharged April 11, 1876.
45	Nashville and Northwestern	525,400 26	478,462 69	2,257 91	1,006,120 86	$53,402 63	$97,682 79	$53,402 63	151,085 42	855,035 44		Company insolvent; account therefore dropped from list of indebted companies; judgment obtained in 1876 for $866,150.
46	Memphis and Little Rock	153,673 89	67,336 40	16,664 01	237,674 30				147,181 53	90,492 77		Settled February 12, 1876, under act of February 27, 1875.
	Total	6,552,676 49	2,080,529 41	41,536 23	8,674,742 13	53,402 63	97,682 79	53,402 63	4,860,091 85	3,814,650 28		

I certify the above statement to be correct.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., in charge of Railroad Indebtedness.

I.—*Letter to the Secretary of War of April 12, 1880, in answer to a request of the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee for certain information in relation to the indebtedness of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1880.

SIR: I have received the letter from the honorable chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, transmitting a copy of Senate resolution instructing the committee to inquire whether in the settlement and adjustment of the accounts of certain railroad companies, mentioned and provided for in the act of February 27, 1875, any discrimination or difference of treatment or measures of relief or settlement has been made by the officers of the United States in favor of one or more of said companies, as compared with others of said companies under the same or similar circumstance of fact, and, if so, upon what ground and by what authority; also transmitting certain papers and documents in relation to the account of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company for property purchased of the United States, and for repairs put upon the road by the United States, in which papers the attorney for the company makes certain statements in regard to the value of the property sold to the railroad company, and certain complaints of the action of the Quartermaster's Department.

The honorable chairman of the committee requests, on behalf of the committee, to be informed what are the facts concerning which the company complains, and to which the resolution of the Senate is addressed, and in reply, I have the honor to say that I was not intrusted with the settlement and compromise made with certain railroad companies under the act of February 27, 1875, and therefore have no personal knowledge of the settlements made, of the treatment accorded any one of the companies, nor of the methods adopted by the board to reach their conclusions.

The Secretary of War and the Attorney-General were the officers designated in the act of February 27, 1875, to make the settlements.

The Secretary of War convened a board of officers, of which I was not a member, to consider and report upon all the cases submitted under the act of compromise and settlement, and on their report and recommendation he acted. Their report and recommendations are found on pages 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 of executive document, No. 57, Forty-fourth Congress, herewith.

The papers pertaining to those compromises and settlements are on file in this office, and from them the following facts are gleaned:

1st. But four railroad companies, to wit: The Mobile and Ohio, the Selma, Rome and Dalton, the Memphis and Little Rock, and the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad Companies, presented any cases or made any request for the adjustment and settlement of their debts.

2d. The board found in the case of the three companies first named, with the exception of $60,600 and $24,400 of the purchases made by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company (the whole purchase being $505,143.70), that there was an overvaluation of the property, measured by the value of the property, *had it been sold for cash at the time*, of fully 25 per cent. (NOTE.—See remarks upon this report in a subsequent part of this letter.) The $60,600 purchase was a special purchase of cars on a written proposition and acceptance, and $24,400 of the property was purchased at auction, and, of course, there was no overvaluation, and no abatement in the price should be made.

3d. In the case of the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad Company, the board found that the prices fixed for the property purchased by that company were the prices realized by sales of similar property at auction, and that it was not entitled to any relief under the law.

4th. That under the opinion of the honorable Attorney-General, the action of the Secretary of War and Attorney-General was confined to:

1st. The overvaluation of the property, limiting the reduction on account of such overvaluation to 25 per centum of the valuation as made at the time of the sale and transfer.

2d. Such payments as have been made in cash by the railroad companies; and,

3d. *Such credits as have been allowed*, in the general course of business regulations of the departments, *for transportation performed by them*, which credits can neither be increased nor diminished.

5th. That any reduction of the debts of the Selma, Rome and Dalton, and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Companies within the limits allowed by the law, will still leave the companies indebted to the United States.

6th. In the case of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, the board found that an abatement of any percentage greater than ten, carrying with it the interest that has been charged to the company on that percentage, would more than liquidate the debt, and so bring the government in debt to the company. That as the law authorized a settlement only of the claims of the United States against the company, any settlement which would bring the government in debt to the company would be un-

authorized, and that all that could be done in that case, if the Secretary of War and Attorney-General decide that an abatement shall be made in the valuation, and if that abatement exceeds 10 per cent., was to consider the debt of the railroad as cancelled. The company was not willing to accept a settlement on this basis, and none was made.

It will be seen from the foregoing that in the conclusions and findings of the board from the facts in the case, and the law as construed by the Attorney-General and by the board, and the subsequent action of the Secretary of War and Attorney-General, no discrimination or difference was made in favor of or against any of the companies. All were treated alike so far as the power of the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General extended, under the same or similar circumstances of fact. The results of the findings of the board were, however, different in each case.

In the case of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company a balance was found due by the company of $53,200.21. The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company was found to be indebted $28,421.40. These sums were subsequently paid by the companies by draft on the Post-Office Department, and the accounts closed. But in the case of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, it was found that the government would be indebted to the company to a large amount—between $200,000 and $300,000—and it was held by the board, and by the Secretary of War and Attorney-General, that the law did not authorize or justify them in making a settlement which would bring the government in debt. All that they could do under the law was to cancel the debt of the company, and this the attorney of the company would not consent to.

In respect of the several matters alleged and complained of by the attorney for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, in his letters to the Hon. George F. Edmunds, of January 15 and February 14, 1880, I have to say:

1st. In the matter of the charge of $15,008.76 for repairs to the road, that in the extract quoted from my annual report for 1865, I was then stating the general principles which governed the Quartermaster's Department in its action. These had been set forth more fully in report to the Secretary of War, dated May 19, 1865, recommending that the United States give up possession of the railroads. This report was not acted upon by the Secretary of War till I reported to him on the 17th of July, 1865, that the sum of $7,005,500 on account of railroad expenses had been remitted to disbursing officers in the previous five months, and that the expenditure was still going on at the rate of over $1,300,000 per month. With this report I inclosed a copy of the earlier report of the 19th of May. This second report brought the approval of the Secretary of War, and order to turn over the roads. (See copies of my reports and the action of the Secretary of War thereon, inclosed printed on pages 422 and 423 Executive Document, H. R. No. 155, Thirty-ninth Congress, first session.) The policy which I then recommended, and which is referred to in the annual report of the Quartermaster-General for 1865, dated November 8, was, in some cases, departed from by officers not under my control, as in the case of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The charge of $15,008.76 against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company is for labor in the repair of the road in April and May, 1865, just after the capture of Mobile, and while the road was in possession of the United States forces, the officers of the company having left for other parts.....	$5,059 45
For material delivered to the company after it had provisionally, conditionally, and subject to military orders, resumed possession of the road, *the charge for which has been admitted by the company and a willingness to pay it expressed*	9,949 31
Total	15,008 76

The charges for this labor and material were made in pursuance of an order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, of June, 1865, after my report of 19th May, and before the Secretary's order of July 24, in the following words, to wit: "All railroads within the limits of this department, except such as may be absolutely necessary for the government to run, will be turned over to the companies owning them, to be worked on their own account, but under military supervision and control, subject to the condition that they shall first comply with the requirements of the thirteenth section of the Treasury Regulations of May 9, 1865, and that they shall carry all government freight at such tariff as may be established by the Quartermaster-General." * * * "*If any part of these roads has been repaired at the expense of the United States, the labor and material so expended will be turned over at its appraised value to be charged against any services that may be rendered by the company in the transportation of troops or supplies for the government.*"

I think that General Canby did not know the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, and the Secretary of War had not taken action thereon.

I have never questioned the right of General Canby, the conqueror of the road, to restore the road to the company on such terms as he deemed just and proper, and in my efforts to collect the amount due for the labor expended in repairing the road, and ma-

terial delivered to the company, I have only sought to carry into effect, so far as it devolved on this department to do so, the conditions of the surrender of the road.

Like charges were made for repairs put upon some other roads under similar circumstances, under orders of generals in command at the time of surrender or conquest.

In some districts the policy recommended by the Quartermaster-General prevailed, in other districts a different policy was pursued. General Canby saw fit to prescribe conditions different from those which I recommended, and, as an officer of the United States, *I had no authority or right to alter or change the condition on which General Canby surrendered absolute possession of the road;* that could have been done only by the Secretary of War or the President; they did not exercise that right in this particular case, nor in any other similar case so far as I know.

The debt for these repairs has never been consolidated with the debt of the company for property purchased under executive orders; no interest has ever been charged on it as on its debt for property purchased. In furnishing a statement of the account between the United States and the railroad company, it was put down as one of the items of charges against the company which had been liquidated by transportation services, but not as a part of the debt for property purchased as aforesaid.

2d. No charges were made for repairs put upon the Nashville and Chattanooga; East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia; Nashville and Decatur, and Memphis and Little Rock Railroads, nor upon a great many other railroads that were used by the military authorities of the United States. The roads named were used by the government for upwards of two years; they were destroyed and repaired by the United States military forces to a large extent. Possession of them was surrendered by order of the President some months after the surrender of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company by General Canby, and without requiring the companies to pay for the repairs put upon them, although tabular statements of the cost of such repairs, and of all business done over the roads by the United States, were ordered to be made. The northern end of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad (28 miles), which had been used for many months, was surrendered on the same terms. The repairs hereinbefore referred to were put on the southern end of the road, which was in the possession of the United States forces less than one month.

3d. In respect of the findings of the board of officers convened by order of the Secretary of War, March 26, 1875, under the act of February 27, 1875, I invite your attention to the report of the board in this particular, page 15 of Executive Document 57, with the papers.

The board said the appraisal was made by * * * "men of experience, and believed to be men of integrity. The character of these men, their knowledge, some of them at least, of the value of railroad material and rolling stock, compels the board to believe that their duties were carefully and conscientiously performed, and that the valuation was a fair and just one, on the basis of war prices; that the companies themselves did not at the time consider that an overvaluation had been made, or else expected relief in some way afterwards, may, we think, be assumed by the eagerness with which they all sought the property, and by the fact that an overvaluation was never officially alleged by any company until years after the purchase."

It then refers to letters received from officers of railroad companies and locomotive and car builders, in answer to inquiries made, which show "that the prices during the months of September and October, 1865, were fully equal to, and in some cases higher than, the maximum, $18,000, fixed by the board."

Also to a letter from Mr. Fink, one of the appraisers, in which he said:

"While I consider the basis on which the valuation was made *correct at that time*, on the basis of war prices, the valuation is certainly too high, if the ordinary prices for rolling stock (the prices before and after the war) are taken into consideration; and I do not hesitate to say that, had the rolling stock of the government been sold for cash, in the ordinary way of auction sales to the highest bidder, it would not have brought one-half of the valuation put upon it by the commission."

Mr. Walter McQueen, another member of the board of appraisers, in a letter dated July 10, 1870, says:

"After carefully considering Mr. Albert Fink's letter dated November 20, 1868, I fully concur in nearly all his statements in regard to the appraisal of the government locomotives and cars."

The board refers also to the testimony of Colonel Crilly, in which he said that the sales at auction were much lower than the prices fixed by the board, in some cases one-half; that probably $3,000,000 more were realized by selling it in the way it was sold; and then says:

"It will thus be seen that the information gathered by the board as to the market prices which prevailed as late as one year after the appraisal of the property, and the opinions of Messrs. Fink and McQueen and Colonel Crilly as to cash value of the property are not altogether reconcilable.

"It may, however, it is thought, be safely said that the information as to current market prices obtained by the board exhibits the prices at which sales were made to

meet the ordinary demands only for such material, and therefore are not entirely fair measure of the value of the large amount of property owned by the government, if sold under the auction hammer. And, on the other hand, it may also be said that the statements of the gentlemen named, as to what could have been realized by sale at auction, are only entitled to the weight due to opinions and no more.

"The board, after a full consideration of the subject in all its bearings, thinks that the valuation of the property was intended, and was only considered at the time by those who made it, to be a fair valuation; yet if measured by the value of the property had it been sold for cash at the time, the board is brought to the conclusion, and reports as its opinion, that there was an overvaluation of fully 25 per cent. of the appraised prices."

The board does not say that as compared with the actual market value of the property at the time, there was an overvaluation. It could not say that, for the evidence did not justify such a statement; it is overwhelmingly to the contrary, and I submit that there is not sufficient testimony to establish even the fact that if the property had been sold at auction for cash, the prices realized would have been even 25 per cent. less than the prices fixed by the board. Statements alleging overvaluation have been made and so freely circulated by some of the railroad companies, and persons acting for and in their behalf, that many persons who have no personal knowledge of the value of the property, nor of the method by which the board of appraisers arrived at the value, nor of the evidence touching its value, have come to believe that there was an overvaluation of it, *i. e.*, that it was appraised for more than the market value of similar property.

The board in its report to the Secretary of War, says: "The character of these men, their knowledge, some of them at least, of the value of railroad material and rolling stock, compels the board to believe that their duties were carefully and conscientiously performed, *and that the valuation was a fair and just one on the basis of war prices.*"

Who were the best judges of the value of the property? The men whose knowledge of its value is admitted, whose character is unquestioned, who saw the property, who knew the prevailing market prices; or men who never saw the property, who did not and could not know its condition and value, and who based their conclusions not on the evidence as to its actual value at the time it was appraised, for that was strongly against their conclusions, *but on the belief* that if it had been sold at the time for cash the government would not have realized as much by 25 per cent. as it was appraised for?

The board was forced to the conclusion that the valuation was a fair and just one at the time it was made, for it could come to no other conclusion from the evidence and facts in the case.

Mr. Fink and Mr. McQueen both say the valuation was correct at the time, but they say, "on the basis of war prices," *i. e.*, the value of the material had been enhanced by the war; it was higher then than before the war, or than at the time these reports and statements were made, and, on the basis of prices prevailing at the time the appraisal was made, the appraisal was correct.

On what other basis could the valuation have been made? Certainly not on the prices that prevailed before the war, nor on any assumed value that such property might thereafter bear.

It is admitted, and I have nowhere seen it controverted, that the appraisal was made on the basis of the market value of the property at the time; is there, then, any ground for believing that the valuation was too high; that there was an overvaluation?

In this connection, I invite attention to the following extracts from my letters to the Secretary of War of April 26, 1876, and January 24, 1879, and to the letter from Col. F. J. Crilly, chief quartermaster United States military railroads at the time of the sale, in relation to the appraisal of the property, as the property purchased by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, with the exception of the purchase of cars, amounting to $60,600, hereinbefore referred to, was appraised by the board therein referred to.

I give the evidence *pro* and *con*, that the committee may judge of this matter for themselves.

"Colonel Kellogg, in his testimony before the Committee on Southern Railroads, Thirty-ninth Congress, second session, House of Representatives, Report No. 34, p. 133, referring to the action of the board in fixing the value of the property, in reply to the question, 'Did they manifest a disposition to be careful, and come to a just conclusion, or did they act in a hasty or in a careless way?' said 'They acted very carefully, and considered everything in a deliberate manner. In fact, I heard railroad men complain of the prices having been fixed too high.'

"Col. F. J. Crilly, quartermaster, United States Army, testified as follows:

"'Question. How did the prices you obtained at auction compare with the valuation by the board?—Answer. We had an immense quantity of new hardware which we sold at auction very well, because it was property that could be used by every person; but

the railroad property proper, such as the cars remaining on hand, anything strictly railroad property, was sold very low.

"'Q. Lower than the valuation?—A. Yes; much lower; in some cases at half. * * *

"'Q. What, in your judgment, was the policy of this executive order of August 8, 1865? Was it judicious on the part of the government, or otherwise?—A. I think so far as the sale of the property it was most judicious. I think we realized probably $3,000,000 more by selling in that way than we could by selling it in any other shape. * * * The appraised prices obtained for the property were much higher than it (the government) could have obtained otherwise. For instance, the engines which were sold for $17,000 would not have brought $10,000.' * * * (See pages 147, 151, and 152 of Report 34.)

"Mr. Michael Burns, president of the Nashville and Chattanooga and Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Companies at the time the purchases were made, testified (see page 280) as follows:

"'Q. Did you have anything to do with determining the prices of the various articles?—A. No; the prices were fixed by a board of appraisers by the government. * * * They fixed very extravagant prices, and I had no choice in the matter. I had either to take them at that valuation or leave them. * * *

"'Q. You took them on valuation?—A. *Yes; on a pretty fair valuation.*'

"The president of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, Mr. Thomas H. Calloway, in his annual report to the directors and stockholders of the road September 4, 1866, said: 'It was necessary that we should make large purchases from the government of engines, cars, machinery, and supplies to run and work the road successfully, * * * amounting in all to $371,000. This property was purchased because we could not well operate the road with less, and a high price paid for most of it, as we were compelled to pay the price fixed for it or not get it.' * * * (See page 543 of Report 34.)

"In an affidavit, dated September 25, 1875, filed in the War Department September 29, 1875, Mr. Robert Rauchenstein swore:

"'That in 1865 he was in the employ of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and at the instance of said company he attended to the purchase and receiving from the parties representing and acting for the United States Government at Nashville, in Tennessee, sixteen locomotive-engines and one hundred and forty-three freight-cars in or about the month of October, 1865. That affiant is a civil engineer by profession, and has had a good deal to do with railroads. Affiant remembers very well the locomotives and freight-cars acquired as above stated, * * * and he was satisfied at the time, and is still, that the prices fixed by the officers representing the United States Government at Nashville as aforesaid upon the locomotives and cars then and there acquired by said railroad company from said United States Government was fully 25 per cent. more than their fair value.'

"Edward G. Gregory and Benjamin J. Sitton, on October 6, 1875, swore:

"'That they were in the employ of railroads connecting with the Alabama and Tennessee River (now Selma, Rome and Dalton) Railroad during the autumn of the year 1865. That they saw the property apportioned to said railroad by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, and were fully informed regarding both the condition of said property and the values at which it was appraised by the board of officers and citizens appointed by the government. Further, that they know that the locomotive-engines and the box and flat cars included in the lists of said property then transferred to the Alabama and Tennessee River (now Selma, Rome and Dalton) Railroad gave every evidence of hasty and imperfect construction and repair, and were, for the most part, barely serviceable. That, in their opinion, the appraised value of said locomotive-engines and cars was, at least, 25 per centum in excess of the cash value of said property.' * * *

"In a letter to Mr. E. W. Cole, president of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, dated November 23, 1868, Mr. Albert Fink, said:

"'Yours of the 19th is received. I only acted for a few days as a commissioner to appraise the value of the government rolling-stock. Having not sufficient time to attend to the business, I resigned. While I was on the commission I did not disagree with them; I did not value any of the cars but only a number of locomotives. The price for a new locomotive (16 and 24 inch cylinder), according to my recollection, was assumed at $18,000. It was then assumed that the life-time of a locomotive was fifteen years. The age of a locomotive was then considered, and for every year it had been in use $\frac{18000}{15}$ was deducted. There was also deducted the probable cost of putting the engine in first-class order, and the balance represented the value of the engine at the time.

"'All the valuations made while I was with the commission were made on this basis.

"'Shortly after the close of the war, new locomotives could be bought at $15,000, and now, I believe, at $12,000. While I consider the basis on which the valuations were made correct at the time, on the basis of war-prices, the valuation is certainly too high, if the ordinary prices for rolling-stock (the price before and after the war) are

taken into consideration, and I do not hesitate to say that had the rolling-stock of the government been sold for cash in the ordinary way of auction sales to the highest bidder, it would not have brought over half of the valuation put upon it by the commission.'

"Mr. Walter McQueen, also one of the appraisers, in a letter dated July 10, 1871, said:

"'After carefully considering Mr. Albert Fink's letter, dated November 23, 1868, I fully concur in nearly all his statements in regard to the appraisal of government locomotives and cars.'

"Having furnished all the evidence in possession of this department tending to show an overvaluation of the property, thereby complying with that portion of Senate resolution, I might rest here, but I feel that I should be wanting in my duty to the government to see that its interests are properly protected, so far as lies in my power, if I should fail to furnish such other evidence and matter as tend to show that there was no overvaluation.

"Great effort has been made to make it appear that the letters of Messrs. Fink and McQueen confirm and support the allegation of overvaluation of the property; but the Quartermaster-General holds that they do nothing of the kind. Mr. Fink distinctly states *that the basis on which the valuations were made was correct at the time.* Their value at the time is the only value that we have to consider. The prices before the war, or subsequent to the sale, or the prices realized by sales of similar property at auction, have nothing to do with the matter. If a fair valuation—and by a fair valuation I mean the market-price, estimated honestly by skilled persons—was put upon the property, I submit that there is no foundation for the allegation that the property was overvalued. That there was no overvaluation of the property; that it was appraised at its true market-value, is, I think, conclusively shown by the following facts and evidence:

"The men selected by General Thomas to appraise the property were men of high character and standing in their profession. The three, especially, taken from civil life were acquainted with the value of rolling-stock and railway material in general. General Thomas, in his testimony before the committee referred to, said: 'I selected three of the most distinguished railroad men throughout the country, that I knew of, with an officer of the Army, and a recorder, who was also an officer of the Army' (there were two officers of the Army besides the recorder), 'to make this appraisement. These men were all intimate with the value of railroad material, and their names were submitted to the Secretary of War before I requested them to act as a board.' * * *

"Q. So far as you know, or have reason to believe, how did their appraisal compare with the true value of the property?—A. I have every reason to believe that the appraisal was very fair. As well as I remember now, most of the engines were appraised to within $2,000 of their original cost to the government. They were in good repair, and the companies accepted them on the appraised value without hesitation." (See report No. 34, pages 84 and 86.)

"NOTE.—Many of the engines here referred to by General Thomas cost the government from $30,000 to $32,000. The highest price obtained by the government for any engine was $17,250, except one very large and fine one, which was appraised at $19,000, and two others which were appraised at $18,000 each.

* * * * * * *

"The companies not only took the property readily, but were anxious, even clamorous to get it; some of them complaining because they thought they were not getting their full share of it.

"This is well known to all persons who were conversant with and had a knowledge of the matter. General Thomas, in a letter to this office, dated December 28, 1869, said: 'They applied for it, were anxious to get it, and to satisfy their requirements it was ordered transferred to * * * these companies, who were eager to accept it. * * * They did not get as much as they applied for. * * * What they selected and applied for was transferred to them.'

"The executive instructions of August 8 applied only to railroads in the State of Tennessee and their continuation in other States. * * * The urgent appeals from other Southern roads for a share of the benefits being conferred upon the Tennessee and adjoining roads were finally heard, and the executive instructions of October 14 directed that the provisions and benefits be extended to all railroads within the limits of my command.

"The additional instructions were carried out, dividing the property more generally and lessening the quantity for the Tennessee roads, much against the will of these companies.

"General Thomas also refers to a letter received from the president of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, complaining that injustice had been done that road in the distribution of the property; *i. e.*, in not extending the benefits of the order of August 8, 1865, to that company.

"The controversy over the sale of the property between the railroad companies is more fully set forth in the annual reports of the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio Railroad Companies, pages 720, 725, 726, and 727, and 834, 835, and 836 of House Report No. 34, second session, Thirty-ninth Congress.

"The valuation was not, as has been alleged, hastily made.

"Colonel Kellogg, recorder of the board that appraised the property in Tennessee, said: 'The board was engaged nearly three months, I think, in appraising the property.' (The board met September 1, 1865, and closed its labors December 30, 1865.)' 'I was with them at every appraisement they made. * * * They acted very carefully, and considered everything in a deliberate manner.'

* * * * * * *

"Colonel Kellogg further testified:

"'Q. By what rules of action were they guided in making this appraisement?—A. Take the engines, for example; they would find out what time they were purchased, and the cost price, and also the price of gold at the time; they would then allow for wear and tear for the time they had been in the service, and for the repairs made to them, *and then base their appraisement on their actual value on the day on which the appraisement was made.* * * *

"'Q. Did they fix the value on any of the property without a personal inspection? Did they rely on information given them, or make an examination themselves?—A. They examined nearly everything.

"'There were a great many new things in the storehouse which they appraised by their price-lists.

"'Q. I refer to the engines, cars, &c.—A. There were about three thousand cars, and we had about three hundred samples, collected at different parts of the country, and on these samples they appraised them all.

"'Q. The engines, I understand, were appraised individually.—A. Yes; all individually.' (See pages 132 and 133, Report No. 34.)

"'Colonel Crilly, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, said:

"'*The prices fixed by the board of appraisers, convened by General Thomas, were the average market prices of the respective articles at the time of sale, with a fair deduction in cases where they had been used.*'" (*Ibid.*, 155.)

"*Letter from Crilly.*

"PHILADELPHIA, *February* 12, 1879.

"Gen. M. C. MEIGS,

"*Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:*

"GENERAL: I have just read your letter of the 24th ultimo, as published in the Congressional Record, on the subject of the sales of property to Southern railroad companies. Your report covers the ground so completely, and states the facts so accurately, that anything further would seem unnecessary. As, however, isolated extracts from my testimony and reports are quoted in a report made by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, which, taken detached from their connection with the balance of my remarks, might seem to imply that I had a different opinion from that set forth in your report, I therefore desire to reassert the same facts, which all my reports to you will show, and all of which are fully sustained by documentary evidence on file in your office.

"1st. No property was forced on any company. On the contrary, they were clamorous to obtain it, as can be fully proved by reference to their applications, most of them specifically designating the articles desired.

"Those original applications are all on file in your office.

"2d. No intimation, or anything that might excite even a hope, was given to them that a literal compliance with their bonds would not be exacted. I say this understandingly, from the fact that all these bonds were executed under my direction; and, further, I was in daily intercourse with Major-General Thomas, who committed the matter to my charge, and I know he held the same opinion.

"So firm was he on the subject that he directed me to have bonds executed with individual bondsmen as security, in addition to the bonds of the companies. I have no doubt that the original form of bond, prepared as directed by General Thomas, will be found on file either in your office or at the War Department. This bond was insisted on by him until the issue of executive order of October 14, 1865, which prescribes the form of bond to be executed.

"3d. *In regard to the appraised values placed on the property taken, they were unquestionably just and proper at the time the appraisement was made.* The companies selected the best and most desirable stock that the department had on hand when it was proposed to relinquish control of the roads.

"The board of appraisement was a very impartial one, the civilian members consisting of one engine-builder, one car-builder, and one engineer and superintendent of a prominent railroad.

"The military members were two officers of high rank of the Army Corps of Engineers, with Colonel Kellogg, General Thomas's aide-de-camp, as recorder. The prices were fixed on the rolling-stock by examination of each separately, and without regard to what particular company would apply for them, and they were taken by the companies with a full knowledge of what that price was. An additional fact might be stated, although I do not think it had any influence on the board in fixing the prices, still it undoubtedly influenced many of the companies in accepting them. I refer to the fact that the sale was made on credit at a time when many of the companies were not in a financial condition to buy at all from the manufacturers.

"If they had been in such condition, they were certainly under no obligation to the government to pay a higher price than they could have gone into open market and bought similar material.

"It is undoubtedly true that if this vast amount of material had been put up at a peremptory public sale for cash it would not have realized so much money, for the very reason that I have stated, that these Southern companies were not in a position to pay cash for it, and, therefore, speculators would have stepped in, bought, and resold it on terms probably not as favorable as that allowed by the government.

"Again, in reference to the prices obtained at auction, as is very justly remarked in your report, the sales were only made after the companies had purchased on credit from the government a full supply of everything necessary to set their respective roads in operation. It was therefore quite reasonable to suppose that lower prices would be realized, particularly as the material left on hand was the least desirable. This was particularly the case as to the engines. Those left on hand were generally from the works of a firm whose engines appeared to be unpopular with the railroad men who made the selection.

"The new material left on hand and such as was adapted to general use brought good prices at auction for cash.

"Having made the above statement of facts, I cannot close this without affirming now, what I know was your opinion and that of General Thomas at the time the sale was made, that it would undoubtedly have been better to have made a direct gift of the property to the several companies rather than the department should have retained control and operated the roads any longer than the military necessities of the service required. It was costing a large sum monthly for operating expenses without any adequate returns, and I think it was in taking action on one of my monthly estimates for funds that you took occasion to recommend to the War Department the immediate relinquishment of the roads to their respective companies. (See Ex. Doc. 155, H. R., 39th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 421, 422, 423.)

"I do not feel that I have stated anything new in the foregoing, but as my language seems to have been quoted in the report of the House Committee on the Judiciary so as to express a different opinion from that always held by me, I deem it proper to send you this communication.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"FRANCIS J. CRILLY,
"*Late Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. A.*"

"Col. S. R. Hamill, quartermaster United States Volunteers, assigned to duty as quartermaster United States military railroads, Nashville, Tenn., testified as follows:

"'Q. What is your opinion as to the reasonableness of the prices of the property turned over to the roads?—A. I think the prices were at the same time reasonable and very fair to the government, and a great deal better than if the property had been sold at public auction.

"'Q. *Were the prices as reasonable to the roads as if they had made the purchases in the usual way, in your opinion?*—A. Yes.' (R. 34, p. 180.)

"Mr. M. B. Prichard, chief engineer and general superintendent of the Selma and Meridian Railroad, a man of high standing in his profession, in his annual report of the operations of the road from May 15 to December 31, 1865, said:

"'A general order having been issued by the Secretary of War to sell to Tennessee railroads, rolling-stock, and materials on credit, application was made to Major-General Thomas for permission to purchase on the same terms as were granted to the Tennessee roads. This permission having been obtained, I selected six locomotives and fifty freight cars, also railroad materials, supplies, and tools, amounting in all to $142,000. The prices were affixed to the articles by a board of appraisers, consisting of military officers and experts, *and were about 60 per cent. above the prices ruling before the war, but less than the prices asked by manufacturers at this time.*' (*Ibid.*, pp. 857 and 858.)

"Mr. Thomas A. Walker, president of the Alabama and Tennessee River (now the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad), in his annual report dated April 21, 1866, said:

"'The latter part of September last I closed a contract with the military department at Nashville for eight locomotives and fifty-nine box and flat cars, and a certain amount of tools and railroad supplies. * * * The company had not the means to

pay cash, and ascertaining the government stock could be had on credit, *and on better terms than could be had anywhere else*, we therefore concluded to make the purchase.' (*Ibid.*, p. 864.)

"Campbell Wallace, superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, on October 16, 1866, said:

"'With regard to the wants of the road in future, I can only estimate according to the lights now before me. It will require about $100,000 to pay for the six locomotives now building, an average of $16,666⅔ each.' (*Ibid.*, p. 939.)

"Thus showing what he understood to be the cost of locomotives one year after the sales by the government.

"The board appraised the locomotive engines at prices ranging from $4,000 to $17,250.

"The president, Mr. F. M. White, and directors of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company, in their ninth annual report, dated November 8, 1865, said: 'By the liberal policy of the government in selling Southern railroads the rolling stock and railroad materials owned by it on long credit, we have been able to get a supply which, with what we had of our own, will enable me to do all the business we can reasonably expect on the road.'

"'We got an order from the government for four locomotives, thirty-five box-cars, and thirty-six platform-cars. *This rolling-stock has been reasonably valued*, and the time of its payment extends through a period of two years. Installments of the price are required to be paid every month, credit being allowed for the service done by the company for the government.' (Report No. 34, page 763.)

"The Select Committee on Southern Railroads, Fortieth Congress, second session, said:

"'The testimony discloses the fact that this government property sold to the roads was appraised by experienced railroad men *at a fair cash valuation.*' * * * (Report No. 15, p. 8.)

"*All the property was sold to the companies at its actual cash value, without the cost of transportation from place of purchase being added. Nothing was added because it was sold on credit.*"

* * * * * * *

"Not one of the companies was compelled to purchase property or to take property it did not want.

"General Thomas said: 'The railroad companies came to Nashville and selected what they wanted. * * * Every road had a fair chance to get what it wanted. * * * They applied for the property, were anxious to get it, and to satisfy their requirements it was ordered to be transferred to them.

"'What they selected and applied for was transferred to them.' (Report No. 34, page 85; and letter to this office of December 28, 1869.)

"'*If any of the companies had been dissatisfied with the prices, it was at liberty to refuse to take the property.*'

"The order of the President was that the property should be 'appraised by competent and disinterested parties at a fair valuation.'

"The instructions of General Thomas, to whom the sale of the property was intrusted, to the board of appraisers were, 'It shall be the duty of the board to assess at a fair valuation all government property to be disposed of under the President's order.'

"Pursuant to the foregoing instructions, *the board met and resolved*, '*that all new and unused machinery * * * will be disposed of at the builder's present market rate, transportation not to be added. * * * All other tools, paints, oils, and other railroad supplies,' not included in certain specified lists, 'are to be appraised at New York market prices, if new.'*" (See testimony taken by the Judiciary Committee, House of Representatives, second session Thirty-ninth and first session Fortieth Congress, pages 916, 917, 918 and 928, in the case of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.)

* * * * * * *

"In June, 1875, letters were addressed to a number of the leading railroad companies and locomotive and car builders, asking the prices of locomotive engines (of a description which was given, similar to those sold by the government) and cars in each of the months from September, 1865, to October, 1866, and the percentage of the depreciation in cost of railroad material in general during the same period.

"Messrs. Burnham, Parry, and Williams, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, replied:

"'The books of M. W. Baldwin & Co. show sales of locomotives of the class you specify * * * at the prices named in each month, respectively, as follows: November, 1865, with iron tires, $20,000, and government tax. January, May, and November, 1866, with steel tires, $17,000, $16,000, and $15,500.' * * *

"The superintendent of the Taunton Locomotive Works replied:

"'Herewith please find prices of locomotives, including government tax on same, of about the dimensions named, delivered as follows: October, 1865, to September,

1866, inclusive, $17,819, $17,553, $18,085, $19,130, $18,085, $17,553, $17,978, $15,957, $14,750, $14,500, $15,300, and $15,250 each, respectively.'

"The secretary of Rogers' Locomotive Works, réplied:

"'The prices of locomotives in September, 1865, for the size and description you name, were from $18,000 to $19,000, and in October, 1866, the prices had fallen to $15,000 to $16,000.'

"Walter McQueen, superintendent Schenectady Locomotive Works, one of the appraisers, said:

"'The prices of locomotives, including government tax, in September, 1865, to September, 1866, inclusive, excepting August, were $22,110.12, $22,006 68, $21,270.09, $18,347.10, $18,919.32, $18,024.33, $18,024.83, $18,369.79, $17,017.60, $15,954, $18,081.20, $17,892.50.'

"None of the above-named persons give the depreciation in railroad material.

"Messrs. Billmeyer & Small, of the York, Pa. Car Works, say:

"'That box-cars, as near as we can now approximate, were worth as follows: September, 1865, to October, 1866, inclusive, $875, $870, $865, $860, $850, $840, $830, $825, $820, $810, $800, $790, $780, and $775. The above prices include government taxes. The average decline of railway material we should think was about the same rate per cent.'

"The master of machinery, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, through Mr. John W. Garrett, president, said:

"'I wrote to the Danforth Locomotive and Machinery Company for the prices obtained for their locomotives from September, 1865, to October, 1866. They answer that in 1865 the price was $17,000 per engine. During 1866 the price declined, until October, 1866, the price was $16,000 per engine. They think the price per engine for 1866 was about $16,500. I wrote to Messrs. Billmeyer & Small, extensive car-builders of York, Pa., to obtain the price of cars for the period stated. They report the price per car was the same as above given. The decline in the price of railroad material generally for the period named was, as nearly as I can ascertain, about 3 per cent.'

"The Hon. Thomas A. Scott said:

"'I take pleasure in inclosing to you a communication from Messrs. Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co., one of the largest locomotive firms in the country, showing the prices of engines between November, 1865, and November, 1866, and the reduction in cost during the period to have been about 17 per cent. In reply to your inquiry as to the percentage of decrease in cost of railroad material generally during that period, exclusive of engines and cars, I have to say that our records do not show any general depreciation in railroad material; for while cross-ties, steel frogs, and bolts show a reduction of about 15 per cent., steel rails, oak timber, and hemlock lumber show an increase in price in about the same ratio; while brass, bar-iron, pine plank, and other material maintained about the same price in November, 1866, as in September, 1865.'

"The letter from Messrs. Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co., above referred to, gives the prices of locomotives, as follows:

"'November, 1865, with iron tires, $20,000 and government tax.

"'January, 1866, with steel tires, $17,000 and government tax.

"'May, 1866, with steel tires, $16,000 and government tax.

"'May, 1866, with steel tires, $15,500, and government tax.

"'November, 1866, with steel tires, $15,000 and government tax.'

"The secretary of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, said:

"'The prices for locomotive engines, of the dimensions stated below, were as follows: September, 1865, $22,110; October, 1865, $22,110; November, 1865, $22,110; December, 1865, $18,919; January, 1866, $18,919; June, 1866, $15,954. None were bought in the months not named, and none after June, 1866, to the date named by you.

"'All the above engines had four driving-wheels, copper fire-boxes, iron flues 11 feet 2 inches long; and two of those bought in October had 5-foot drivers, and all of the others 5½ foot drivers. Size of fire-box, 60 by 36 by 65 inches. Cylinder, 16 by 24 inches. Weight, 30 tons. None were purchased by this company of the exact dimensions stated by you. As to box freight-cars, none were purchased within the time mentioned, but I should judge they ranged from $700 to $800 each.'

"The dimensions of engines on which the inquiries were based were as follows: Diameter of cylinder, 16 inches. Length of stroke, 24 inches. Diameter of driving-wheels, 5 feet. Length of flues, 11 feet. Diameter of same, 2 inches. Dimensions of fire-box, 60 by 34 by 65 inches. Weight, 28 tons.

"The engines sold by the United States were not all alike, but were generally of about the above dimensions, excepting in weight, which varied from 26 to 32 tons.

"There was a very large quantity of material of all kinds used in the repair and operation of railroads, in the repair of locomotive engines and cars, to which the board fixed prices, which was sold to the railroad companies.

"I have not the means at hand to make a comparison of the prices fixed by the board for this material and the market rates, for want of price-lists and a knowledge of the actual condition of the articles appraised, many of them having been used,

but the character of the men who appraised the property, their knowledge of the value of such property, the instructions given them by General Thomas 'to assess at a fair valuation all government property to be disposed of'; the fact that thirty-three railroad companies purchased property at the prices fixed by the board; applied for it, were anxious to get it, selected such as they wanted, and took it without protest or objection to the prices, so far as known to this office; the appeals by companies not embraced in Executive Order of August 8, 1865, to be permitted to purchase property on like terms; that this company has never alleged that it could have purchased the property from the manufacturers and dealers at less prices, and the evidence given above, all force me to the conclusion that there was no overvaluation of the property. * * *

"The fact that the board in making the appraisal was governed by the market price of the property, that the government, as hereinafter shown, realized nearly as favorable prices for the property sold at auction for cash, and the testimony furnished by railroad companies and builders, showing that the prices of locomotive engines at that time were greatly in excess of the prices fixed by the board (see Senate Executive Document No. 55, pages 16 and 17), all show that there was no overvaluation of the property appraised by the board.

"The property sold at auction, which Colonel Crilly says sold at about one-half the valuation made by the appraisers, was the refuse of all that large quantity of property from which the railroad companies made their selections, and which they did not want, because they had been already liberally supplied. It is not, therefore, surprising that it did not bring one-half of the appraised price. Colonel Crilly admits, however, that there was an immense quantity of new hardware which sold very well. Might not the other property have sold equally well if the railroad companies had not been permitted to take it on credit? There was great strife and contention among railroad companies to get it, and it was reported to this office that capitalists were associating to purchase it.

"The statements as to what the property would have brought had it been sold at auction for cash are only conjectures. No one can ever know what it would have brought had it been so sold.

"Sales of similar property in Virginia and North Carolina, at auction for cash, do not sustain these conjectures. Twenty-one locomotive engines were sold in Virginia at prices varying from $12,000 to $17,000; average, $14,362. Three engines were sold to the North Carolina Railroad Company for $14,000, $15,000, and $15,000, respectively. Two were sold to the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, at auction on credit, for $13,500 and $15,000, respectively, and two were sold to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company for $14,000 and $15,000, respectively. Four hundred and ninety-seven box cars were sold at auction, for cash, in Virginia, at prices varying from $500 to $750; one hundred and sixty-eight platform-cars were sold at prices varying from $450 to $660; and seventeen hundred and twelve tons of railroad iron were sold at prices varying from $77.50 to $80 per ton.

"The engines sold to railroad companies in Tennessee at appraised prices were valued from $7,500 to $17,500, with three exceptions; two exceptionally large engines were appraised at $18,000 each, and one at $19,000. Box cars were appraised at prices varying from $700 to $850; platform cars, at prices varying from $600 to $650, and railroad iron was sold at $80 per ton, thus showing that the government received nearly as favorable prices for the property sold at auction to the highest bidder, for cash, after due advertisement, as were received for property appraised by United States authorities and sold to railroad companies on credit.

"The one hundred and fifty-four locomotives alleged to have been appraised at only 18 per cent. less than their original cost, cost the United States $3,464,632.40, not including transportation to Nashville, while they were sold for $2,412,600, or 30 per cent. less than their original cost, excluding transportation.

"The property sold to the railroad companies, including the engines and cars sold in North Carolina, was bid off at auction, or sold at prices based on auction sales. The fact, therefore, that the government realized more from these auction sales than the property originally cost should not be taken as evidence that the property appraised by United States authorities was overvalued, or that the government forced a hard bargain upon the companies that purchased it. * * *

"A comparison with forced sales at auction for cash is not the proper way to ascertain the real value of property, and opinions of persons as to what the property might have brought, had it been sold for cash, is not proof that it was overvalued.

"No attempt has ever been made by any one of the purchasing companies, by comparing the price put upon the property by the appraisers with the market price, or by a re-examination of the property purchased, by competent and disinterested persons to show that it was overvalued.

"Until this shall be done the mere allegation of interested parties, loosely and carelessly made, cannot be accepted to set aside testimony given by persons under oath, or in their official capacity; such allegations cannot outweigh the action of men of

the highest character, men fully qualified by experience of many years for the duty assigned to them, a duty carefully and conscientiously performed; and instances where the government sold property at auction at an advance on original cost are not to be accepted as evidence of overvaluation of property appraised by United States authorities and sold to eager applicants.

* * * * * * *

"During the war rolling-stock and railway material of all kinds appreciated in value to a very considerable extent; at its close there was a general depreciation in prices; this depreciation had been felt in some degree before the sales referred to were made.

"For the purpose of repairing and operating the railroads of the South in its operations against the Confederate forces, the government purchased large quantities of rolling stock and other railway material and supplies which it offered for sale at the close of the war. Most of the Northern railroads were fully supplied with rolling-stock and did not wish to purchase from the government, except at prices far below its actual worth; then again, having been provided for the Southern roads, which are of a different gauge, it could not be used on the Northern roads without a considerable outlay for alteration.

"The Southern railroad companies were without means to purchase; hence, if it had been sold at auction for cash it is possible that it would have been disposed of at a great sacrifice, although it was reported at the time that capitalists were associating to purchase this material with a view to disposing of it by lease or sale on time to the Southern railroads known to be in need of such material; and this report was, it is stated, used to induce the Executive to order the sale on credit at appraised values, with a view to protecting the Southern roads from what was alleged to be a grasping monopoly.

"The railroads of the South needed it, and in order to put it within their power to purchase it to prevent its falling into the hands of speculators, and to protect the interest of the government by securing fair and reasonable prices, Executive Orders of August 8 and October 14 were issued."

Fourth. In respect to the rates allowed for military transportation prior to March 1, 1867, I have to say, that the rates allowed the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company were the same that were allowed and paid to all railroad companies throughout the country, North and South, with very few exceptions. They were the rates at which the railroad company contracted to do the work, as will be seen by the following extracts from Executive Order of October 14, 1865, and the bond executed by the company as security for the payment of the debt incurred for the property, to wit:

* * * * * * *

"You will require from all such railroad companies satisfactory bonds, in the form herewith inclosed, binding them to the payment to the United States of the full appraised value of the property sold to them, in equal monthly installments, with interest at seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, within two years, *credit being allowed to them on the first of each month for any service of military transportation rendered by them during the preceding month, at the established rates now allowed to Northern railroads for such service.*—(Executive Order of October 14, 1865, copy herewith.)"

* * * * * * *

"The nature of the above obligation is such that, whereas the above bounden railroad company has purchased and received * * from the War Department of the United States rolling-stock, iron rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, timber, and other materials, * * to an amount and value which shall be evidenced by the receipts given for the same by the said railroad company to the proper officer of the Quartermaster's Department, upon a credit of two years, payable, with interest, at $7\frac{3}{10}$ per annum, within the said two years, *either in cash*, to the disbursing quartermaster of the United States military railroads, at his office in Nashville, or to such other disbursing quartermaster as may be designated for this purpose by the War Department, *or in transportation of the troops or military supplies of the United States, under orders of the proper military authorities, at the rates of fare and tolls allowed for such service to Northern railroads.*" * * (See bond of the company, form of which is printed with Executive Order above referred to.)

It is possible that these rates did not prove remunerative to that company; nevertheless the company was anxious to secure the transportation, and ought to have known whether the rates were likely to be remunerative or not when they made the contract.

Every railroad company in the South that furnished transportation for the government has as good a claim for increased rates for transportation as the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

The fact that a deduction was made in the allowances on account of land-grants does not change or weaken the force of this statement.

The company had received a large and valuable grant of land on the condition that

the government should have the free use of the road; the value of the use of the road was fixed by the Secretary of War to be one-third of the charges for government transportation, and that rate was applied to all railroads that received lands on similar condition.

All credits that the company has received for military transportation since September 22, 1869, have been made as of the dates claimed by the company, and whatever errors may have been made in that particular prior to that date will be corrected at the proper time, so that no injury or loss will result to the company from such errors. *It has not been thought advisable nor necessary to revise and correct the account, which is kept solely for the convenience of this office, until such time as the payments by the company, taken in connection with the correction of any errors there may be, make it apparent that the debt will be liquidated, or nearly so.* It is believed that no injury or loss will result to this company by this action. The opinion of the Judge Advocate General and decisions of the Accounting officers in this respect, have not been ignored. The Accounting officers of the Treasury, being by law the officers designated to pass finally, upon all accounts and claims for and against the United States, their decisions govern the action of this office, and whenever the railroad company is prepared to make a final settlement of its indebtedness, that settlement will be made in accordance with the decision of those officers.

The account of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company consists:

1st. Of the property sold to it, the value of which is admitted and acknowledged in the receipts and bonds given by the company for it	$505,143 70
2d. Interest on the debt for property purchased, to April 1, 1880	116,408 18
3d. Certain overpayments made to the company in 1865 by disbursing quartermasters, which have been charged to the company by request of the Accounting officers	9,513 18
4th. Charges for repairs	15,008 76
Total	646,073 82
On the credit side of the account are—	
1st. Cash payments made by the company	180,230 76
2d. Payments made by the company through the Post-Office Department in postal service	201,509 67
3d. Transportation services, the accounts for which were, in nearly every instance, settled by the accounting officers of the Treasury, and the amounts placed to the credit of the company, at their request. In a few instances, and for small amounts, credits were made of accounts settled by quartermasters, but even these accounts have been passed upon and admitted by the Accounting officers, and,	160,497 48
4th. Interest allowed the company on certain accounts to compensate it for delay in presenting them for settlement, and for delay in settling them after presentation	12,755 33
Total	554,993 24
Leaving unpaid April 1, 1880	91,080 58

So that it will be seen that every item which constitutes the account, has either been admitted by the railroad company, or has been passed upon by the Accounting officers, with the exception of a portion of the charges for repairs, which have been fully explained, and the item of interest, which is a matter of mere computation (the rate having been agreed to by the company), and which will be corrected in final settlement if any errors have been made.

It is true that no accounts of this company for transportation service have been settled since July 1, 1874. The road is a land-grant road, and *the acts of Congress of June 16 and 22, 1874, and of March 3, 1875, prohibit any* allowance to this company for transportation, as they do to other land-grant railroads; but it is equally true that transportation accounts of this company, amounting to $28,891.82, were examined in this office and referred to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for final settlement, and that the Third Auditor caused the accounts to be examined in his office, and, under the act of March 3, 1879, appropriating $3,000,000 to pay land-grant railroads for transportation, made an allowance thereon of $14,445.91, and referred them to the Second Comptroller, where their settlement has been stopped at the request, as I have been informed, of the attorney in the case, in order to prevent their being applied to the liquidation of the debt of the company. This office has performed its duty in the matter, and can do no more until the Accounting officers take action.

It is understood that the company has performed other transportation services for the government, and in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, 3 Otto, 442, in which the rights of this class of land-grant railroads and the rights of the United States have been clearly defined, I think that all restriction to the payment in accordance with that decision, for the

transportation performed by this company, and in fact, all land-grant companies similarly situated, ought to be removed, and I have so recommended in annual reports of this department.

In conclusion I have to say:

1st. That in the action of the Secretary of War and Attorney-General under the law of February 27, 1875, the papers do not show that any discrimination or difference was made in favor of or against any of the railroad companies named in said law, under the same or similar circumstances of fact.

2d. That the charge of $15,008.76, for labor expended in repairing the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and for material delivered to the company, which was not an exceptional case, was made in pursuance of the conditions imposed by General Canby in the surrender of the road to the company, and that the Quartermaster-General had, and has, no power or authority to relieve the company of the charge.

3d. That neither the evidence in respect of the appraisal of the property, the circumstances attending its sale to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and to other railroad companies, nor the history of the appraisal and sales, substantiate the allegation that there was an overvaluation of it, or that the companies were charged excessive prices for it, or that they were required to pay more for it than they would have had to pay if purchased from manufacturers and dealers; on the contrary, I think the evidence clearly shows that the appraisal was a fair and just one, and that the prices affixed were not above the then prevailing market prices of that class of property, notwithstanding the reports and allegations that have been made to the contrary.

4th. That the rates allowed for a part of the transportation service performed for the government (the rate allowed prior to March 1, 1867) were the rates allowed to nearly every railroad company in the country, North and South; they were the rates at which the company *contracted* to do the work, and cannot now be increased or diminished by any executive officer without authority from Congress. It may be that they were not remunerative, but that fact has not been shown, so far as I know, by any satisfactory and reliable testimony.

5th. That the Quartermaster's Department in the settlement of accounts has not *arbitrarily* ignored the decisions of the accounting officers, the Attorney-General, and the Supreme Court.

The decisions of the accounting officers have been respected and conformed to. They are the officers designated by law to adjust and settle all accounts, the action of this office being only preliminary thereto, and when they decide that the accounts of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad must be settled in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General this office will conform its action thereto, unless an appeal from such decision should be taken by the Secretary of War to the Court of Claims in the manner now prescribed by law. The decisions of the Supreme Court cannot be conformed to by this office, nor by the accounting officers, until Congress shall have repealed the acts of June 16 and 22, 1874, and March 3, 1875, or until new legislation shall have been had in respect to land-grant railroad transportation.

6th. That settlements have been made with other railroad companies under special acts of Congress on substantially the same grounds, and, in fact, for the same reasons urged by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, not, as I understand, because they had paid less on their debts than the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, but because they procured legislation which required such settlements to be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

P. S.—I have more than once attempted to procure the transfer of the whole business of collecting the railroad debts to the Treasury Department, in order to relieve this office, but it has been decided against me, that as laws now stand, and as the bonds were made, the War Department must perform this duty, and, if so, the Quartermaster's Department must attend to it.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army.

5.—Report of Maj. J. M. Moore, U. S. A., covering principal operations of the barracks and quarters branch, Quartermaster-General's Office, during fiscal years of 1879–'80.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, September 9, 1880.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit my report covering the principal operations of the barracks and quarters branch of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

NEW CONSTRUCTION.

During the year the construction of 153 new buildings, such as barracks, officers' quarters, stables, store-houses, guard-houses, &c., have been authorized, at an estimated cost of $244,535. They are at the military posts in the States of Kentucky, Arkansas, Michigan, New York, Maine, Maryland, Virginia, Massachusetts, California, Minnesota, Texas, Nebraska, Colorado, and in the Territories of Arizona, Idaho, Washington, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, New Mexico, Indian, and District of Columbia.

REPAIRS.

Subject to allotments being sufficient and upon special estimates, authority has been given to make repairs, alterations, &c., of public buildings, for the construction and repair of cisterns, &c., and for the purchase of tools, &c., for use at the various military posts and depots to the amount of $290,509.

Recapitulation of the expenditures especially authorized for construction of new buildings at established posts, construction and repair of cisterns, miscellaneous repairs, &c., and how distributed.

Departments.	Cost of new projects.	Cost of repairs, &c.	Total.
Department of the South	$8,492 00	$10,837 00	
Department of the East	61,952 00	86,151 00	
Total Division of Atlantic	70,444 00	96,988 00	$167,432 00
Department of Arizona	4,555 00	17,920 00	
Department of California	3,203 00	21,643 00	
Department of Columbia	38,332 00	28,280 00	
Total Division of Pacific	46,090 00	67,843 00	113,933 00
Department of Dakota	66,658 00	45,021 00	
Department of Texas	7,056 00	12,102 00	
Department of the Platte	22,824 00	29,591 00	
Department of Missouri	31,463 00	38,964 00	
Total Division of Missouri	128,001 00	125,678 00	253,679 00
Grand total	244,535 00	290,509 00	535,044 00

WHARVES.

Authority has been given for the expenditure of $10,462 for wharf improvements at the following posts:

Fort Johnston, N. C.	$427
David's Island, New York Harbor	3,870
Fort Point, Cal.	615
Fort Stevens, Oregon	5,550
Total	10,462

NEW POSTS.

In addition to the foregoing expenditures the following projects have been authorized:

In sunday civil bill of March 3, 1879, $40,000 were appropriated "to enable the Secretary of War to establish a military post in the vicinity of Pagosa Springs, Colo.," &c. It having been determined, on account of Pagosa Springs being occupied by settlers, to move the camp at that place out to Southwest Colorado, the Secretary of War has authorized this $40,000 to be used for building a post on the Mancos River.

In sundry civil bill of June 16, 1880, $25,000 are appropriated "for continuing the construction of quarters at Fort Omaha." It was intended at first to use this money for staff officers' quarters, but it having been decided by the War Department that it is for the interest of the United States that headquarters Department of the Platte go back to Omaha City, it has been so ordered, and this $25,000 will therefore be used for other improvements at the post of Fort Omaha.

In same bill Congress grants "for the continuance of Fort Assinaboine, Mont., $80,000"; "for the repair of government quarters at Fortress Monroe, Va., $20,000"; "for the completion of the necessary buildings for headquarters of the Department of Dakota, at the military post of Fort Snelling, Minn., $100,000"; "for the construction of the necessary buildings, including officers' quarters, for the headquarters already commenced of the military Department of Texas, on the military reservation at San Antonio, $75,000—the total cost thereof shall not exceed $125,000"; "for the construction of a new military post at or near the Musselshell River, in the Territory of Montana, at a site to be approved by the Secretary of War, $40,000," and the act of May 8, 1880, grants $10,000 additional, or a total of $50,000.

HOSPITALS.

During the fiscal year, construction, repairs, and alterations, &c., of the military hospita buildings throughout the country have been authorized to the amount of $74,865.

The following table gives the locality of the hospitals and the amount of expenditures authorized at each:

Department.	Post.	Amount.	Total.
South	Newport Barracks, Ky	$100 00	
	Fort Johnston, N. C	435 00	
	Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala	77 00	
	Fort Barraneas, Fla	684 00	
	Jackson Barracks, La	1,422 00	
	Little Rock Barracks, Ark	183 00	
	Key West Barracks, Fla	1,707 00	
Total Department of the South			$4,608 00
East	Washington Arsenal, D. C	433 00	
	David's Island, New York Harbor	37 00	
	Fort Wayne, Mich	270 00	
	Fort Preble, Me	19 00	
	Fort Trumbull, Conn	342 00	
	Fort McHenry, Md	464 00	
	Columbus Barracks, Ohio	438 00	
	Fort Columbus, New York Harbor	101 00	
	Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor	492 00	
	Fort Independence, Mass	91 00	
	Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor	1,013 00	
	Carlisle Barracks, Pa	312 00	
	Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor	157 00	

Department.	Post.	Amount.	Total.
East	Fort Monroe, Va	$866 00	
	Fort Warren, Mass	33 00	
	West Point, N. Y	580 00	
	Fort Wood, N. Y	49 00	
	Fort Whipple, Va	1,264 00	
	Fort Ontario, N. Y	272 00	
	Madison Barracks, N. Y	4 00	
	Fort Adams, R. I	1,962 00	
	Fort Mackinac, Mich	289 00	
Total Department of the East			$9,488 00
Total Division of the Atlantic			14,006 00
Arizona	Camp Grant, Ariz	225 00	
	Camp Thomas, Ariz	3,645 00	
	Camp Huachuca, Ariz	3,000 00	
	Camp Rucker, Ariz	454 00	
	Camp Lowell, Ariz	2,961 00	
	Camp Mojave, Ariz	467 00	
	Whipple Barracks, Ariz	2,500 00	
	Camp Bowie, Ariz	280 00	
	Fort Yuma, Cal	472 00	
Total Department of Arizona			14,004 00
California	Angel Island, Cal	187 00	
	Benicia Barracks, Cal	876 00	
	Camp Halleck, Nev	71 00	
	Presidio, Cal	1,902 00	
	Point San José, Cal	766 00	
	Alcatraz Island, Cal	94 00	
Total Department of California			3,896 00
Columbia	Fort Boise, Idaho	336 00	
	Fort Canby, Wash	109 00	
	Camp Harney, Oreg	124 00	
	Fort Lapwai, Idaho	3,000 00	
	Camp Howard, Idaho	226 00	
	Fort Townsend, Wash	101 00	
	Fort Walla Walla, Wash	78 00	
	Fort Stevens, Oreg	800 00	
Total Department of the Columbia			4,774 00
Total Division of Pacific			22,674 00
Missouri	Fort Bayard, N. Mex	1,918 00	
	Fort Leavenworth, Kans	682 00	
	Fort Riley, Kans	197 00	
	Fort Wingate, N. Mex	300 00	
	Jefferson Barracks, Mo	889 00	
	Fort Stanton, N. Mex	328 00	
	Camp Supply, Idaho	256 00	
	Fort Union, N. Mex	295 00	
	Fort Wallace, Kans	149 00	
	Canadian River, Indian Territory	4,000 00	
	Fort Sill, Ind. T	935 00	
	Fort Reno, Ind. Ter	1,318 00	
	Fort Elliot, Tex	613 00	
Total Department of Missouri			11,880 00
Platte	Fort Cameron, Utah	72 00	
	Camp Douglas, Utah	36 00	
	Fort Fetterman, Wyo	361 00	
	Fort Washakie, Wyo	975 00	
	Fort Laramie, Wyo	257 00	
	Fort Omaha, Nebr	480 00	
	Fort Russell, Wyo	538 00	
	Fort Sanders, Wyo	30 00	
	Sidney Barracks, Nebr	385 00	
	Camp Robinson, Nebr	556 00	
Total Department of the Platte			3,690 00
Dakota	Fort Snelling, Minn	2,416 00	
	Fort Missoula, Mont	78 00	
	Fort Buford, Dak	21 00	
	Fort Ellis, Mont	111 00	
	Fort Lincoln, Dak	18 00	
	Fort Hale, Dak	75 00	
	Fort Meade, Dak	3,801 00	

Department.	Post.	Amount.	Total.
Dakota	Fort Randall, Dak	$154 00	
	Fort McKinney, Mont	5,000 00	
	Fort Keogh, Mont	1,657 00	
	Fort Custer, Mont	49 00	
	Fort Shaw, Mont	218 00	
	Fort Stevenson, Dak	110 00	
	Fort Sully, Dak	60 00	
	Fort Totten, Dak	515 00	
	Fort Sisseton, Dak	570 00	
Total Department of Dakota			$14,863 00
Texas	San Antonio, Tex	2,491 00	
	Fort McIntosh, Tex	1,340 00	
	Fort Davis, Tex	232 00	
	San Felipe, Tex	234 00	
	Fort Stockton, Tex	581 00	
	Fort Duncan, Tex	137 00	
	Fort Griffin, Tex	250 00	
	Fort Ringgold, Tex	536 00	
	Fort Clark, Tex	361 00	
	Fort Brown, Tex	1,500 00	
Total Department of Texas			7,662 00
Total Division of the Missouri			38,095 00
Grand total			74,865 00

The appropriation for the construction and repair of hospitals for 1879 and 1880 was $75,000.

SALE OF BUILDINGS.

The sale of some log buildings, stables, guard-house, &c., left at Old Red Cloud Agency, Dak., at time of withdrawal of troops, has been authorized.

MILITARY SITES IN TEXAS.

By act approved March 3, 1875, Congress authorized the purchase of three sites in that State, viz:

Fort Brown	$25,000
Fort Duncan	10,000
Fort Ringgold	10,000

provided "that before the payment of the money hereby appropriated, good titles shall be made to the United States for such lands as contemplated by such act, * * * and no more than the amount appropriated shall be paid for such sites," and by same act the Secretary of War was authorized to accept for the United States and free of all expense a conveyance of the site of Fort McIntosh.

The title to the site of Fort Brown was for many years in litigation, but the district court of Texas a few months since confirmed the title to the heirs of one Maria Josepha Cavazos.

The heirs having declined to sell for the amount appropriated, suit was instituted by the United States in the district court of Cameron County, under the laws of Texas for the condemnation, &c., of the land, which has been decided adversely to the United States. The Attorney-General holding "that the United States is not at all bound by the judgment of the courts of Texas, it not having been a party to the legal proceedings in these courts under any authority of Congress, such as would have been essential to authorize any of its officers to sumbit its rights to such an adjudication," and the General of the Army holding that

"Fort Brown is of little importance," the Secretary of War decided that no greater price than that provided by the appropriation, $25,000, would be paid for the site, and therefore tendered that sum February 21, 1880, to J. R. Cox, the attorney for the heirs, to which no reply has been received, so far as known to this office.

The site of Ringgold Barracks was also for years in litigation, but the district court of Starr County, by decree dated April 5, 1878, fixed $20,000 as the price to be paid by the United States for the site, with $500 additional for counsel fees; an account of $29.49 was subsequently presented for sheriff and witness fees.

As Congress only granted March 3, 1875, $10,000, the Secretary of War on May 22, 1878, asked a further appropriation of $10,529.49 to complete the purchase, which was appropriated in sundry civil bill of June 16, 1880.

The Attorney-General having rendered favorable opinion on title, orders have been issued by direction of the Secretary to pay the money into the court, in accordance with its decree and judgment.

Regarding Fort Duncan, the owner declined to sell for amount appropriated. He subsequently offered to sell for $20,000, and the Secretary asked Congress for this sum, which it failed to grant. Owner in 1877 increased his price to $30,000. and declined to name a price at which he would sell after June 30 of that year. He now offers to sell for $25,000—offer good until July 1, 1881. The United States has been paying $200 a month for the property, or $2,400 per annum. After July 1, 1880, we are to pay at the rate of $2,700 per annum.

Regarding Fort McIntosh, the city of Laredo, soon after the passage of the act referred to, executed a deed conveying said site to the United States, but as the deed then prepared carried with it certain obligatory conditions upon the United States, the Department of Justice advised its non-acceptance. The city authorities having subsequently executed a new deed, it was duly submitted to the Attorney-General, who rendered favorable opinion thereon. The Secretary of War thereupon "accepted on March 2, 1880," the site as authorized by the act referred to.

The United States title to sites of military posts in Texas having been very unsatisfactory, the honorable Secretary of War, on April 21, 1879, in a communication to the Hon. S. B. Maxey, of the Senate, concurred with the General of the Army in recommending "that Congress appropriate a round sum, say $200,000, to purchase sites already in existence in Texas, and for such others as may be deemed necessary for the defense of that frontier at the discretion of the War Department." In connection with that recommendation, I invite attention to the act of April 16, 1880, appropriating $200,000 for acquiring sites, &c., in Texas, as published in General Order No. 27, of 1880, Adjutant General's Office:

[General Orders No. 27.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 27, 1880.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

AN ACT making appropriations for acquiring sites and the erection of suitable posts for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,

r the purpose of acquiring sites and erecting thereon such military posts on or near e Rio Grande frontier as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War for the lequate protection thereof: *Provided*, That none of said appropriation shall be used r the purposes aforesaid until a valid title to said sites be vested in the United ates: *And provided further*, That the State of Texas shall duly release and relinquish the United States the right to assess or tax said sites, or any of them, or any improvements placed thereon for military purposes, so long as the United States shall main the owner thereof.

Approved April 16, 1880.

By command of General Sherman:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

POST CEMETERIES.

Authority has been granted and instructions given by this office during he fiscal year for the removal of certain bodies from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., to the Mobile National Cemetery, for supplying headtones for certain graves at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and for enlarging and beautifying the cemetery at Angel Island, California.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Eight fires have been reported during the year:
Fort McDermit, Nev., kitchen and dining room destroyed.
Fort Wayne, Mich., bakery destroyed.
Fort C. F. Smith, Oreg., officers' quarters (one set) destroyed.
Fort Vancouver, Wash., storehouse destroyed.
Fort Sanders, Wyo., officers' quarters (one set) destroyed.
Fort Reno, Ind. Ty., officers' quarters (double set) destroyed.
Fort Meade, Dak., officers' quarters (double set) destroyed.
Fort Colville, Wash., office building destroyed

RESERVATIONS DECLARED.

Nine reservations have been declared by the President during the ear:
At Cheyenne Depot, Wyo., November 4, 1879.
At Fort Robinson, Nebr., November 4, 1879.
At Fort Sanders, Wyo., November 4, 1879.
At Fort Cameron, Utah, November 10, 1879.
At Fort Niobrara, Nebr., July 2, 1879, and December 10, 1879.
At Fort McKinney, Wyo., February 2, 1880.
At Fort Assinaboine, Mont., March 4, 1880.
At Fort Cœur d'Alêne, Idaho, April 22, 1880.
At Fort Sidney, Nebr., May 31, 1880.

JAS. M. MOORE.
Quartermaster, U. S. A.

No. 6.—*Report of Maj. J. M. Moore, quartermaster, United States Army, of the operations of the claims branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1880.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the business of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, so far as pertains to claims for quartermaster's stores, which originated during the war of the rebellion.

The law providing for the examination and adjudication by this office of this class of claims is found in section 300 A, Revised Statutes of the United States (the provisions of which were originally enacted in the act of July 4, 1864, section 2), and section 2 of act of June 16, 1874.

The act of July 4, 1864, provides for the consideration of all claims, of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion, for quartermaster's stores, &c.

The bulk of the claims presented has come from citizens in the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and the District of Columbia.

The records of the office have not been kept in a manner to enable me to report a statement showing the number and amount of the claims presented by citizens of each of the States named separately. Such a statement was called for by two members of the Senate during the past fiscal year, and it was found necessary to inform them that it could not be prepared from the records without a considerable expense, labor, and delay.

If it had been anticipated that the business of settling these claims would be so extensive and protracted, no doubt a record of them, separate and distinct from the ordinary business of the office, would have been arranged and kept. Information regarding these claims would then have been more available. Such an arrangement of the records, however, was not begun till a late period in the work. An estimate of the relative proportion of these claims, coming from citizens within the several States, based upon the judgment of those clerks of long experience in the work on this business, will be found in another part of this report.

By section 3, of act of March 3, 1879, it is provided "that all claims not presented and filed under said act (act of July 4, 1864), and the acts amendatory thereof, prior to the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty, shall be forever barred."

The enactment of this law caused a much larger increase in the number of claims filed, before the limitation began to run, than had been anticipated by this office.

During the last days of the year 1879 claimants and their attorneys and agents were very active in filing claims.

Had the clerical force been sufficient to have recorded each day's work on the day it was received, delay would necessarily have been caused while the needed record books were being manufactured. Three times the usual supply of books had been procured, yet these were found to be wholly inadequate. The Public Printer, however, was able to supply the books as fast as they were found to be needed for actual use by this office.

Many of the claims filed during the last few days of the year 1879 are in an imperfect condition, and the papers will require completion before

the cases can receive the examination and adjudication provided for under the law.

CLAIMS FROM CITIZENS OF INDIANA.

The authorities of the State of Indiana presented on December 30 and 31, 1879, the claims of citizens in that State for losses, &c., growing out of what is known as the "Morgan raid" through that State in 1863. These claims had been filed before, and considered by a commission appointed by the State authorities soon after the close of the war.

On the subject of these claims the Quartermaster-General addressed a letter to the honorable Secretary of War on the 8th April, 1880, from which the following extracts are made:

* * * * * * *

These claims were examined and reported on by commissioners appointed by the State of Indiana, who, in their final report, classify them as follows:

Class one (under orders of United States officers) allowed	$58,017 51
Class two (under orders of State officers) allowed	24,268 80
Class three (under orders of rebels) allowed	331,288 17
Class four (under orders of unknown) allowed	35 00
Total amount allowed	413,609 48

The report of the commission is entitled to great respect and consideration, but as the duty of deciding whether to recommend settlement of such claims under United States laws is a personal duty, imposed on the Quartermaster-General, made to depend upon his being convinced of the facts in the case, he is not at liberty to rest his report solely upon the opinion of the commissioners.

Their report does not give the evidence in the case.

* * * * * * *

I believe that if Congress will adopt the report of the commissioners as above for appropriation and provide for payment of all the awards made by them in classes, or for such of these four classes as may be held to be subject of just reclamation against the United States, substantial though long-deferred justice will be done, and that the risk of paying some few unjust claims will not equal the certain injustice inflicted by requiring claimants to submit again full and detailed proof to this office. This will involve long delay in settlement of claims, all of which originated at least fifteen years ago.

There are now about 25,000 claims on file in this office for investigation and settlement, and none can be finally disposed of without careful investigation and personal action of the Quartermaster-General in each. It is his conviction of loyalty of claimant and justice of claim which is to be reported by him in each case.

I recommend that this subject of the Morgan raid claims in Indiana be laid before Congress, and that their attention be called to the equity of making some legislative provision for more speedy payment of all the claims reported favorably by the Indiana State Morgan raid commissioners than is possible through action of this office under existing laws.

* * * * * * *

On the 17th May, 1880, Hon. J. D. New, M. C. from Indiana, made an argument against the proposed action on this matter looking to special legislation by Congress for settlement of these claims, wherein he stated that—

I believe it to be to the interest of all the claimants that such of these claims as can be allowed by the Quartermaster-General be so allowed before action is requested of Congress in any respect as to the others.

The papers, with Mr. New's argument, were returned by the Secretary of War on May 18, 1880, to the Quartermaster-General for consideration and remark as to whether or not, in view of the facts therein stated, he still thinks it advisable to communicate with Congress upon the subject.

The reply of the Quartermaster-General, dated May 28, 1880, is that—

Only a portion of these claims, viz: Class I, for property taken under orders of United States officers, appears to be certainly within the jurisdiction of this office; the amount is stated at $58,017.51; Class II, taken under orders of State officers, may or may not be found to be within this jurisdiction; they are stated at $24,268.80; of Class III, amounting to $331,288.17, and Class IV, amounting to $35, this office has no jurisdiction.

My recommendation, that Congress be invited to take some summary action on these claims, was made at an earlier period of the session, in the hope of expeditious settlement, but not objecting to the justice of any claim.

It is now too late to hope for any action at this session, and therefore, with the approval of the honorable Secretary of War, I propose to take them up for settlement as time may permit.

As there are on file over 25,000 claims not yet disposed of, and as only the one individual, the Quartermaster-General himself, is empowered to take final action upon them, it is manifest that it must be long before these claimants can get just recompense through this office. But no other course seems now open.

As regards the full record or abstract of evidence in these cases, spoken of by the Hon. Mr. New, this office has made several applications for it, but it is not yet in its possession. I recommend that Mr. New be so advised.

* * * * * * *

This correspondence thus ended in the matter being returned by the Secretary of War on June 3, 1880, to the Quartermaster-General for such further action in the premises as he may deem proper. It was finally decided that the claims should be taken up in order for action as soon as the abstract of evidence made by the commission was produced. Mr. New, was advised of this conclusion by letter from this office of July 3, 1880, and subsequent correspondence has been had on the matter, but the abstract of evidence has not yet been produced.

CLAIMS FROM CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The authorities of the State of Pennsylvania also presented to this office, on the 31st December, 1879, a large number of claims from the office of the auditor-general of that State. These claims are for losses sustained by the citizens at the time of the Gettysburg campaign through Pennsylvania.

No abstract or statement of names of claimants, amounts of claims, &c., accompanied the papers to this office, though it was promised that one would be furnished. The papers were carefully examined and arranged, and the work of recording the claims was begun. At the same time the following letter was addressed to the honorable Secretary of War, who communicated its contents to the governor of the State on the subject.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1880.

SIR: On the 31st December, 1879, Mr. M. S. Shotwell, as agent of the auditor-general of the State of Pennsylvania, presented to this office two boxes marked 3474 and 3494, and one package marked 3495, said to contain claims of loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, for quartermaster's stores furnished during the war of the rebellion.

Mr. Shotwell promised that an abstract of the papers would be furnished at an early date. The abstract not having been received, a letter was addressed to the auditor-general of Pennsylvania, on February 17, 1880, and another on April 16, 1880, requesting that the abstract be furnished. It has not been received here.

In order to a proper understanding of the papers, and examination of the claims, it is very desirable that the abstract promised be furnished; also that this office be put in possession of full information regarding the action of the State authorities on these claims.

Copies of the acts of the legislation of the State, authorizing the appointment of the commissioners to examine them, and copies of the records, and of any general

reports of said commissioners on the subject would, no doubt, be valuable aid to this office in the consideration of the matter.

I therefore respectfully request that the governor of the State be addressed by the honorable Secretary of War, requesting him to cause such of the papers, &c., of the character suggested, as may be available, to be sent to the War Department for use of this office in the examinations of the claims.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

The governor acknowledged receipt of the communication from the Secretary of War, and stated that it had been referred to the auditor-general of the State, to furnish the papers called for.

On the 11th of August, 1880, the auditor-general of the State addressed a letter to the Quartermaster-General, from which the following extracts are made:

* * * * * * *

A further and careful examination of the subject reveals the fact that the claims contained in these boxes are nearly all for losses occasioned by rebel invasions (commonly known as border raid claims) and some claims of a mixed nature, which have not been paid or assumed by the State; and many of the owners of these claims have protested against their removal from the department.

Under the circumstances, I believe it to be my duty to preserve them on file here, and I therefore most respectfully request that you will deliver the said box and package to my agent, Mr. M. S. Shotwell, who will receipt to you for them. * * *

At the time this letter was received a large portion of these claims had been spread upon the records of this office. Upon consideration of the matter, and upon the recommendation of this office, the Secretary of War authorized the Quartermaster-General to return "all the claims, except those for quartermaster's stores, taken by the United States Army, and already entered upon the registers of this office." The number of these claims retained in this office is 876.

BARRED CLAIMS.

For some time after the law of limitation went into effect many claims were presented to this office, some of which were accompanied by various excuses for the delay, and requests made that they should be held as having been presented within the time prescribed by the law. The law, however, gave the Quartermaster-General no discretion in the matter; and it was held that such of those claims as did not reach this office prior to the 1st day of January, 1880, were barred. Those claims reaching the office too late, were received, recorded, marked with a stamp in the following words: "Claim under act of July 4, 1864, barred by statute of limitation. (See act March 3, 1879.)"

The parties whose claims were thus barred were advised that no examination or consideration of them could be had, but that they are filed and held subject to their orders. Of this class, claims to the number of 351, amounting to $74,731.77 were received and recorded between January 1 and June 30, 1880.

NEW LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

By the second section of the act of June 16, 1880, entitled "An act for the allowance of certain claims, reported by the accounting officers of the United States Treasury Department," certain regulations are

prescribed as to the manner of the investigation of claims filed under the act of July 4, 1864.

After the passage of this act, there being some doubt as to the proper construction of the section referred to, which doubt arose first in the discussion preceding its final passage through Congress, the matter was submitted by the Quartermaster-General to the honorable Secretary of War, requesting to be fully instructed as to the meaning and effect of the law, it being considered important to some of those who had already given testimony before the agents of the United States. It was also requested that the title of some book, which could be accepted as containing the rules which usually govern the taking of testimony, be furnished this office.

These questions were considered by the Judge-Advocate General of the Army, whose opinions thereon were approved by the Secretary of War, and the conclusions thus reached were communicated by this office to the officers charged with the investigation of these claims in the following circular letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1880.

——— ———,
——— ———:
——— ———:

The second section of bill H. R. 3291, entitled "An act for the allowance of certain claims reported by the accounting officers of the United States Treasury Department," provides "that the agents appointed by the Quartermaster-General or his subordinates to investigate claims under the act of July 4, 1864, shall give notice to claimants whose claims it is proposed to investigate of the time and place of taking testimony, who shall have the right to cross-examine every witness who may testify in behalf of the government; and said agents shall also take at the same time testimony of any and all witnesses who may be presented by the claimant; and all, both in behalf of claimant and the government, shall be taken under the law and rules which usually govern the taking of testimony; and the reports of said agents shall be open to the inspection of the claimant or his attorney at all times on application, subject to such regulations as the Quartermaster-General or Commissary-General may provide. Approved June 16, 1880."

In carrying out the provisions of this law formal written notice should be given to claimants whose claims it is proposed to investigate of the time and place of taking testimony. An acknowledgment of such notice should be obtained in all cases when practicable, to be filed with the report of investigation made.

On inquiry at the War Department, the Quartermaster-General is advised by the Secretary of War, on opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General of June 21, 1880, as follows:

"The rules which usually govern the taking of testimony are set forth in various treatises on the law of evidence. The work on this subject of most general acceptation, so far as my knowledge goes, in the legal profession is Greenleaf's Treatise, in three volumes (last edition). Without attempting to extract particular rules from this treatise—an attempt which would be very difficult of satisfactory accomplishment—it would rather be suggested that it be announced that the law of evidence as set forth in Greenleaf's work (except in so far as the same may be done away with or modified by statute or authoritative judicial ruling) be followed and administered by the officers and agents in question."

The Quartermaster-General is also further advised by the War Department, on another opinion of the Judge-Advocate General, of June 21, 1880, that "upon carefully examining and considering together the clauses of the within act, I am quite clearly of opinion that the provision of section 2 is not intended to affect past and settled claims, and that the only safe construction of the last clause is that it authorizes the inspection of the reports of the agents only in cases of claims not investigated, or the investigation of which was pending at the date of the act. This *intent* indeed quite clearly appears from the debate on the bill in the Senate, as within extracted from the Congressional Globe; but independently of this indication, I am of opinion, upon

the terms of the statute as enacted, that the same cannot properly be interpreted as opening to inspection reports in past cases."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Maj. General, U. S. A.

The effect that the operation of this section 2 of act of June 16, 1880, will have upon the adjudication of these claims can only be developed as the work progresses.

It has, however, been found very difficult in the past to get witnesses who were in a position to know the facts to testify under oath, or even to furnish unsworn information against the justice of claims made by their neighbors, or against their neighbors' loyalty to the Government of the United States during the rebellion. This reluctance to appear against the claims of neighbors, and especially against their loyalty to the United States, is growing more universal from year to year.

The agents of the United States employed in the investigation of these claims have no authority of law to compel the attendance of witnesses. If clothed with such power it might not in all cases be used with discretion or without abuse. It will, however, be seen that, as the matter now stands, the sworn testimony taken in these cases is practically confined to those witnesses produced by the claimants, and favorably inclined to their interests. These witnesses themselves may not have been loyal adherents to the cause and Government of the United States, and their testimony is not always a safe test or guide as to the real status of claimants on that question.

Experience teaches that it is a difficult matter to construct a fictitious story that will hang well together in all of its parts, especially when told by two or more persons.

The skillful agent is generally able in the examination of the claimant's witnesses to ascertain whether their testimony, especially as to the justice of the claims, rests upon a personal knowledge of the facts out of which the claim originated, or whether they testify from "hearsay" only, or whether they have been "coached" for the occasion.

While, therefore, the manner of investigating and adjudicating these claims is, to some extent, unsatisfactory, and wanting in security against the allowance of unjust claims, or the admission for allowance of the claims of those who were not loyal to the United States Government during the war, it is believed that very few claims, not proper for payment under the law, pass the scrutiny of the investigation by this department, of the reviewing officers at the Treasury, and of the committees and the two houses of Congress.

The following statement shows the number and cost of the agents employed under the direction of the officers of this department charged

with the investigation of these claims, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880:

Names and stations of officers under whom agents are employed.	Number of agents.	Amount of salary paid for services of agents.	Amount of per diem allowances and actual expenses paid to agents in addition to salaries.	Total amount paid to agents.	Remarks.
Col. Rufus Ingalls, assistant quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster Military Division Missouri, Chicago, Ill.	11	$11,555 22	$13,220 08	$24,775 30	Time of service equal to 8 agents for the whole year.
Lieut. Col. Jas. A. Ekin, deputy quartermaster-general, depot quartermaster at Jeffersonville, Ind.	22	20,918 78	26,695 45	56,614 23	Time of service equal to 20 agents for the whole year.
Capt. A. F. Rockwell, assistant quartermaster, depot quartermaster at Washington, D. C.	6	8,099 84	8,163 22	16,263 06	Time of service equal to 5 agents for the whole year and 1 agent for four months.
Total..	....	49,573 84	48,078 75	97,652 59	

The cost of transportation, furnished in kind to agents employed as above, amounted to $1,319.26. In addition to the agents employed to make the investigations of these claims, the service of a number of employés is required to brief and arrange the proofs filed by the claimants, and the testimony collected, and reports made by the officers and agents making the investigations. The cost of such service during the fiscal year amounted to $33,186.38.

The foregoing shows the total sum paid from the appropriations for support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, for *service* of agents and other employés engaged on these war claims, to be $132,158.23.

The number and amount, &c., of claims investigated by agents and reported upon by the officers charged with making the investigations during the past fiscal year, and the number of claims remaining in their hands for investigation at the close of the year, are as follows:

Names of officers making reports.	Number of claims.	Total amount of claims.	Amount recommended for allowance by agents.	Number of claims in hands of officers for investigation.
Col. Rufus Ingalls, assistant quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster Military Division Missouri, Chicago, Ill.	578	$279,149 88	$4,374 44	374
Lieut. Col. Jas. A. Ekin, deputy quartermaster-general, depot quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind	2,324	1,259,154 65	176,550 02	5,019
Capt. A. F. Rockwell, assistant quartermaster, depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C	365	235,397 05	53,535 29	461
Totals	3,267	1,773,701 58	234,459 75	5,854

The following statement shows the number and amount of claims on hand July 1, 1879, the number and amount of those received, and the

number and amount of those on which decisive action was taken during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and of those remaining on hand:

Statement of claims under section 300 A, Revised Statutes (act of July 4, 1864), in the Quartermaster-General's Office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
On hand July 1, 1879, which had previously been suspended, or had received no decisive action	11,649	$5,523,294 00		
Received during the year	*12,757	7,527,051 56		
Total on hand and received			24,406	$13,050,345 56
Decisive action taken during the year—				
Approved	594	157,650 70		
Reduction on claims approved		156,814 19		
Rejected	921	738,420 46		
Total on which final action has been taken			1,515	1,052,885 35
Remaining on hand July 1, 1880			†22,891	11,997,460 21

*Of the 3,592 claims returned to the auditor-general of Pennsylvania, 2,176 had not been recorded on the registers of this office, and are, therefore, not included in the number of claims received during the year.

† The actual number on hand exceeds the number stated, because, by a decision of the Quartermaster-General of 1876, "no claim is rejected till he sees and acts on it," whereas in previous years the officers on duty in this office had signed letters "rejecting" claims, and such cases were reported in the yearly statements as having been rejected. By the decision of the Quartermaster-General they are yet open for consideration, and from time to time are being further considered.

Of those remaining on hand at the close of the fiscal year, 2,872 had been investigated, briefed, and were about ready for final action, which was not had because of the press of other duties upon the Quartermaster-General's Office. This number, added to the 1,515 claims on which decisive action was taken during the fiscal year, shows a total number of 4,387 claims, which received or were in condition to receive, final action during the year.

A large number of the cases on hand have been investigated and passed different stages of examination during the year, but had not reached a condition for final action by the Quartermaster-General.

The following statement shows the number and amount of the claims received, considered, &c., under the law of section 300 A, Revised Statutes (act of July 4, 1864), during each year since the passage of that act:

Claims filed under the act of July 4, 1864, chapter 244, in the Quartermaster-General's Office

Fiscal year filed.	Total received.		Approved.		Disallowed in claims on which allowances were made.	Rejected.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1864–'65	2,890	$1,687,858 25	783	$273,860 80	$56,736 17	1,404	$1,023,420 87
1865–'66	13,219	7,731,253 83	2,230	877,151 76	280,008 30	7,419	4,792,306 79
1866–'67	7,068	3,707,903 24	1,197	479,640 84	263,470 61	3,102	1,634,068 81
1867–'68	2,778	1,602,870 74	401	248,124 71	157,449 77	603	387,704 80
1868–'69	847	670,542 82	173	106,406 78	47,645 51	222	142,006 45
1869–'70	637	610,707 22	119	66,681 45	24,596 98	113	196,598 18
1870–'71	590	1,800,004 58	47	26,216 71	47,765 42	60	132,148 17
1871–'72	1,124	1,483,314 18	665	367,102 72	410,234 95	274	396,100 75
1872–'73	1,963	2,024,725 16	642	296,775 90	318,436 52	325	443,689 75
1873–'74	2,606	3,144,572 34	861	495,234 38	537,250 47	528	694,152 19
1874–'75	2,044	2,345,315 22	403	188,581 63	352,882 33	871	1,314,466 29
1875–'76	1,098	1,204,834 38	302	186,229 50	237,210 51	1,254	1,995,767 89
1876–'77	836	679,202 04	460	155,272 52	295,796 44	642	1,352,159 88
1877–'78	1,408	902,490 99	967	255,084 99	337,791 09	1,345	1,741,197 86
1878–'79	1,640	961,420 00	635	121,568 26	199,517 37	1,032	1,077,212 92
1879–'80	12,757	7,527,051 56	594	157,650 70	156,814 19	921	738,420 46
	53,505	38,084,066 55	10,499	4,301,583 65	3,723,606 63	20,115	18,061,416 06

RECAPITULATION.

Number approved	10,499
Number rejected	*20,115
Total	30,614
Amount approved	$4,301,583 65
Amount of reduction	3,723,606 63
Amount rejected	18,061,416 06
Total	26,086,606 34
Total number of claims received	53,505
Total number of claims approved and rejected	30,614
Balance on hand	*22,891
Total amount	$38,084,066 55
Total amount approved, reduced, and rejected	26,086,606 34
Balance	11,997,460 21

AMOUNT OF CLAIMS FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

It is estimated that the amounts of the claims from the several States, covered by the law of section 300 A, Revised Statutes (act of July 4, 1864), and its amendments, are nearly in accordance with the following proportions: Tennessee, $\frac{5}{10}$; Kentucky, $\frac{3}{10}$; Missouri, $\frac{3}{10}$; West Virginia, $\frac{3}{10}$; Maryland, $\frac{3}{10}$; District of Columbia, $\frac{1}{10}$; Pennsylvania, $\frac{1}{10}$; Indiana, Ohio, and Kansas, $\frac{1}{10}$. These proportions show the following amounts for the several States: Tennessee, $19,042,033.27½; Kentucky, $3,808,406.65½; Missouri, $3,808,406.65½; West Virginia, $3,808,406.65½; Maryland, $3,808,406.65½; District of Columbia, $1,269,468.88½; Pennsylvania, $1,269,468.88½; Indiana, Ohio, and Kansas, $1,269,468.88½.

Of the total amount paid on these claims, the same proportions show the following amounts as having been paid to citizens of the several States: Tennessee, $2,150,791.80+; Kentucky, $430,158.36+; Missouri, $430,158.36+; West Virginia, $430,158.36+; Maryland, $430,158.36+; District of Columbia, $143,386.12+; Pennsylvania, $143,386.12+; Indiana, Ohio, and Kansas, $143,386.12+.

A law having been enacted, as above shown, barring all claims not filed under the act of July 4, 1864, prior to January 1, 1880, this department is now in possession of all claims that can be legally considered and adjudicated under that law. The department was thus enabled, in some measure, to comprehend the extent of the business and the work to be performed, and recognizing the fact that the investigation of these claims is embarrassed by the death and removal of claimants and their witnesses, by the lapse of time, &c., and that the embarrassment from these causes grows greater from year to year, the Quartermaster-General becomes satisfied that it is important to claimants and to the Treasury that the investigation of these claims should be hastened. He had hitherto hesitated to recommend greater drafts upon the appropriation for support of the Army, but believing that now something more ought to be sacrificed in order to complete these investigations, it was recommended to the Secretary of War that another officer be detailed to take charge of the investigation of claims in Tennessee alone, to be stationed at Nashville, Tenn., leaving to the officer at Jeffersonville, Ind., who has had charge of these investigations in Indiana, Ohio,

*See note (†), *ante*.

Kentucky, and Tennessee, the work in the States of Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana.

An increase in the number of agents for investigating these claims was also recommended.

The Secretary of War approved these recommendations of the Quartermaster-General, and Maj. J. J. Dana, quartermaster, was selected and detailed by Special Order No. 157, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, July 19, 1880, as the officer to take charge of the work in Tennessee.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS.

Other claims of a miscellaneous character, based on certified vouchers, &c., to the number of 196, amounting to $28,721.25, were received during the fiscal year, and 178 claims of the same class, amounting to $29,497.02, were reported to the Treasury for the action of the accounting officers.

The correspondence sent out by this branch during the fiscal year numbers 36,000 letters, which is equivalent to an average of 120 for each day's work of the year.

CLERKS.

The ladies and gentlemen employed under my charge in the Claims Branch are generally intelligent and capable.

The management of the large volume of claims and correspondence which poured into the office during the year, without confusion or any serious interruption to the regular and ordinary business of the office, attests their industry and fidelity.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. M. MOORE,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

The QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. A.

7.—*Report of Capt. A. F. Rockwell, in charge of national cemeteries.*

OFFICE OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES,
Washington, D. C., August 25, 1880.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs pertaining to the national military cemeteries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

There were at the close of the last fiscal year 80 national cemeteries, and this number remains unchanged.

On July 1, 1879, there were 71 superintendents. During the year 5 were appointed, 2 have died, and 3 have resigned, leaving 71 in service June 30, 1880.

Heretofore Congress has appropriated for the pay of 71 superintendents, but in the appropriation for 1880–'81 provision is made for 72.

The number of interments in the national cemeteries June 30, 1879, was as follows: known, 170,960; unknown, 147,495. The burials during the year were: known, 143; unknown, 42.

One hundred and six known and 42 unknown Confederates were removed from the Andersonville, Ga., and Alexandria, Va., national cemeteries by the Southern Memorial Association.

Total interments June 30, 1880: Known, 170,997; unknown, 147,495.

The preparatory work for furnishing head-stones for soldiers' graves in private, village, and city cemeteries, under the law of February 3, 1879, has been continued. Lists of inscriptions embracing all applications received up to May 11, 1880, have been prepared and about one-half have been printed. Requests for head-stones are still being presented daily, and supplemental lists of additional names received are arranged and will be printed as the work progresses. The stones for the New England States have been prepared and inspected and are ready for shipment. None have yet been set.

Contracts have been made for construction of lodges at Beaufort, Mobile, and Chalmette, and work on that at Mobile has been commenced. A superintendent's lodge is also to be constructed at the Rock Island national cemetery.

During the year the inclosing wall at Chattanooga has been rebuilt; and new coping has been laid on that at Fort Leavenworth.

Extensive improvements to the grounds have been made at a number of the cemeteries, principally at Arlington, Barrancas, Chalmette, Chattanooga, Nashville, and Vicksburg.

An ornamental arched gate-way has been constructed at Chattanooga, and that at Vicksburg has been completed.

The two gate-ways on the east front of the Arlington Cemetery, constructed with the columns and materials taken from the portico of the old War Department building, have been completed and add a handsome and interesting feature to this already beautiful cemetery.

The delay in granting the funds necessary to complete the Vicksburg roadway has resulted in a loss of two or three thousand dollars in damage by storm to work which, for want of means, was left unfinished and unprotected. Congress, however, at its last session, appropriated $8,000 additional to complete the road, and proposals have been received for such portions of the work as it was thought advisable to do by contract. Operations will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit.

Congress has also appropriated $5,500 for the construction of a road connecting the city of Fort Scott, Kans., with the national cemetery near that place. The preliminary survey has been made, and the prosecution of the work awaits only the granting to the United States of the right of way over the route, acquirement of which is now in progress.

And here it seems appropriate to renew the recommendation made in two previous reports, that Congress be asked to make special provision for the improvement of the approach to the Arlington national cemetery from the Aqueduct bridge. Virtually, this is the only route of travel between this city and the cemetery, and the road, at all times bad, is frequently almost impassable.

In the matter of the appropriation for the care and protection of the Confederate cemetery on Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, for reasons which are fully stated in my last report, action has necessarily been suspended, awaiting further legislation by Congress.

The general condition of the cemeteries is good. Much has been done during the year toward their improvement, and for the satisfactory results attending these efforts much credit is due to the faithfulness and efficiency of the superintendents.

The following is a summary of the expenditures on account of national meteries during the fiscal year:

nstruction and repair of walls	$13,604 74
nstruction and repair of gates	16,806 05
nstruction and repair of lodges	4,457 06
nt of quarters for superintendents	372 00
nstruction and repair of outhouses and greenhouses	3,272 53
ees and plants	3,003 50
nployés	37,235 07
ainage	3,197 08
ols, stores, and office furniture	4,586 65
provement of grounds	18,891 07
agstaffs and monuments	4,096 82
ater supply	981 46
rchase of land, examining titles, &c	575 17
terments	74 00
vertising, &c	345 67
Total	111,498 87

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. ROCKWELL,

Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of National Cemeteries.

The QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. A.

A.—*Statement of disbursements of appropriations for national cemeteries during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1880.

Name of cemetery.	Walls.				Lodges.			Rent of quarters.	Outhouses (sheds, stables, &c.).	Greenhouses.	Trees, plants, &c.
	Construction.	Coping and guttering.	Repair.	Gates.	Construction.	Addition.	Repair.				
Annapolis, Md			$234 96			$550 80	$100 00		$25 00		$48 00
Alexandria, La			5 25								
Alexandria, Va		$50 00	299 75								
Andersonville, Ga	$4,603 01								692 00		90 75
Arlington, Va			149 00	$4,217 55			211 50		54 75	$315 95	382 45
Antietam, Md			599 50				157 12				54 65
Ball's Bluff, Va											
Barrancas, Fla							50 00		692 81		100 00
Baton Rouge, La					$761 60				52 50		4 51
Battle Ground, D. C			127 85	30 00		$93 41			3 35		20 00
Beaufort, S. C							1 90				
Beverly, N. J							21 25		1 00		
Brownsville, Tex											30 00
Camp Butler, Ill			5 00				3 00		23 05		4 50
Camp Nelson, Ky											19 60
Cave Hill, Ky	39 63						96 00				17 50
Chalmette, La									11 00		238 72
Chattanooga, Tenn	4,908 94		96 30	6,725 00			2 50				38 40
City Point, Va						25 00			10 00		35 00
Cold Harbor, Va			5 00				33 00				60 00
Corinth, Miss							11 81				222 50
Crown Hill, Ind											9 00
Culpeper, Va			120 00				14 90		15 00		5 00
Cypress Hills, N. Y							15 00		16 00		
Danville, Va											25 00
Danville, Ky											7 00
Fayetteville, Ark							4 30		25 00		16 30
Fredericksburg, Va			80 00				36 50				50 00
Finn's Point, N. J							21 98		20 00		64 48
Florence, S. C				2 00							
Fort Donelson, Tenn				86 50							
Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter											
Fort Harrison, Va							92 80				
Fort Leavenworth, Kans		1,150 05									112 50
Fort McPherson, Nebr											
Fort Scott, Kans							3 00				86 05
Fort Smith, Ark											

Grafton, W. Va							7 70				50 00
Glendale, Va							80 00				15 00
Gettysburg, Pa			425 25								324 99
Hampton, Va							9 00		22 00		
Jefferson Barracks, Mo							20 00				131 75
Jefferson City, Mo											52 90
Keokuk, Iowa			24 75				3 50				
Knoxville, Tenn							2 00				7 50
Laurel, Md											
Lebanon, Ky							17 00				
Little Rock, Ark							45 00				30 00
Logan's Cross-Roads, Ky							20 05				
London Park, Md			38 00					180 00	47 44		
Marietta, Ga							7 50		3 75		
Memphis, Tenn							21 65		7 58		258 75
Mobile, Ala											
Mound City, Ill									5 00		2 80
Nashville, Tenn				50 00			23 00				128 25
Natchez, Miss											
New Albany, Ind							11 25		14 00		8 20
New Berne, N. C			15 00				74 00		15 00		
Philadelphia, Pa			18 00					192 00			19 53
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn							25 45				
Poplar Grove, Va			75 00			550 00	68 00		550 00		
Port Hudson, La					689 00				3 25		
Raleigh, N. C									5 75		
Richmond, Va							64 00		15 00		49 87
Salisbury, N. C							60 00			10 00	30 00
San Antonio, Tex							33 50				
Staunton, Va							39 00		10 00		
Seven Pines, Va							12 00				30 00
Springfield, Mo							17 10				3 10
Soldiers' Home, D. C			275 85			98 41	42 88		555 38		14 95
Stone's River, Tenn		140 00							17 00		
Vicksburg, Miss				5, 695 00					23 97		100 00
Wilmington, N. C							88 00		5 00		9 00
Winchester, Va			118 65				51 50				
Yorktown, Va							20 00		5 00		
City of Mexico											
Miscellaneous											
Brattleboro,' Vt											
Lexington, Ky											
Camp Chase, Ohio											
Woodland (Elmira), N. Y											45 00
Baxter Springs, Kans											
Ashland (Carlisle), Pa											
Total	9, 551 58	1, 340 05	2, 713 11	16, 806 05	1, 450 60	1, 322 62	1, 683 84	372 00	2, 946 58	325 95	3, 003 50

A.—*Statement of disbursements of appropriations for national cemeteries during the fiscal year ending June* 30,1880—Continued.

Name of cemetery.	Employés.	Drainage.	Barrack and office furniture.	Tools and miscellaneous stores.	Improvement of grounds.	Flagstaffs and monuments.	Water supply.	Purchase of land, examining titles, &c.	Interments.	Advertising and printing.	Total.
Annapolis, Md	$110 00			$42 27	$147 57		$38 00				$1,296 60
Alexandria, La	194 25			55 48							254 98
Alexandria, Va	422 17			10 50	7 75	$20 42	58 50				869 09
Andersonville, Ga	627 30		$32 00	9 78	338 58		201 00				6,594 42
Arlington, Va	5,691 23	$309 60	2 00	436 27	5,507 36	1,557 37	2 00				18,837 03
Antietam, Md	430 50			119 17	207 75						1,568 69
Ball's Bluff, Va	25 00										25 00
Barrancas, Fla	250 25			21 51	903 84						2,018 41
Baton Rouge, La	361 00	11 85		10 93	3 00	156 03	61 30				1,422 72
Battle Ground, D. C	2 00			25 62	8 12						315 35
Beaufort, S. C	434 09			71 50	15 00						522 49
Beverly, N. J				35 35							57 60
Brownsville, Tex	375 00			37 50							442 50
Camp Butler, Ill	247 83			3 19	24 75						311 32
Camp Nelson, Ky	224 33			14 94			3 15				262 02
Cave Hill, Ky	142 67	60 44		45 44			6 25				407 98
Chalmette, La	761 00			197 94	674 00	117 70					2,000 36
Chattanooga, Tenn	928 60			152 14	3,076 36	30 00					15,958 24
City Point, Va	199 33			44 41	167 50	5 00	86 50				572 74
Cold Harbor, Va	13 33			5 35	25 00						141 68
Corinth, Miss	708 00			38 47	356 60	6 97	3 50	$1 25			1,349 10
Crown Hill, Ind				20 02		9 00			$6 00		44 02
Culpeper, Va	176 25			33 60	62 74	12 50			7 00		446 99
Cypress Hills, N. Y	180 00		5 00	41 26		10 53			57 00		324 79
Danville, Va	15 00			19 93	54 85		20 00				134 78
Danville, Ky	75 00			4 00		70 00					156 00
Fayetteville, Ark	155 19			37 63	58 20	116 00	16 75				429 37
Fredericksburg, Va	312 00			127 48	211 35						817 33
Finn's Point, N. J				28 30	632 62		240 00				1,007 38
Florence, S. C	84 25			3 15			1 75				91 15
Fort Donelson, Tenn	75 00	18 30		3 65	75 94						259 39
Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter	60 00			17 51	33 75	10 00					121 26
Fort Harrison, Va	100 00			32 80	25 00						249 80
Fort Leavenworth, Kans	259 16			23 62		104 30					1,649 63
Fort McPherson, Nebr	264 75			50 66			4 25				319 66
Fort Scott, Kans	169 14		20 00	36 72	83 00						301 86
Fort Smith, Ark	212 00			47 27	9 92						305 24

Grafton, W. Va	138 00			28 65							224 35
Glendale, Va				15 55	36 25	12 00					103 80
Gettysburg, Pa	451 00	1,484 14		97 65	145 50	60 00					2,988 53
Hampton, Va	588 91			83 92	43 00	6 00					752 83
Jefferson Barracks, Mo	782 67	50 00		65 76	439 48						1,489 66
Jefferson City, Mo	8 00	26 25		10 51	2 45	78 00					178 11
Keokuk, Iowa				10 41	40 20						78 86
Knoxville, Tenn	125 00		60	49 03	4 00		1 25				189 38
Laurel, Md	40 00				2 00						42 00
Lebanon, Ky	36 00			17 30			10 68				80 98
Little Rock, Ark	355 00			81 75							511 75
Logan's Cross-Roads, Ky	81 00			2 75	14 00						117 80
London Park, Md	20 00			5 00	3 00	62 48					355 92
Marietta, Ga	702 56		12 50	25 42	369 99		5 32				1,127 04
Memphis, Tenn	1,150 66	1 00		40 30		1 20					1,481 14
Mobile, Ala	47 00			28 57	20 00		23 76				119 33
Mound City, Ill	270 50			38 26							316 56
Nashville, Tenn	1,170 43	734 22		67 07	2,685 04			413 55			5,271 56
Natchez, Miss	480 00	15 00		5 30	33 00	4 00					537 30
New Albany, Ind	204 50	276 05		5 92	4 50	2 03					526 45
New Berne, N. C	197 83	12 48		17 12	303 00	137 00					771 43
Philadelphia, Pa	337 75			37 09		44 50					648 87
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn	300 00			33 07	87 75			2 75			449 02
Poplar Grove, Va	160 00			41 85	55 00	7 00	35 00				1,536 85
Port Hudson, La	265 00	15 00		35 11	71 55	5 47					1,084 38
Raleigh, N. C	140 00			1 60	1 00		155 00				303 35
Richmond, Va	293 75			25 15	42 75						490 52
Salisbury, N. C	187 50			8 36	90 00	12 00	5 00				402 86
San Antonio, Tex	64 00			6 00							108 50
Staunton, Va	5 25			7 07	15 00	5 00					81 32
Seven Pines, Va				11 60	17 25	6 00					76 85
Springfield, Mo	69 00	157 55		65 56		60 00					372 81
Soldiers' Home, D. C	520 50	75 20		51 30	31 00		2 50				1,667 97
Stone's River, Tenn	450 87			3 65	272 07						883 59
Vicksburg, Miss	2,114 25			58 07	1,418 71	4 17					9,409 17
Wilmington, N. C	16 00		4 00	11 30	6 00						139 30
Winchester, Va	130 00			42 95	85 00	4 50			4 00		436 60
Yorktown, Va	48 75			15 10	12 00	6 00					106 85
City of Mexico	1,200 00			300 00							1,500 00
Miscellaneous	9,497 77			780 00	150 00	1,245 00				345 67	12,018 44
Brattleboro', Vt	75 00										75 00
Lexington, Ky	10 00			1 50		83 65					95 15
Camp Chase, Ohio								157 62			157 62
Woodland (Elmira), N. Y	150 00				25 00	25 00					245 00
Baxter Springs, Kans	25 00				32 65						57 65
Ashland (Carlisle), Pa	50 00										50 00
Total	37,235 07	3,197 08	76 10	4,132 93	19,268 69	4,096 82	981 46	575 17	74 00	345 67	111,498 87

I certify that the above statement is correct.

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Quartermaster, United States Army.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., October 11, 1880.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in circular from the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated August 25, 1880, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Subsistence Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, with such remarks and recommendations in connection therewith as are thought to be for the best interests of the government and the Army.

RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURES.

The following statement exhibits the aggregate fiscal resources and expenditures of the department for the year mentioned, and the balances remaining unexpended at the close of the fiscal year:

RESOURCES.

Amounts in the Treasury to the credit of appropriations of the Subsistence Department on June 30, 1879, as follows:		
Subsistence of the Army, 1878	$7,747 99	
Subsistence of the Army, 1879	2,014 42	
Support of United States military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 1879	10,801 50	
Claims for quartermaster's stores and commissary supplies, act July 4, 1864, per act March 11, 1878	67 55	
		$20,631 46
Amounts to the credit of officers of the Subsistence Department and of officers doing duty in the Subsistence Department with the Treasurer, assistant treasurers, and designated depositaries, and in their personal possession on June 30, 1879, as follows:		
Subsistence of the Army, 1878	$244 00	
Subsistence of the Army, 1879	421,423 85	
Support of the United States military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 1879 (including Treasury drafts for $575 *in transitu*, on June 30, 1879)	1,539 25	
		423,207 10
Amount in hands of representatives of deceased officers to be collected:		
Subsistence of the Army, 1878		109 84
Amount stolen in October, 1878, to be collected from the officer responsible:		
Subsistence of the Army, 1879		377 19
Amount deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States and in process of cover into the appropriation on June 30, 1879, since covered in, as follows:		
Subsistence of the Army, 1879		6 00

Amounts appropriated for the Subsistence Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 1877 and prior years, act June 16, 1880	$3,368 95	
Subsistence of the Army, 1880, act June 23, 1879	2,300,000 00	
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States, per act June 16, 1880	8,221 38	
Support of the military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 1880 (in part)	9,126 89	
		$2,320,717 22

Amounts collected from various sources and refunded to the appropriations of the Subsistence Department on the books of the Treasury during the fiscal year 1880, as follows:

To the appropriation, Subsistence of the Army, 1877, and prior years	$571 21	
To the appropriation, Subsistence of the Army, 1878	316 39	
To the appropriation, Subsistence of the Army, 1879	27,073 35	
To the appropriation, Subsistence of the Army, 1880	89,007 03	
		116,967 98

Amounts received by officers of the Subsistence Department and by officers doing duty in the Subsistence Department, from sales of subsistence stores, to the following purchasers during the fiscal year 1880, and taken up for immediate disbursement under the appropriation, Subsistence of the Army, 1880:

Sales to officers of the Army, $430,468.30; to enlisted men, $337,282.89; to civil employés, $15,889.25; to Indian agents, $196.90; to naval officers, $2,880.81; to civil engineers, $383.44; to Signal Service, $7.56; to steamers, $149.17; to Quartermaster's Department, $39.60; to United States military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., $15,390.01; of condemned stores at auction, $3,959.70; of barrels, boxes, &c., $838.92; of garden seeds and agricultural implements, $1,015.31; total 808,501 16

Amounts taken up by officers doing duty in the Subsistence Department, on account of stores lost, damaged, &c., and in correction of errors in their accounts, &c., during the fiscal year 1880:

Subsistence of the Army, 1877 and prior years	$9 60	
Subsistence of theArmy, 1878	11	
Subsistence of the Army, 1879	2 55	
Subsistence of the Army, 1880	2,189 62	
		2,201 88

Total resources 3,692,720 53

EXPENDITURES.

Amounts expended on the books of the Treasury from the appropriations of the Subsistence Department during the fiscal year 1880, as follows:

From Subsistence of the Army, 1878	$944 59	
From Subsistence of the Army, 1879	1,025 18	
From Subsistence of the Army, 1880	1,150 70	
From claims for quartermaster's stores and commissary supplies (act July 4, 1864), per act March 11, 1878	67 55	
		3,188 02

Amounts disbursed by officers of the Subsistence Department and officers doing duty in the Subsistence Department during the fiscal year 1880, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 1878	$4 98	
Subsistence of the Army, 1879	421,002 70	
Subsistence of the Army, 1880	2,806,220 43	
		3,227,228 11

Amounts dropped by officers doing duty in the Subsistence Department in correction of errors in their accounts during the fiscal year 1880:

Subsistence of the Army, 1880 ..... 111 43

Amounts expended for the subsistence of military prisoners at United States military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., during the fiscal year 1880:

Support of the United States military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 1879	$807 30	
Support of the United States military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 1880	5,347 35	
		6,154 65

Amount refunded to the Treasury and transferred to the War Department, by order of the Secretary of War, November 18, 1879:		
Support of the United States military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 1879		$11,533 45
Amount transferred to the War Department by the Subsistence Department, by order of the Secretary of War, November 18, 1879:		
Support of the United States military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 1880		3,779 54
Amounts carried to the surplus fund on June 30, 1880:		
Subsistence of the Army, 1877 and prior years	$571 21	
Subsistence of the Army, 1878	7,358 81	
		7,930 02
Total expenditures		3,259,925 22

BALANCES UNEXPENDED.

Amounts in the Treasury to the credit of appropriations of the Subsistence Department on June 30, 1880, as follows:		
Subsistence of the Army, 1877 and prior years, act June 16, 1880	$3,368 95	
Subsistence of the Army, 1879	28,331 99	
Subsistence of the Army, 1880	1,081 85	
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States, per act June 16, 1880	8,221 38	
		41,004 17
Amount to the credit of officers of the Subsistence Department and of officers doing duty in the Subsistence Department with the Treasurer, assistant treasurers, and designated depositaries, and in their personal possession, on June 30, 1880, as follows:		
Subsistence of the Army, 1880		391,043 19
Amounts refunded to the Treasury near close of fiscal year 1880, but not carried to the credit of the appropriation by June 30, 1880:		
Subsistence of the Army, 1877 and prior years	$9 60	
Subsistence of the Army, 1878	11	
Subsistence of the Army, 1879	160 30	
Subsistence of the Army, 1880	90 91	
		260 92
Amount in hands of representatives of deceased officer to be collected:		
Subsistence of the Army, 1878		109 84
Amount stolen in October, 1878, to be collected from the officer responsible:		
Subsistence of the Army, 1879		377 19
Total balances unexpended		432,795 31

Fifteen thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and ninety-nine cents, appropriated for the support of Leavenworth military prison, was dropped from the funds available for disbursement under direction of the Commissary-General, instructions having been received from the War Department in November, 1879, that the requisitions for such funds should, in future, be sent to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and the accounts of funds forwarded to him for examination and transmission to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury.

SOURCE OF SUPPLY OF SUBSISTENCE STORES.

Supplies have, as a rule, been purchased as near the points of consumption as could be done with a due regard to economy and the quality of the supplies, and depots established at such points as were deemed advisable. In connection with the subject of supplies and depots, the chief commissary of subsistence of the Department of the Missouri, Maj. George Bell, commissary of subsistence, reports as follows:

The supplies for all the posts in this department, except the following, were sent from the Fort Leavenworth depot, or purchased by the officer in charge of it, and for-

warded from the places they were obtained: Camps at White and Snake River, Colorado; the Rawlins depot, Wyoming Territory; some flour, salt, and beans in New Mexico; a small quantity of hard bread in Denver, Colo., and the fresh beef at the posts.

The stores received here were sent from Boston, New York, Baltimore, Chicago, and Saint Louis, and San Francisco, on calls made.

The following was purchased by the depot commissary: nearly all the bacon, pork, hams, lard, yeast powders, and vinegar; all the flour, except that referred to; all the starch and salt required, and a portion of the flavoring extracts and canned meats. In emergencies, other stores, to meet immediate wants, in limited quantities, were purchased.

The flour was obtained at the lowest price, usually on the line of railroad, as near the points of consumption as possible, generally by advertising in newspapers, but when necessarily prevented, by circulars. Its quality is unsurpassed in any section of the country.

The large packing establishments of salt meats at Kansas City, Mo., and Atchison, Kans., afforded an excellent resource for all articles of that character required.

The long-established experience of the officers in charge here have demonstrated the wisdom of keeping up a depot for supplies at this place. My observation has been that no other course could be satisfactorily, successfully, judiciously, and economically pursued, and the wants and emergencies in this department met at the proper time and in an efficient manner. Some place, preferable within the department limits, where the transportation of the department can be at all times controlled, should be selected for the accumulation of stores. This probably has been the best, the most convenient of access, and, if experience and results show anything, the most successful and economical. In cases of disturbance in New Mexico, a small depot would be convenient and desirable; in times of peace of little service. * * *

The drought in New Mexico has necessitated the shipment from Kansas of large quantities of flour to posts located in that Territory. The extension of the railroad facilities will doubtless reduce the price of its transportation, and the superior quality of Kansas flour will enable a better article, at an equal or less price, than New Mexican flour to be furnished.

Capt. Thomas Wilson, chief commissary of subsistence, Department of the Platte, states:

During the latter part of September, 1879, the massacre of Major Thornburgh's command near White River, Colorado, and the sudden massing at Rawlins, Wyo., of many troops from various posts in the department, required unusual efforts on the part of the Subsistence Department to properly supply stores for issue and sales under the new condition of affairs, as the stores that had been thrown into the posts from which the troops had been withdrawn could not follow the troops on account of time and transportation. I have the honor to state, however, that this emergency of supply was promptly met by all concerned.

Subsistence stores of all kinds and in great quantities, and of perfect quality, were forwarded, on my requisition, from Chicago to Cheyenne Depot, and from there to White and Snake Rivers via Rawlins, with remarkable promptness, the Quartermaster's Department meeting all the requirements of transportation, &c., to convey the same from Rawlins. Under circumstances of great suddenness and embarrassment, immense quantities of supplies were promptly forwarded, so that, so far as I can learn, no complaints of any character, in this respect, were made.

In his annual report Capt. C. A. Woodruff, chief commissary of subsistence, District of New Mexico, states, with reference to "purchases of subsistence stores, and issues":

That, with the exception of flour, beans, and salt, which articles are usually purchased in this Territory, for issue at the posts of Forts Bayard, Bliss, Wingate, and Stanton, all subsistence stores required for consumption in this district have been supplied from Fort Leavenworth.

In case of emergency some hard bread was supplied last June from Denver by the commissary of subsistence at Cheyenne Depot, on requisition of the chief commissary of subsistence, Department of the Missouri.

States flour, for the past fiscal year, has been issued at Forts Union, Lewis, and Marcy, and, by direction of the chief commissary of subsistence, Department of the Missouri, in the proportion of one-half the ration at Forts Bayard, Bliss, Stanton, and Wingate; and States beans and salt to all posts in the district where these articles can be delivered from depot at Fort Leavenworth at a less cost to the government than they can be purchased for in New Mexico. This last year, on account of the continued drought, the bean crop was very light, rendering it impossible to get beans at a reasonable price, in consequence of which all bids for them in May last

were recommended to be rejected, and a supply was requested from Fort Leavenworth. The same remark might, in part, apply to the flour produce. None could be procured towards the last of the fiscal year, except at enormously high prices.

CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, 152 newspaper advertisements and 224 circulars and posters, inviting proposals for subsistence stores, were reported to this office. The disbursements for advertising for the year, on accounts approved by the Secretary of War, amounted to $8,207.20. There were also received, during the same period, 247 contracts for fresh meats, 52 contracts for miscellaneous articles, 26 contracts for complete rations for recruiting parties and recruits, and 2,461 informal contracts made under written proposals and acceptances.

The following table indicates the average prices of the principal component parts of the ration for the United States Army, at the subsistence-purchasing depots, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, as appears from the monthly reports received from those depots:

	Pork, per pound.	Bacon, per pound.	Salt beef, per pound.	Flour, per pound.	Hard bread, per pound.	Corn-meal, per pound.	Beans, per pound.	Pease, per pound.	Rice, per pound.	Coffee, green, per pound.	Sugar, per pound.	Vinegar, per gallon.	Candles, per pound.	Soap, per pound.	Salt, per pound.	Pepper, per pound.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Boston, Mass	6.18½			3.40½			2.56 3/4		7.56⅜	15.24½	8.35½	16.58⅜	13.41⅜	5.87½	0.94	16.61½
New York, N. Y	5.73½	7.94½	5.65½	3.32 1/2	5.22 1/2	1.86⅜	2.47⅜	2.45⅜	7.14⅜	14.93⅜	8.07½	15.17	14.72½	5.33⅜	.54 7/8	19.52½
Baltimore, Md	5.82½	7.10⅞	6.51⅜	3.28⅜	4.07¼	1.54 5/8	2.61⅜	2.62½	7.11 5/8	15.61⅜	8.45⅜	14.52½	14.66 3/4	5.56¼	.70	18.85⅜
Cincinnati, Ohio	5.93 9/10		5.33½	3.02⅛		1.71½	2.94	3.25	7.58⅜	16.21½	8.32½	13.68¾	13.56 1/4	5.51⅜	.57 5/8	21.41⅜
Saint Louis, Mo	5.65 1/2	7.41 1/2	6.25	3.48 3/8	3.96⅛	1.48 1/4	3.17 3/16	3.25	7.94⅜	17.15 1/16	8.87½	17.68 1/2	13.48 1/2	4.37⅜	.89 7/8	19.75
Saint Paul, Minn	5.58½	7.30		2.99 3/8	4.91		2.89		7.91		8.49			4.75	.64½	
Fort Leavenworth, Kans	4.87½	6.97 6/10		3.00 7/10		1.20⅜	3.12			16.06	8.78⅜	15.62⅜		4.67	.83½	
New Orleans, La	5.92⅜	7.30⅜	6.33½	3.18 1/4	5.43½	1.64⅜	2.94½		7.24⅜	15.30⅜	8.26½	15.58⅜	15.16¾	4.30	.95½	18.13
Chicago, Ill	5.31 7/8	6.86½	5.06¼	3.15½	5.32½	1.08 1/8	2.59¼	2.28⅜	7.66 7/8	17.06½	8.48⅜	17.54 1/4	14.46	5.28 1/8	.71 1/8	17.61
San Francisco, Cal	7.62½	9.48½	5.67⅛	2.79⅜	4.51 5/8	1.95 5/8	2.02 5/8	4.25	6.53 5/8	17.39 1/4	9.40 1/4	20.57 1/2	15.91	5.27 1/4	.82 3/4	14.48 1/2
Omaha, Nebr	7.87	6.63⅞		2.95 9/16	5.00	.77 5/8						15.00		5.60⅜		
Yankton, Dak	5.50	6.24 5/8		2.70 1/2							10.00					
Vancouver Barracks, Wash				2.77⅜	4.25	2.48⅜	1.75		6.92⅛		9.62⅜	25.88⅜	15.43⅛	5.48 5/8	1.00⅜	
Cheyenne, Wyo				2.90⅛	4.75 1/2											

The average cost of fresh beef per pound at the different posts in the United States was 7.06 cents, being .606 of a cent less than the current fiscal year.

The amounts expended on account of purchase of subsistence supplies and contingencies, at the principal purchasing stations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, were as follows:

Locality.	Purchases.	Locality.	Purchases.
San Francisco, Cal	$181,213 78	Boston, Mass	$140,811 94
Chicago, Ill	534,964 88	Washington, D. C	233,984 20
Baltimore, Md	61,533 91	Yankton, Dak	51,052 95
Saint Louis, Mo	141,328 81	San Antonio, Tex	83,136 12
Fort Leavenworth, Kans	211,054 64	Cheyenne, Wyo	54,380 74
Saint Paul, Minn	120,068 33	Prescott, Ariz	52,371 24
New York, N. Y	455,130 00	New Orleans, La	44,197 49
Portland, Oreg	57,208 18	Helena, Mont	36,584 27
Cincinnati, Ohio	32,640 91	Santa Fé, N. Mex	23,535 77
Omaha, Nebr	58,795 31		
		Total	2,571,993 47

ADVERTISING.

When supplies or services are needed in any of the departments of the government, but immediate delivery or performance is not required by the public exigencies, the purchases of or contracts for such supplies or services (excepting personal services) are required by section 3709, Revised Statutes, to be made by advertising a sufficient time for proposals respecting the same.

Where the want of large quantities of supplies by the government can be foreseen a sufficient length of time to allow advertising, the operation of a law of this general character is undoubtedly wholesome and beneficial. A considerable portion of the supplies of the Subsistence Department is procured upon proposals after advertising in newspapers; but the law, if strictly enforced as it now stands upon the statute-books, entails in one class of cases a useless expense for advertising, and, in another, newspaper advertising is rendered wholly impracticable, owing to legislation and regulations to be hereinafter referred to.

The first of the above cases embraces those in which the supplies desired are produced by a single manufacturer, or are sold by a single business house, or are desired in such small quantities as not to warrant the expenditure of funds for advertising. In order to insure the best quality of supplies at the most reasonable prices, it is a rule of the department to deal, as far as practicable, directly with producers, packers, manufacturers, and importers. Where any of those enjoy a monopoly in any particular line of goods, no amount of advertising for proposals for those goods would have the effect of reducing prices, and the expense of advertising would therefore be useless. That portion of section 3709 referred to might be amended to advantage by exempting the Subsistence Department from its operation in the above cases, and by authorizing purchases in open market to be made in that department whenever the quantities required are too small to justify the expense of advertising for proposals.

The second class of cases embraces those which arise at a distance from Washington, in which, if the subject of advertising required by section 3709 were left to the management of the purchasing officer, subsistence supplies needed would be duly advertised for in the newspapers. In this class of cases immediate delivery is not required by the public exigencies, and advertising could readily be had, if the observance of another law, and the regulations thereunder, had not to be attended to. This last law is embraced in section 3828, Revised Statutes.

It prescribes that no advertisement for any executive department, or

bureau or office connected therewith, shall be published in any newspaper whatever, except in pursuance of written authority for such publication from the head of such department, and no bill for any such advertising shall be paid unless there be presented with the bill a copy of such written authority.

The regulations made under this section prescribe that—

I. Whenever any officer of the War Department, or any bureau thereof, or of the Army, or any board of officers, or court-martial, shall deem it necessary or advisable to advertise in any newspaper or newspapers (the design being that the advertising shall be paid for by the government), he or they will cause a copy of the proposed advertisement to be made and forwarded directly, through the head of his or their bureau, to the chief clerk of the War Department, for the action of the Secretary of War, with a letter requesting authority to publish the same, and stating in what paper or papers among those on the official list of the department the advertisement should, in his or their judgment, be inserted, and for what length of time.

* * * * * * *

Heads of bureaus will transmit these applications to the chief clerk of the War Department, with their recommendations indorsed thereon.

* * * * * * *

In cases of emergency, application may be made and authority granted by telegraph to publish an advertisement, in which case the date and nature of such advertisement only need be stated. The officer so authorized should immediately transmit to the chief clerk of the War Department twelve printed slips of such advertisement, and report the name of the newspapers ordered to publish the same, with number of insertions in each.

The application of the above laws and regulations to the incidents of service at Washington, and within one or two days' mail journey from that place, is not attended with a greater embarrassment or expense than that of the delay and the clerical labor involved in writing to and from the War Department, through the intermediate bureau, preliminarily to inserting the advertisement in the newspapers. Where, therefore, the wants of the service at purchasing centers within that mail distance from the War Department can be foreseen for ten or fifteen days in advance, the preliminaries of obtaining consent to advertise in newspapers can be attended to, and the law requiring advertisement fully complied with. But, as the distance from Washington increases, the practicability of obtaining consent lessens in respect to those wants which can be foreseen for a short period only, until at certain distances newspaper advertising for this class of wants becomes wholly impracticable, unless the more expensive mode of communication by telegraph is resorted to.

In order that the provisions of section 3709 may in some sort be complied with in this last class of cases, it has been found necessary to construe the word "advertising" in that section to mean other methods than *newspaper* advertising; and, accordingly, it is prescribed in orders that—

Advertising in newspapers is to be used when there is sufficient time. * * * But the law does not confine advertising solely to newspapers, and the Secretary of War is of opinion that invitations to the public to bid, given by handbills posted in public places, are as much advertising within the meaning of the law as insertion of notices in newspapers.

The combined effect of these laws and regulations is, in a large number of instances, to force the purchasing officers of the government at a distance from Washington to resort to what are known as open purchases, or what have hereinbefore been termed "informal contracts," the regulations in respect to which prescribe that—

When an exigency demands that purchases in open market be made, the purchasing officer will, if time permit, notify the principal dealers in the articles needed who may

be within his reach, and will request them to submit written sealed proposals for the sale of the supplies required. This notice may be given by handbills posted in public places, by circular letters addressed to the principal dealers, or by both these means combined.

Posters are used by the office of the Subsistence Department to a limited extent only. The greater amount of purchases in the Subsistence Department—aside from those where newspaper advertising is possible—are made by addressing circular letters to principal dealers in the localities where supplies are required.

The obvious policy of the law requiring advertising is to prevent undue formations of preferred classes of dealers with the government, and to place the government, as a buyer in the markets, upon the same footing as a private purchaser, and, by giving a knowledge of its wants a wide circulation, enable it to reap the advantages which active competition invariably secures. Newspaper advertising, besides informing wide areas of country of the wants of the government, has the advantage of presenting to the local public a knowledge of the public transactions occurring in its midst. The circulation of handbills among special dealers in a locality is to a certain extent a withholding of public information, and may be taken advantage of for the repression of competition wherever business combinations may be made by the dealers thus specially favored with notice. It is true that the same combinations might still occur were notice by newspapers given, but in such cases it would be in the face of the whole public who had been invited to compete, and no reproaches could be cast upon the government officer for any supposed partiality or for any lack on his part of making the wants of the government generally known. The very object of requiring advertisement at all appears to be the giving of wide *public* notice; and any method which makes the wants of the government known only to individuals would seem to be a departure from the spirit, if not the letter, of legislation upon the subject. This departure is the greater as the circle of individuals narrows; and in this view, any deviation from the widest public notice—which is afforded only by the newspapers—is a failure to give that notice which section 3709 appears to to require.

The reason for having resort to this limited method of advertising at stations remote from Washington has been shown to be the legislation embraced in section 3828 and the regulations that have been promulgated thereunder. This section and regulations, besides entailing considerable correspondence upon purchasing officers, the intermediate bureaus, and the War Department, preliminarily to newspaper advertising where the same is possible within the limits of time when the prospective wants of the government become known and when those wants are to be supplied, have the same effect of neutralizing to a serious degree, in remote localities, the salutary provision of section 3709, which requires advertisement in all cases where immediate delivery or performance is not required. This neutralization, as has been shown, results in the substitution of "handbills posted in public places," and the sending of circulars to "principal dealers," in place of newspaper advertising in those localities.

The defect of this section and the regulations thereunder, is, so far as the Subsistence Department is concerned, the rendering of newspaper advertising largely impracticable in distant purchasing localities, because there is not, in many cases, time in which to send from such localities, through the office of the Commissary-General to the War Department, copies of proposed advertisements for the purpose of solic-

iting permission to insert them in newspapers already designated by the War Department, and receive back permission in time to secure a sufficient number of publications before deliveries are to be made. The remedy for this defect can be applied in either one of two alternative ways, viz:

1. Either repeal section 3828, or at least exempt the Subsistence Department from its operation, and thus leave advertising by newspapers to be done freely under section 3709 (amended as hereinbefore suggested), and such suitable regulations as may be prescribed thereunder; or,

2. If "written authority" be deemed essential from the head of the department to regular purchasing officers before the latter can advertise in the newspapers officially designated for the purpose, then such written authority to be given in general, to each purchasing officer of the Subsistence Department, by a special letter, empowering him, under suitable regulations to be prescribed, to advertise in the newspapers upon the official list whenever the exigencies of service render it necessary under section 3709.

SUBSISTENCE STORE-HOUSES.

Frequent complaints have been received at this office of the character, capacity, and condition of store-rooms provided at posts for the Subsistence Department.

Subsistence stores should be carefully stored, and protected from the weather and the influence of extreme heat and cold, as far as practicable. The storage furnished for this purpose is now entirely under the control of another department. As has been stated in a report received at this office, "the Subsistence Department is the only one in the Army which seems to have no control over the plan or condition of the buildings used by it."

I am of the opinion that the interests of the service will be subserved, if it be provided by law or regulations that subsistence store-houses shall be constructed and kept in repair by the Subsistence Department, or, if by the Quartermaster's Department, that they shall be constructed upon plans prepared or approved by the Commissary-General of Subsistence, and such repairs shall be made as he may deem necessary for the safe-keeping of the stores.

SALES OF SUBSISTENCE STORES TO OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

By the Regulations of the Army of 1825 (paragraph 1153), it was provided that "at all posts established, or hereafter to be established, on the Sabine, Red River, Arkansas, Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and its waters, on the Upper Lakes, and the post of Saint Mark's in East Florida, assistant commissaries of subsistence may sell to officers such quantities of provisions as are required for their subsistence, charging them the contract price for the same, to which must be added cost of transportation." Similar authority for sales (extending, however, the quantities authorized to be sold to those required for officers' families) was continued in Regulations of 1834 and 1841, but in the Regulations of 1857 (paragraph 1089) the words "subsistence stores" were substituted for "provisions," and it was provided that such sales should be "at contract or cost prices, without including cost of transportation." These provisions were continued in the Regulations of 1861 and 1863.

During the rebellion, other than components of the ration were pur-

chased by officers of the Subsistence Department for issues to hospitals and sales to officers. The latter sales were, however, made, without any special authority of the War Department, at cost price, not including cost of transportation.

On the 14th of March, 1866, the following was addressed to the Commissary-General of Subsistence by the supervising commissary of subsistence then on duty in Saint Louis, Mo:

As there are many remote posts at which it will be impossible for officers to purchase groceries at reasonable prices, I have the honor to request that I may be authorized to purchase reasonable quantities of the articles usually required for the subsistence of an officer's family, to be sent to those remote posts.

This paper was referred by the Commissary-General of Subsistence to the honorable Secretary of War, "with the recommendation that the authority asked for * * * may be granted, and that the authority may be made general for those posts that are remote from markets, and where officers are mainly dependent upon the Subsistence Department for their own and families' supplies." This recommendation was approved by the honorable Secretary of War, and the following order upon the subject issued:

[General Order No. 20.]

PURCHASE OF GROCERIES FOR OFFICERS AT REMOTE STATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 13, 1866.

The Subsistence Department will purchase reasonable quantities of the articles usually required for the subsistence of an officer, and cause the same to be forwarded to posts and stations remote from markets, where officers are mainly dependent upon the Subsistence Department for supplies, or where they cannot purchase groceries at reasonable prices.

The sale of the stores herein authorized will be made under paragraph 1229 Revised Army Regulations.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

It will be observed by the latter clause of this order that the sales of the stores were to be made under the provisions of paragraph 1229 Revised Regulations, edition 1863; that is, they were to be sold at cost, not including cost of transportation.

By section 25 of the act approved July 28, 1866, the Subsistence Department was "authorized and required to furnish such articles as may, from time to time, be designated by the inspectors-general of the Army, and the same to be sold to officers and enlisted men at cost prices."

Stores authorized to be sold by this act, as well as those authorized by the regulations of the Army, were sold at cost prices, not including cost of transportation, until July 1, 1879.

By the act making appropriation for the subsistence of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, it was provided "that to the cost of all stores and other articles sold to officers and enlisted men, except tobacco, as provided for in section one thousand one hundred and forty-nine of the Revised Statutes, ten per centum shall be added to cover wastage, transportation and other incidental charges."

This percentage in addition to cost continued to be charged upon *all sales* to officers and enlisted men, until the commencement of the current fiscal year, but by the act making appropriation for subsistence of the Army for the current year it was provided "that subsistence supplies may be sold to companies, detachments, and hospitals, at cost prices, not including cost of transportation, upon the certificate of an

officer commanding a company or detachment, or in charge of a hospital, that the supplies are necessary for the exclusive use of such company, detachment, or hospital."

I recommend that it may be provided by law that all sales of subsistence supplies to officers and enlisted men shall be made at cost prices, not including cost of transportation, at all posts and issuing subsistence depots or in the field, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War, and that the cost price of each article shall be understood to be the invoiced price of the last lot of that article received; this should be fixed by law, no matter whether stores are sold at cost without adding cost of transportation or not, as it is extremely inconvenient, and in many cases impracticable, to ascertain and charge for stores the exact cost, when there are many lots of the same kind on hand costing different prices, while if the last invoiced price governed, a single price will be charged for all lots of stores of the same kind, and the price could be readily ascertained.

PURCHASE AND ISSUE OF TOBACCO.

Returns of provisions rendered for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, show that $223{,}861\frac{3}{16}$ pounds of chewing and $67{,}059\frac{5}{16}$ pounds of smoking tobacco were supplied during that year to officers and enlisted men.

Of the above quantities, the value of that supplied to enlisted men on tobacco returns received and forwarded to the Paymaster-General United States Army is $114,846.43. During the fiscal year there has been collected by the Pay Department and returned to the appropriation for subsistence of the Army, 1880, $96,446.92; collected and not yet returned to the appropriation, $18,471.32; deposited to credit of Treasurer of the United States and not yet carried to credit of the appropriation, 86 cents; returned in kind, 3 pounds, value $1.78.

Under existing laws, not exceeding one pound of tobacco per month can be sold to each enlisted man. A bill was introduced into the House of Representatives during the last session of Congress (H. R. 6179), increasing the amount to one pound and a half; this was favorably reported upon from the Military Committee of the House, and I recommend it through you to the favorable consideration of Congress.

A bill, of which the following is a copy, is now on the Calendar (H. R. 4395):

A bill to regulate the method of purchasing tobacco for the use of the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause all *contracts* for tobacco purchased for the use of the Army of the United States to be made in the city of Washington; *and for that object he shall annually cause proposals to furnish the Army with tobacco for the next year to be invited in New York, Baltimore, Saint Louis, Chicago, Quincy, Louisville, Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Danville, Durham, and Winston. These proposals to be received at the Commissary-General's Office and acted upon by designated officers of the Subsistence Department, under the supervision of the Commissary-General.*

I am of the opinion that tobacco can be as well and economically purchased by inviting proposals to be opened in New York, Chicago, and Saint Louis, as by receiving proposals only in Washington. In connection herewith attention is respectfully invited to the following extracts from a communication addressed by me to the honorable Secretary of War, dated March 12, 1880, in reply to a communication of Hon. J. M.

Johnston, United States House of Representatives, addressed to him under date of March 2, 1880:

Referring to the communication of Hon. J. E. Johnston, United States House of Representatives, addressed to you under date of March 2, 1880, requesting your views as to the bill which accompanied it, relating to the purchase of tobacco for the Army, and which letter was referred to this office for report, I have the honor to state as follows:

Tobacco is furnished to the enlisted men of the Army by virtue of authority contained in section 1149, Revised Statutes, which is as follows:

"Tobacco shall be furnished to the enlisted men by the commissaries of subsistence at cost prices, exclusive of the cost of transportation, in such quantities as they may require, not exceeding sixteen ounces per month."

It is purchased, as are the articles of the ration, by officers of the Subsistence Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War. (See section 1141, Revised Statutes.)

From 1865—when tobacco was first authorized to be purchased—to the last year, as a rule, proposals for tobacco had been received by the commissaries of subsistence at New York and Saint Louis, in which cities it is understood that most prominent tobacco manufacturers have agents; proposals had during the period been invited, and some purchases made in Louisville; but the tobacco furnished there did not give the same satisfaction as that purchased in New York or Saint Louis; hence the purchase in Louisville was discontinued.

Within the last year proposals have been invited and bids received at Chicago, Saint Louis, and New York. The two advertisements inviting proposals to be received in New York were published in the New York Commercial Advertiser, Evening Post, Daily Times, Tribune, and Shipping and Commercial List; one for 16 days and the other for 23 days. The advertisements of the commissaries in Chicago and Saint Louis were published in the Chicago Tribune, Quincy (Ills.) Daily Whig, Saint Louis Globe Democrat, and the Louisville, Ky.) Commercial, for nine, sixteen, and twenty days.

* * * * * * *

In each case, excepting the last purchase made in New York, the sample of tobacco, after having been examined by the officers who received the proposals, and by experts appointed by them, were sent to this office with the proposals, reports of the experts, and recommendation of the officers; the samples were then submitted to one or more experts by the Commissary-General; the experts were requested to make a written report as to the value and merits of each sample of tobacco. They were not informed of the name of the manufacturers unless it was so marked on the sample as not to be readily removed, nor of the prices bid. A private mark, known only to this office, was placed upon each plug of tobacco, and the reports made designated the tobacco by these marks. From the report received from the expert, the examination of the tobacco by the Commissary-General of Subsistence, and reports and recommendations made by the advertising commissaries and their experts, the Commissary-General decided to whom the award should be made, and is of the opinion that none but good tobacco has been contracted for during the last year, and if the inspectors who inspect the tobacco in the course of or after manufacture have performed their duty (and I have no reason to believe that they have not), none but good tobacco has been received. The great chance for fraud is in the manufacture and delivery of the tobacco not equal to the sample, which can only happen through fraud or neglect of duty on the part of inspectors.

To purchase only from reliable manufacturers is one safeguard against such fraud, and another is to employ only competent and reliable experts as inspectors, who are satisfied with the compensation which they receive from the government for their services and do not seek the position as a means of defrauding it.

I am of the opinion that no change in the law with reference to the purchase of tobacco is required. * * *

I know of no reason why a special law should be enacted with reference to the purchase of tobacco more than with reference to flour or pork.

As by existing laws tobacco can be purchased in the manner and at the place proposed by the bill, and the last contract was actually so made, I do not deem any special legislation upon the subject necessary.

SUPPLIES CONDEMNED, LOST, DESTROYED, ETC.

The value of supplies inspected and condemned during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, was	$17,255 41
From such of the above as was sold there was realized the sum of	4,030 11
Net loss on account of supplies condemned	13,225 30

The value of stores reported on returns as lost in transportation and no one found responsible therefor, and as extraordinary wastage, &c., was		$15,187 59
The value of stores lost in transportation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, where responsibility for the loss has been fixed, was		1,008 05
The amount collected and taken up on officers' accounts, or covered into the Treasury on above account, was	$386 29	
Collected and not yet covered in	102 55	
		488 84
Leaving a balance to be collected and accounted for of		519 21

Subsistence stores costing $2,631.34, and commissary property, $210.30, were destroyed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory, on the 8th of March, 1880, by the burning of the storehouse of the post commissary and quartermaster at that post. Stores to the value of $756.44 were lost or destroyed in the engagement with the Ute Indians on Milk River, in October, 1879.

Statement of supplies issued to Indians and transferred to Indian Department during fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

When issued.	Where issued.	To whom issued.	At whose request issued.	Refundment requested.	Stores.	Transportation.	Total.	Remarks.
July to Sept., 1879	Fort Keogh, Mont	Bannock Indian prisoners		Sept. 8, 27, and Nov. 18, 1879.	$424 67	$64 34	$489 01	Not paid for.
Sept., 1879	Fort Ellis, Mont	do		Nov. 20, 1879	121 20	12 12	133 32	Do.
Do	Fort Custer, Mont	do		Nov. 21, 1879	62 49	35 49	97 98	Do.
July, 1879, to Apr., 1880.	Fort Hall, Idaho	do		Nov. 21, 1879, to June 3, 1880.	130 76	10 97	141 73	Do.
Totals					739 12	122 92	862 04	
July to Dec., 1879	Boisé Barracks, Idaho	Weiser Indian prisoners		Sept. 19, 1879, to Feb. 7, 1880.	124 27	10 01	134 28	Do.
Dec., 1879	Fort Apache, Ariz	Apache Indian prisoners		Feb. 9, 1880	20 46	3 71	24 17	Do.
July to Sept., 1879	Fort Keogh, Mont	Cheyenne Indian prisoners		Sept. 8, 27, and Nov. 18, 1879.	1, 087 93	165 63	1, 253 56	Do.
Jan. and Feb., 1880	Fort Reno, Ind Ter	do	Indian Agent J. D. Miles, approved by Secretary of War.	Mar. 13 and Apr. 14, 1880.	13 56	3 74	17 30	
Totals					1, 101 49	169 37	1, 270 86	
July to Sept., 1879	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	Bannock and Pi-Ute Indian prisoners.		Oct. 18 and Dec. 13, 1879.	568 44	19 61	588 05	Do.
July to Oct., 1879	Fort Clark, Tex	Lipan Indian prisoners		Oct. 18, 28, and Dec. 9, 1879.	41 09½	5 52½	46 62	Do.
Do	Fort Stanton, N. Mex	Mescalero Apache Indian prisoners.		Oct. 23, Nov. 20, and Dec. 5, 1879.	112 87	27 72	140 59	Do.
Aug., 1879	Fort A. Lincoln, Dak	Sioux Indian prisoners		Oct. 25, 1879	99 29	31 61	130 90	Do.
Apr. to June, 1880	Fort Keogh, Mont	do	Interior Department	Request not made	1, 900 81	291 23	2, 192 04	Do.
Aug., 1879	In the field in Montana	Cheyenne, Bannock, and Sioux Indian prisoners.		Oct. 25, 1879	111 31	16 49	127 80	Do.
Sept. and Oct., 1879	In the field, Department of the Columbia.	Sheep Eater Indian prisoners.		Jan. 8 and 28, 1880	268 86	120 77	389 63	Do.
Oct. to Dec., 1879	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	do		Dec. 13, 1879, Jan. 29, Feb. 10, 1880.	355 97	10 10	366 07	Do.
Jan. to June, 1880	do	do		Request not made	959 60	31 00	990 60	Do.
Totals					1, 584 43	161 87	1, 746 30	
July, 1879	Fort Benton, Mont	Nez Percé Indian prisoners		Dec. 3, 1879	52 60	18 87	71 47	Do.
Aug., 1879	Fort Leavenworth, Kans	do		Oct. 21, 1879	14 06		14 06	Do.
Total					66 66	18 87	85 53	

Statement of supplies issued to Indians and transferred to Indian Department, &c.—Continued.

When issued.	Where issued.	To whom issued.	At whose request issued.	Refundment requested.	Stores.	Transportation.	Total.	Remarks.
Oct., 1879	Fort Elliott, Tex	Quennat's band of Comanche Indians.	Post commander, approved by department commander.	Dec. 24, 1879	$140 23	$34 61	$174 84	Not paid for.
Sept., 1879	Fort Custer, Mont	Destitute Gros Ventres Indians.	Commanding officer, approved by Secretary of War.	Oct. 23, 1879	103 74	73 75	177 49	Do.
Oct., 1879	do	do	do	Dec. 6, 1879	15 18	15 40	30 58	Paid for Jan. 9, 1880.
Sept., 1879, to Mar., 1880.	Hackberry, Ariz	Destitute Hualpai Indians.	Interior Department, approved by Secretary of War.	Jan. 7 to May 4, 1880	11, 860 36	487 67	12, 348 03	Paid for.
Apr., 1880	Fort Mojave, Ariz	Destitute Mojave Indians	do	June 4, 1880	724 50	275 50	1, 000 00	Paid for July 15. 1880.
Mar. to May, 1880	Fort Yuma, Cal	Destitute Yuma Indians	do	May 18 and 26, and June 19, 1880.	663 54		663 54	Paid for.
June, 1880	do	do	do	Aug. 3, 1880	150 50		150 50	Not paid for.
Totals					814 04		814 04	
Oct., 1879	Carlisle Barracks, Pa	Lieut. R. H. Pratt, Tenth Cavalry.	Commanding officer, approved by Secretary of War.	Nov. 13 and Dec. 4, 1879	232 23		232 23	Do.
Mar., 1880	Fort Benton, Mont	Destitute Piegan Indians	Commanding general Department of Dakota, approved by Secretary War.	June 2, 1880	58 44	6 05	64 49	Do.
Apr., 1880	Fort Ellis, Mont	do	do	Aug. 25, 1880	376 51	37 65	414 16	Do.
May, 1880	En route to Blackfeet Agency, Mont.	do	do	Aug. 13, 1880	467 54	3 50	471 04	Do.
Totals					902 49	47 20	949 69	
May, 1880	In the field in Arizona	Chimejuevi Indian prisoners	Commanding officer, district of the Colorado, Ariz.	Request not made	417 48	167 84	585 32	Do.
Totals					21, 680 49½	1, 980 90½	23, 661 40	
Total paid for by Indian Department.					13, 263 58	778 57	14, 042 15	
Total not paid for by Indian Department.					8, 416 91½	1, 202 33½	9, 619 25	

Of the supplies not paid for, the sum of $150.50 is for stores issued at the request of the Indian Department to destitute Yuma Indians in the month of June, 1880; $232.23 for subsistence supplies transported to Lieut. R. H. Pratt, Tenth Cavalry, for the Indian school at Carlisle; $177.49 for subsistence supplies furnished destitute Gros Ventres Indians in September, 1879; and $949.69 for subsistence supplies furnished destitute Piegan Indians in March, April and May, 1880. The remainder of the supplies not paid for was issued to Indian prisoners.

The issues to Sioux Indian prisoners at Fort Keogh from April to June, 1880, both inclusive, were made with the approval of the honorable Secretary of War, upon the request of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, that the Sioux from the British Possessions on this side of the line should be permitted to surrender to the military authorities at the various posts in Dakota and elsewhere; that they should be fed until such time as other arrangements could be made for their maintenance.

The authority of the Secretary of War for such issues did not look to the continued subsistence of these Indians by the Subsistence Department, but that arrangements should be made during the then session of Congress to enable the proper department to feed them; and I am of the opinion that the issues should now be discontinued and the Indians turned over to the Indian Department to be fed.

The value of the stores issued to Indian prisoners of war during fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and not included in above detailed statement, was $1,517.03.

The value of the stores issued to friendly and destitute Indians visiting posts during fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, was $3,578.86.

ILLUMINANTS FOR THE ARMY.

The issues of oil for exterior illumination at the various posts under the provisions of General Orders No. 17, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1870, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, amount to 7,348 gallons.

The amount expended at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for gas for above purposes was $356.95.

Issues of oil and candles for lighting evening schools, post libraries, reading rooms, and chapels have been made under the provisions of par. 13, General Orders No. 24, and par. 2, General Orders No. 84, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1878, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, to the extent of 1,037½ gallons of oil and 14,732 pounds of candles.

An expenditure of $41 has also been made for gas for above purposes at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

In my last annual report I stated, "It is understood that the board" (which had been convened in accordance with my recommendations) "is making an exhaustive investigation of the subject referred to, and I trust that the result will be reached, at an early date, of lighting company quarters in such a manner as to secure the end sought by me in making my recommendation for the appointment of a board."

The board on the 20th of November, 1879, submitted a report recommending "that kerosene with a flash point of not less than 135° F. * * * be adopted for purpose of general illumination in the Army," and "that the Subsistence Department furnish the oil, lamps, lanterns, &c., requisite for the light recommended."

This report was received at this office with the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General of the Army, that the Quartermaster's Depart-

ment should furnish the lamps, &c., and the Subsistence Department the kerosene oil.

On the 17th of July, 1880, the report and accompanying papers were returned by me to the honorable Secretary of War with a report from which the following is an extract:

I have retained the report and papers with a view of ascertaining whether it would be consistent with a due regard to economy and proper care of subsistence supplies for me to recommend that kerosene oil be furnished by the Subsistence Department, if it should be adopted for the purpose of general illumination in the Army as has been recommended by the board, which recommendation has been concurred in by the Quartermaster-General.

With this view, I addressed to the purchasing commissaries in New York, Boston, Cincinnati, and Chicago, a circular letter requesting them to "ascertain and report to this office, at their earliest convenience, if coal oils of any kind are, as a rule, kept on hand for sale by the large dealers in groceries in those cities; and, if they are, whether or not they are kept in same building or room or transported in cars or other vehicles with ordinary groceries; if any are so kept and transported, to report the kinds and if any of them are odorless."

After a perusal of the replies and conferences with dealers in groceries, I do not feel warranted in recommending that kerosene oil shall be purchased and kept on hand by the Subsistence Department.

I regret to be compelled to arrive at this conclusion, as I had desired that the Subsistence Department should aid in affording proper illuminants for the Army, but if it should be decided that kerosene oil shall be adopted for the purpose of general illumination in the Army, I must recommend that it shall not be purchased, kept, sold, or issued by the Subsistence Department.

* * * * * * *

In my indorsement (fourth), of May 8, 1879, in which I recommended that a board be convened "for the purpose of fully examining and reporting upon the subject of lighting company quarters with oil," I stated that "no product of coal-oil which I have ever seen should be purchased by the Subsistence Department for illuminating purposes, for the reason that if transported or stored with subsistence supplies some of the more delicate stores will become impregnated with the odor and taste of the oil; hence I do not think any experiments should be made with any such oil, unless one entirely odorless can be procured; if such can be, experiments might be made."

While for the reasons above given I did not deem it proper for me to recommend that kerosene oil should be purchased, kept on hand, or issued by the Subsistence Department, I am pleased to learn, as I have unofficially, that it has been decided that it shall be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, and that the end I had in view in making my recommendations for the appointment of a board will probably be accomplished.

ISSUES TO DESTITUTE CITIZENS.

By joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, approved May 4, 1880, the Secretary of War was authorized and empowered to send four thousand rations to Macon, Miss., for the use of sufferers made destitute by the cyclone of April 25. On the 5th of May, these stores of the value of $514.94 were turned over by Maj. M. P. Small, commissary of subsistence, in Chicago, Ill., to the quartermaster's department in that city, for transportation to Robt. C. Petty, H. L. Ingraham, M. Hilburg, the relief committee in that city, and by them duly received and distributed.

In May, 1880, bacon and corn-meal to the value of $86.93 were issued by order of the commanding officer of Fort Clark, Texas, to citizens of Bracket, Tex., left destitute by a storm at that place. This issue was subsequently approved by the honorable Secretary of War.

In addition to the above issues, 3,022 rations were issued to destitute citizens at various posts, the issues being as a rule made by order of post commanders upon their own responsibility, they relying upon the circumstances in each case stated in the order for the issue, that the

Secretary of War will approve them; if not so approved, the cost of the stores are charged to the officer ordering the issue.

The following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army indicates the views of the War Department on the subject.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 30, 1873.

SIR: Referring to your indorsements of the 26th ultimo and 7th instant, forwarding communications from the commanding officers of Forts Garland, Colo., and McPherson, Nebr., on the subject of issuing rations to destitute persons at frontier posts, I have the honor to communicate for the information and guidance of those concerned the following views of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, which are approved by the Secretary of War:

"The current appropriations for the subsistence of the Army are so closely cut down to the actual wants of the Army that there is no margin for the exercise of liberality in the issue of subsistence stores to those for whom there is no provision of law.

"All such applications for issues must of necessity be declined, except in those overruling demands of humanity where starvation or extreme suffering shall move the commanding officer to assume the responsibility to make limited issues—he trusting to the circumstances, to be fully stated in his order for the issue, that the Secretary of War will sustain his action. It is not deemed that any executive authority can, in advance of occurrence of the special occasions of necessity, properly give orders for or regulate such issues, as this would transcend the provisions of law."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

To the COMMANDING GENERAL,
Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

Issues of 2,505 rations have been made to citizen prisoners confined at military posts.

"ACTING COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE" AND "ACTING ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE."

The organization of the Subsistence Department was fixed by the sixteenth section of the act entitled "An act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," approved July 28, 1866, and all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of the act were repealed by the thirty-eighth section.

Among the laws so repealed was that portion of the act of March 2, 1821 (section 8), which authorized as many assistant commissaries of subsistence, not exceeding 50, as the service might require, to be taken from the lieutenants of the line.

The appointment of officers as "assistant commissaries of subsistence" was not provided for by the act of July 28, 1866, and no law has since been passed authorizing such appointments.

Section 1261 Revised Statutes, however, which fixes the pay of officers of the Army, allows to an "acting assistant commissary one hundred dollars a year in addition to pay of his rank," thus granting a compensation to an "*acting* assistant," while an "assistant" commissary is unknown to the law. "Acting assistant commissaries," indeed, are nowhere mentioned in the law, except in section 1261 above referred to, under which officers of the line, &c., in the performance of subsistence duty in connection with troops, have been allowed the $100 per year.

The Commissary-General of Subsistence, in his annual report of October 19, 1867, expressed the opinion that "it is very desirable that this grade of subsistence officers (viz, assistant commissaries of subsistence) be restored to the service." In this opinion I concur, and would respectfully recommend that Congress be requested to authorize the Secretary

of War to appoint from the grade of lieutenant, on the recommendation of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, as many "assistant commissaries of subsistence" as the service may require, not exceeding 50; such officers, while performing duty as assistant commissaries of subsistence, to be paid $10 per month, in addition to the pay of their rank, and to hold their appointments until canceled by order of the Secretary of War, or by their promotion to the grade of captain. I would also recommend that it be provided by law that where there is no assistant commissary at any garrisoned post, or with any command, the commanding officer thereof may detail an officer to act as assistant commissary for the post or command, who, if a lieutenant, shall be entitled, while performing said duty, to the pay of an assistant commissary of subsistence; and that officers making such details shall forthwith report them to the Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Compensation for performance of the duty of assistant commissaries is thus limited to lieutenants by my recommendation, because if allowed to mounted officers of the rank of captain, or to higher grades, the aggregate pay of such individual officers would exceed that of the individual officers of the Subsistence Department of corresponding grades, which, I think, should not be allowed.

COMMISSARY-SERGEANTS.

The number of commissary-sergeants for the pay of whom an appropriation was made during the last fiscal year was but 147, while the number authorized by law is "not to exceed one for each military post or place of deposit of subsistence supplies." In the appropriation for the current year the number for whose payment appropriation is made is not limited by special appropriation, only by the general proviso that the number of enlisted men shall not exceed 25,000. This I consider preferable to limiting the number specially by appropriation, as the number required must depend upon the exigencies of the service.

As a rule, the sergeants in service have performed their duties with zeal, ability, and honesty, but I regret to state that two or three have improperly disposed of some of the subsistence supplies which it was their duty under the law to receive and preserve under the direction of the proper officers of the Subsistence Department.

From a careful examination of all the facts submitted to this office in the cases referred to, I am of the opinion that most if not all of the losses might have been prevented had not the officers responsible for the supplies virtually abdicated their duties and remitted them into the hands of the commissary-sergeants. The responsibility for such losses rests with the officers who neglected their duties, and they will be held to a strict accountability for the losses resulting from such neglect.

While by General Orders No. 115, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1879, it was provided that "commissary-sergeants are to be considered as belonging to the non-commissioned staff of the post, and will rank with ordnance-sergeants according to the date of their warrants," from reports received at this office it appears that quarters are not assigned to them in accordance with their rank and the importance of their positions. I urgently recommend that an order be issued requiring commanding officers to assign to the commissary-sergeants at their posts appropriate quarters and in accordance with their rank. The position of commissary-sergeant is one of the most important held by enlisted men of the Army, and those who fill the position should be treated with the consideration which their rank and

the importance of their position warrants and the best interests of the service require.

It is sometimes found that enlisted men who have been recommended for, and appointed to, the position of commissary-sergeant are not suited for the position, although entirely capable of performing the duty of sergeants of the line, from which they have been promoted. There is no authority of law to return such men to the line, and they must remain in their positions as commissary-sergeants until the expiration of their enlistment or be discharged the service. To retain them in service as commissary-sergeants is not just to the government, while to discharge them from service before the expiration of their re-enlistment is hardly just to the sergeants. I therefore recommend the passage of an act authorizing the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Commissary-General, to reduce to the ranks and assign to companies of the line such commissary-sergeants as may be found incapable of properly performing the duties of commissary-sergeant, but whose general reputation as to character and qualifications warrant the belief that they are fitted to perform the duties of the positions from which they were appointed, viz, "sergeants of the line."

ARMY COOKING.

Since my last annual report, fifteen hundred copies of the "Manual for Army Cooks," compiled from the report of a board of officers appointed upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General and Commissary-General of Subsistence, by General Orders No. 117, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1877, have been printed, and a copy sent to each company in the Army. This manual has met with a very favorable reception, and I respectfully recommend that Congress be requested to appropriate $1,000 for the purpose of printing for distribution to the Army and militia a further supply of the manual.

I invite the attention of the honorable Secretary of War to the following extract from my last annual report, and urgently recommend that the attention of Congress may be invited to the subject, as one of the utmost importance, both in an economical and sanitary point of view:

ARMY COOKS AND BAKERS.

On the 8th of November, 1876, I stated, in a communication to the honorable Secretary of War:

"I am of the opinion that the efficiency of the Army would be materially increased, and desertions lessened, were a cook enlisted for each company with extra pay, say $4 in excess of the pay of a private, and schools for the instruction of cooks established at the recruiting depots at Fort Columbus, N. Y., and Columbus Barracks, Ohio."

In my annual report for the year 1876, I stated:

"I also think that bakers should be specially enlisted, paid extra-duty pay, say $4 per month, and assigned to posts as commissary-sergeants. I recommend that should schools for cooks be established at recruiting depots, bakers should also be instructed at the same schools."

I again invite the attention of the honorable Secretary of War to this subject in connection with the following extract from the report of the board on Army cooking, convened by General Orders No. 117, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1877:

"The Army needs the enlistment of men who have an aptitude for cooking, and the establishment of a school for their education in the economy of the kitchen. * * *

"Extra compensation is allowed to enlisted men when on duty as mechanics, artisans, and laborers when performing such work, but none to the company cook, whose duty, if conscientiously done, is the most onerous performed by the enlisted men. Eight hours is the time fixed for the labor of the extra-duty men, who are rated and paid as such. The duties of the competent and conscientious company cook commence

two hours before reveille, and frequently are not concluded before tattoo. The wear and tear of the clothes of a company cook is double that of any enlisted man in the same company, yet the cook receives no extra compensation therefor, whilst the carpenter, blacksmith, or laborer detailed from the same company does.

"An important aid to good soldiering is good cooking. This cannot be obtained without good cooks, and good cooks cannot be obtained without education and adequate compensation. If one company cook, while actually performing duty as such, was allowed 50 per cent. advance on his clothing allowance, and a monetary compensation of 30 per cent. per day, to be paid either from the Subsistence Department or the Quartermaster's Department, a class of men would be secured to the Army who would economically use the ration, cook it acceptably, and be anxious to retain his position for the extra compensation it brings, whilst at present he is only glad to be relieved from kitchen duty for lighter work."

I respectfully urge the Secretary of War to invite the attention of Congress to this subject, believing the subject one of the utmost importance in connection with the health, comfort, and efficiency of the enlisted men of the Army.

In connection with the subject of Army cooking, it is suggested that at the annual encampments of the State militia it would be well if the troops were furnished with the Army ration by the States, and it cooked for the companies by men detailed from the companies for the purpose. This might be done by the assistance and under the supervision of Army cooks from the Army cooking schools, should such be established and the State authorities so desire.

The importance to volunteers of a knowledge of cooking the Army ration, and accustoming themselves to its use, will be appreciated by those who have had experience with volunteers during their first service in the field.

At some if not all the encampments of State militia the food of the troops is furnished by caterers specially employed for the purpose; any articles of diet are allowed, and the cost in some cases is stated to have been $1.50 per day, while the cost of the Army ration is less than 20 cents. Disregarding, however, the cost of the food, I consider it a matter of great importance that militia in camps of instruction should learn what the Army ration is, and how it should be cooked and served, especially in the field.

SUBSISTENCE OF RECRUITING PARTIES AND RECRUITS.

Accounts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, show a disbursement of $24,612.11 for the subsistence of recruiting parties and recruits; the number of rations paid for being 51,325, and the average cost per ration 47.953 cents.

ACCOUNTS AND RETURNS.

There were received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, from 468 officers performing duty in the Subsistence Department, the following accounts and returns, viz:

Accounts-current	2,607
Returns of provisions	2,246
Returns of commissary property	856
Total received	5,709

During the same period there were examined in this office, and forwarded to the Third Auditor (the returns for file and the accounts current for final settlement), the following:

Accounts-current	2,507 accompanied by	34,205 vouchers.
Returns of provisions	2,150 accompanied by	29,086 vouchers.
Returns of commissary property	842 accompanied by	2,537 vouchers.
Total	5,499 accompanied by	65,828 vouchers.

In addition to the above, returns of official postage-stamps to the number of 714, accompanied by 2,335 vouchers, have been examined and filed.

The necessity for an increase of clerical force in the accounts and returns branch of this office will be evident from an examination of the above.

In connection with the above, there were 4,774 letters written and 1,121 referred by endorsement, and 611 papers copied.

CLAIMS.

Act of July 4, 1864 (*Section* 300 *B, Revised Statutes*).—At the commencement of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, there were on file in this office, awaiting examination, 1,066 claims under the third section of the act of July 4, 1864, and the acts and joint resolutions supplementary to said act, and during the year 1,134 more were received, making in all 2,200 to be acted upon. Formal decisions were rendered during this period in 89 cases of this class of claims. Of these 45, amounting to $9,453.72, were allowed and recommended to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for payment, and 44, amounting to $39,619.19, were rejected. The number decided embraced 22 cases re-examined upon additional evidence, of which 13 were allowed and 9 again rejected.

Joint resolution of July 25, 1866, *and third section of act of March* 2, 1867.—At the commencement of the fiscal year there were on file in this office 1,531 claims for commutation of rations to Union soldiers while held as prisoners of war, and during the year 1,998 claims were received, making a total of 3,529 claims of this class for examination. Of these 1,341 were not reached for examination; 1,303 were partially examined; 885 examined and decided, of which 629 were rejected, and 256, amounting to $8,789.13, were allowed and recommended to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for payment.

Miscellaneous claims.—In addition to claims under the above mentioned special acts of Congress, 389 miscellaneous claims, amounting to $15,181,35, were received during the year, of which 73, amounting to $3,856.73, were recommended for payment; 79, amounting to $5,279.78, were rejected; 180, amounting to $2,868.27, were partially examined, and 57, amounting to $2,405.24 (estimated), were not reached for examination. At the commencement of the fiscal year 405 old claims were on hand for examination, of which 70 cases were completed and allowed in the sum of $1,763.03, and 20, amounting to $396.39, rejected. Of rejected (old) claims of this class, 20 were re-examined upon additional evidence, 10 of which, amounting, to $369.50 were allowed, and 10, amounting to $213.62, again rejected.

Letters and indorsements.—In connection with the three classes of claims above mentioned, besides making briefs of the evidence and extended examinations of official records and reports, 7,213 letters and indorsements were written.

The further presentation of claims under the act of July 4, 1864 (sec. 300 B, Rev. Stat.), after January 1, 1880, was barred by the third section of the act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat., 650). The wisdom of this legislation, after the lapse of so long a period since the war, cannot be questioned. Some further legislation in respect to the settlement of the pending claims of this class now seems necessary, by operation of which the right of claimants to a rehearing of their cases in this office shall at some time cease and be determined. There is at present no limitation, either by law or regulations, which hinders or estops claim-

ants from pressing upon the Commissary-General, upon the strength of new papers filed for the purpose, or upon the probative force of old ones, the reconsideration of claims, whenever, and as often as, they may be unfavorably decided by himself or may have been disallowed by his predecessors. Existing laws do not empower him to terminate further proceedings in claims which, after reasonable opportunities given to claimants, and careful examination by him, are not found to merit his recommendation to the accounting officers of the Treasury for settlement.

I, therefore, respectfully recommend that, if the examination of this class of claims is to be continued in the hands of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, Congress may be requested either to set some future day for the termination of all action by this office on claims of this class or to provide by law that no claim under section 300 B, Revised Statutes, shall be taken up for formal examination by the Commissary-General of Subsistence until after notice from claimant that the same is ready for such examination, or, if such notice is not received, the giving of sixty days' notice to claimants by the Commissary-General, and that upon being once formally examined, and disallowed by the Commissary-General, after notice, such claim shall not again be opened or heard by him.

Touching the general subject of this class of claims, however, I hereby renew my recommendation that their examination may be transferred to some other tribunal to be established for the purpose. As stated in my annual report for 1876—

> The task originally very difficult, of investigating and deciding these cases with equity and justice becomes daily more so from the passing away by deaths and removals, and from the imperfect memories, after lapse of so long a period, of so many officers and others alleged to have taken or received the stores or to have knowledge of them, * * * while these very difficulties but add security, if not increased facilities, to the prosecution of fraudulent claims, * * * and a proper examination of them requires more time and attention than the Commissary-General is able to give them, without neglecting other and, in my opinion, more important duties appertaining to the Subsistence Department, and he should be relieved from this duty.

CLERICAL AND OTHER FORCE IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

There are now employed in this office, in addition to the clerks, assistant messenger, laborers, and watchmen, specially provided by law, five enlisted men as clerks, one assistant messenger, and one laborer. The experience of the past three years has demonstrated that this force is not sufficient to meet the demands of the public service. I deem it my duty, therefore, to particularly invite the attention of the Secretary of War, and through him the attention of Congress, to the matter, and to urge a reorganization and temporary increase of the force.

During the last fiscal year 2,607 accounts-current and 2,246 returns of provisions were received at this office, but it was found impracticable to examine for settlement more than 2,507 of the former and 2,150 of the latter. At the rate at which it has been found practicable, for the past three years, to examine the claims presented under the act of July 4, 1864, the examination of those now on file, conducted in connection with other classes of claims and the ordinary current work of that branch, cannot, with the clerical force now available, be completed much before the end of the present century.

For these reasons, therefore, I recommend that Congress may be urgently requested to allow for this office the following number and grade

of employés, in lieu of the numbers and grades now authorized and employed, viz: One chief clerk; 2 clerks class 4; 4 clerks class 3; 5 clerks class 2; 12 clerks class 1; 5 clerks class $1,000 (temporary); 1 messenger; 1 assistant messenger; 2 watchmen; 2 laborers. This force is absolutely required to perform the ordinary duties of the office, the five temporary clerks at $1,000 being required in connection with the examination of claims (now greatly in arrears), and to be retained only until such time as those claims are so far reduced in number as to be within the capacity of the regular force.

This reorganization of office *personnel* contemplates the discontinuance of the use of enlisted men as now resorted to. I believe that the necessary force should all be civilians, and that no part of the appropriations for the support of the Army should be devoted to the payment of enlisted men for the performance of duties that are wholly of a civil nature.

Justice to officers whose accounts and to claimants whose claims are to be examined imperatively demands that the clerical force in this office should be increased. The importance of the duties, the amount of labor performed, and the inadequacy of the pay now allowed render it an act of duty upon my part to recommend, as I have done above, that the clerical force permanently authorized shall be the same in numbers and compensation as was fixed in 1874, and continued in 1875 and 1876.

DUTIES AND STATIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The duties and stations of officers of the Subsistence Department on the 1st of October, 1880, will appear from the roster hereto appended.

During the year the officers of the department have, as a rule, been actively and efficiently employed. The chief commissary of subsistence of the Military Division of the Missouri, Lieut. Col. M. D. L. Simpson, has visited the principal depots in the Military Division of the Missouri, since his assignment to duty in that division, November 1, 1879, and the chief commissary of subsistence Department of Dakota, Maj. M. R. Morgan, has during the present summer visited the posts in that department in Montana, Forts Abraham Lincoln, Buford, and Stevenson; and Capt. T. Wilson, chief commissary of subsistence Department of the Platte, a portion of the posts in that department.

The outbreak of the Utes and Victoria's and other bands of Indians has devolved upon the chief commissary of subsistence of the Department of the Missouri, Maj. George Bell, and the chief commissary of subsistence of the Department of the Platte, Capt. Thomas Wilson, unusually important duties, which have been performed in the most satisfactory manner.

In his annual report Major Bell speaks in the highest terms of the good judgment, energy, and efficiency displayed by Capt. C. A. Woodruff, commissary of subsistence, in the management of subsistence affairs in New Mexico, and Captain Wilson in his annual report makes special mention of the valuable services rendered by Capt. W. H. Nash, commissary of subsistence at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.; Capt. F. F. Whitehead, commissary of subsistence at White River, Colo.; and Lieut. J. J. O'Brien, Fourth Infantry, acting assistant commissary of subsistence, at Rawlins, Wyo.

On the 16th of June, 1880, Capt. Charles McClure, commissary of subsistence, was, upon my recommendation, instructed by the Secretary of War to proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, for the purpose of attending the

Millers' International Exhibition, and carefully examining the flour and mills on exhibition, and ascertaining the process of the manufacture of flour in all its details, so far as they were shown, and to make a detailed report of the result of his examination to the Commissary-General of Subsistence. The duty thus devolved upon Captain McClure was satisfactorily performed, and a detailed report of his observations submitted to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MACFEELY,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

Roster of the Subsistence Department, United States Army, October 9, 1880.

Name and rank in the department.	Rank by brevet.	Duty and station.
COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.		
Brigadier-General.		
Robert Macfeely		Commissary-General of Subsistence.—Washington, D. C.
ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.		
Colonels.		
Charles L. Kilburn	Bvt. Brig. General, March 13, 1865.	Chief C. S., Mil. Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California.—Presidio of San Francisco, San Francisco, Cal.
Marcus D. L. Simpson	Bvt. Maj. General, March 13, 1865.	Chief C. S., Mil. Div. of the Missouri.—Chicago, Ill.
Lieutenant-Colonels.		
Henry F. Clarke	Bvt. Maj. General, March 13, 1865.	Chief C. S., Mil. Div. of the Atlantic and Dept. of the East.—Governor's Island, New York, N. Y.
William W. Burns	Bvt. Brig. General, March 13, 1865.	Purchasing and Depot C. S. at Baltimore, Md.
Amos Beckwith	Bvt. Maj. General, March 13, 1865.	Purchasing and Depot C. S. at Saint Louis, Mo.
COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.		
Majors.		
Beekman Du Barry	Bvt. Colonel, March 13, 1865.	Treasurer of the U. S. Military Academy, and Quartermaster and Commissary of the battalion of Cadets, and Disbursing Officer of the Military Academy.—West Point, N. Y.
Thomas J. Haines	Bvt. Brig. General, March 13, 1865.	First Assistant to the Commissary-General of Subsistence.—Washington, D. C.
George Bell	Bvt. Brig. General, April 9, 1865.	Chief C. S., Dept. of the Missouri, and Purchasing and Depot C. S. at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
Michael R. Morgan	Bvt. Brig. General, April 9, 1865.	Chief C. S., Dept. of Dakota, and Purchasing and Depot C. S. at Saint Paul, Minn.
John P. Hawkins	Bvt. Maj. General, March 13, 1865.	Purchasing and Depot C. S. at New York City, N. Y.
Michael P. Small	Bvt. Brig. General, April 9, 1865.	Purchasing and Depot C. S. at Chicago, Ill.
Thomas C. Sullivan	Bvt. Lieut. Colonel, March 13, 1865.	Chief C. S., Dept. of the Columbia, and Purchasing C. S. at Portland, Oreg.—Under orders for duty as Purchasing and Depot C. S. at San Francisco, Cal.
John W. Barriger	Bvt. Brig. General, March 13, 1865.	Chief C. S., Dept. of the South, and Purchasing C. S. at Cincinnati, Ohio.—Address, Newport Barracks, Newport, Ky.
Captains.		
Thomas Wilson	Bvt. Brig. General, March 13, 1865.	Chief C. S., Dept. of the Platte, and Purchasing and Depot C. S. at Omaha, Nebr.
William H. Bell	Bvt. Major, March 13, 1865.	Purchasing and Depot C. S. at Washington, D. C.

Roster of the Subsistence Department, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank in the department.	Rank by brevet.	Duty and station.
COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE—Continued.		
Captains—Continued.		
Jeremiah H. Gilman	Bvt. Lieut. Colonel, Dec. 31, 1862.	Assistant to the Commissary-General of Subsistence.—Washington, D. C.
Samuel T. Cushing	Bvt. Major, March 13, 1865.	Purchasing and Depot C. S. at San Francisco, Cal.—Under order for duty as Chief C. S., Dept. of the Columbia, and Purchasing and Depot C. S. at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
William A. Elderkin	Bvt. Major, March 13, 1865.	Purchasing and Depot C. S. at Cheyenne, Wyo.
Charles B. Penrose	Bvt. Lieut. Colonel, Nov. 11, 1867.	Chief C. S., Dept. of Texas, and Purchasing and Depot C. S. at San Antonio, Tex.
William H. Nash	Bvt. Major, Nov. 17, 1865.	Purchasing and Depot C. S. at Boston, Mass.
Charles P. Eagan	.....	Chief C. S., Dept. of Arizona, Prescott, Ariz.
Fred. F. Whitehead	Bvt. Major, March 2, 1867.	Purchasing and Depot C. S. at New Orleans, La.
John F. Weston	.....	Purchasing and Depot C. S. at Helena, Mont.
Charles A. Woodruff	.....	Chief C. S., District of New Mexico, and Post C. S. at Fort Marcy, New Mexico.—Santa Fé, N. M.
John J. Clague	.....	Depot C. S. at Yankton, Dak.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., October 9, 1880.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

REPORT

OF

THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 1, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of finances and general transactions of the Medical Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Appropriation for the Medical and Hospital Department, 1877, and prior years—(Deficiency appropriation).		
Appropriated by act of June 16, 1880		$1,029 46
Balance June 30, 1880		1,029 46
Medical and Hospital Department, 1877.		
Balance from previous fiscal year		13 41
Carried to surplus fund		13 41
Medical and Hospital Department, 1878.		
Balance from previous fiscal year		12,165 17
Disbursed during the year	$822 40	
Carried to surplus fund	9,921 18	
		10,743 58
Balance June 30, 1880		1,421 59
Medical and Hospital Department, 1879.		
Balance from previous fiscal year		71,909 97
Refunded during the year		5,315 78
		77,225 75
Disbursed during the year		77,130 53
Balance June 30, 1880		95 22
Medical and Hospital Department, 1880.		
Appropriated by act of June 23, 1879		200,000 00
Refunded during the year		24,096 11
Received during the year for property lost		335 86
		224,431 97
Disbursed during the year		177,180 35
Balance June 30, 1880		47,251 62

The entire amount of this balance will be required in fulfilling contracts made prior to June 30, 1880.

Artificial limbs, 1877.		
Balance from previous fiscal year		$3,602 90
From transfer account		244 03
		3,846 93
Disbursed during the year		370 03
Balance June 30, 1880		3,476 90

Artificial limbs, 1878.	
Balance from previous fiscal year	$2,131 57
Disbursed during the year	203 80
Balance June 30, 1880	1,927 77
Artificial limbs, 1879.	
Balance from previous fiscal year	34,047 00
Disbursed during the year	3,125 73
Balance June 30, 1880	30,921 27
Artificial limbs, 1880.	
Appropriated by act of March 3, 1879	100,000 00
Disbursed during the year	37,209 56
Balance June 30, 1880	62,790 44
Appliances for disabled soldiers, 1878.	
Balance from previous fiscal year	2,836 00
Carried to the surplus fund	2,836 00
Appliances for disabled soldiers, 1879.	
Balance from previous fiscal year	2,908 00
Disbursed during the year	21 00
Balance June 30, 1880	2,887 00
Appliances for disabled soldiers, 1880.	
Appropriated by act of March 3, 1879	1,000 00
Disbursed during the year	210 00
Balance June 30, 1880	790 00
Medical and Surgical History.	
Balance from previous fiscal year	19,871 65
Disbursed during the year	3,518 60
Balance June 30, 1880	16,353 05
Museum and Library, 1879.	
Balance from previous fiscal year	715 52
Disbursed during the year	715 52
Museum and Library, 1880.	
Appropriated by act of June 23, 1879	10,000 00
Disbursed during the year	9,174 20
*Balance June 30, 1880	825 80
Expended in providing trusses for ruptured soldiers, seamen, and marines, under the act approved May 28, 1872, extended by the act of March 3, 1879	7,323 65

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND APPLIANCES.

There were furnished during the fiscal year, in kind, trusses, 829; artificial legs, 24; arms, 4; appliance for disabled leg, 1: by commutation, legs, 84; arms, 144; hands, 3; feet, 6; appliances for legs, 166; for arms, 295.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

The total amount expended during the fiscal year for medical and hospital supplies alone was $120,902.65, while the cost of the medical and hospital supplies actually issued during the year was $175,684.62. It will thus be seen that had it not been for the fact that the Medical Department had on hand a surplus stock of certain supplies left over from the war, the amount appropriated by act of June 23, 1879, would have been inadequate to meet the actual requirements of the service.

The old stock of supplies referred to has become comparatively ex-

*Since expended in the payment of bills contracted for before June 30, 1880.

hausted, and I have the honor to report that in my opinion an appropriation of $250,000 will be required for the use of the Medical Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, for the purchase of medical and hospital supplies, for expenses of purveying depôts, for pay of employés, for pay of private physicians and nurses employed in emergencies at posts or stations (for which no other provision is made) and for other miscellaneous expenses of the Medical Department.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1880.

The monthly reports of sick and wounded received at this office up to September 15, represent an average mean strength of 22,100 white, and 2,368 colored, troops.

Among the white troops the total number of cases of all kinds reported as taken on the sick list was 39,111, being at the rate of 1,770 per 1,000 of mean strength.

Of this number, 33,562, or 1,519 per 1,000 of strength, were taken on sick report for disease, and 5,549, or 251 per 1,000 of strength, for wounds, accidents, and injuries of all kinds.

The average number constantly on sick report during the year was 986, or 45 per 1,000 of mean strength. Of these, 767, or 35 per 1,000 of strength, were constantly under treatment for disease, and 219, or 10 per 1,000 of strength, for wounds, accidents, and injuries.

The total number of deaths from all causes reported among the white troops was 219, or 10 per 1,000 of mean strength. Of these, 126, or 6 per 1,000 of strength, died of disease, and 93, or 4 per 1,000 of strength, of wounds, accidents and injuries.

The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was 1 to 179.

The total number of white soldiers reported to have been discharged the service on "surgeon's certificate of disability" was 734, or 33 per 1,000 of mean strength.

Among the *colored troops* the total number of cases of all kinds reported was 4,052, or 1,711 per 1,000 of mean strength. Of these, 3,581, or 1,512 per 1,000 of strength, were cases of disease, and 471, or 199 per 1,000 of strength, were wounds, accidents, and injuries.

The average number constantly on sick report was 89, or 37 per 1,000 of strength; of whom 72, or 30 per 1,000 of strength, were under treatment for disease, and 17, or 7 per 1,000 of strength, for wounds, accidents and injuries.

The total number of deaths of colored soldiers reported from all causes was 46, or 19 per 1,000 of mean strength. Of these, 21, or 9 per 1,000 of strength, died of disease, and 25, or 10 per 1,000 of strength, of wounds, accidents and injuries.

The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was 1 to 88.

The total number of colored soldiers reported to have been discharged on "surgeon's certificate of disability" was 58, or 24 per 1,000 of mean strength.

WORK PERFORMED IN THE RECORD AND PENSION DIVISION.

Shortly after the commencement of the fiscal year the work in this division began to fall into arrears, in consequence of the increase in the number of demands for information, due to the operation of the act of Congress, approved January 25, 1879, granting arrears of pensions, &c.

I called attention to this subject in my last annual report, and urgently represented the necessity of an increase in the number of clerks authorized by law. This recommendation was favorably acted upon by Congress; but as the act by which the additional clerks were authorized did not become a law until the 16th of March, 1880, the increase in the number of cases reported upon during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, was of course by no means so great as it will be during the year now progressing.

As anticipated, the number of new official demands made during the fiscal year for information as to the cause of death in the case of deceased soldiers and the hospital record of invalids proved very much larger than during previous years. The average number of such demands during the previous ten years had been 20,580 annually; the number during the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1879, was 22,339, while the number during the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1880, was 39,241, being an increase of 76 per cent. over the previous fiscal year, and of 91 per cent. over the annual average for the previous ten years.

Of this large number of new cases 36,895 were from the Commissioner of Pensions, 2,138 from the Adjutant-General of the Army, and 208 from miscellaneous sources. Besides these new cases there were, at the commencement of the fiscal year, 4,000 cases remaining unanswered, making a total number of 43,241 cases to be searched during the year.

Search was made and replies furnished to the proper authorities in 36,277 of these cases, viz: 33,569 to the Commissioner of Pensions, 2,497 to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and 211 to miscellaneous inquirers.

On the 1st of July, 1880, the number of cases remaining on hand unanswered was 6,964. With the clerical force at present engaged upon this work the number of cases that can be disposed of during the current fiscal year will of course be considerably larger than during the year just terminated, but, as the number of new demands continues undiminished, I would recommend that the present clerical force be continued unchanged during the next fiscal year.

Besides the work of searching, a certain amount of necessary current record work is annually performed in this division. During the past fiscal year 2,594 monthly reports of sick and wounded have been received from the medical officers in charge of the various posts and stations. These have been examined, consolidated on statistical sheets for use, and the deaths and discharges entered in the appropriate alphabetical registers. Nine hundred and thirty-five monthly meteorological reports were received from medical officers, which have been transmitted to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for his use, and 947 reports of the medical examination of recruits were received and filed, it not being possible, in view of the present demands upon the clerical force of the division, to undertake their discussion at the present time.

DIVISION OF SURGICAL RECORDS.

The examination of the surgical reports of the medical officers of the Army, the tabulation of the data contained therein, the continuation of the surgical portion of the Medical and Surgical History of the War, and the publication of the list of the specimens in the anatomical section of the United States Army Medical Museum, have formed the principal part of the work in this division of the Surgeon-General's Office.

In Class V of the monthly reports of the sick and wounded for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, are recorded 6,020 cases of wounds, ac-

cidents and injuries in a mean strength of the Army of 24,468 men. One hundred and eighteen deaths were occasioned by wounds received in action or from other violent causes, a proportion of 4.8 per 1,000 of mean strength.

Four thousand one hundred and thirty-four official reports of medical officers in charge of post hospitals or with detachments of troops or expeditions against hostile Indians were received. Sixteen hundred were regular quarterly reports, 83 were special reports, 21 were reports of casualties, and 2,430 were reports of a miscellaneous character.

Casualties of 17 engagements with hostile Indians were reported during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.—1. At Beaver Creek, Montana, July 17, 1879, the advance guard of Col. N. A. Miles's command, under Lieut. William P. Clark, Second Cavalry, had an engagement with Sioux Indians. Assist. Surg. A. C. Girard reported 3 scouts killed, and 1 scout and 2 men of the Second Cavalry wounded. 2. Acting Assist. Surg. P. Brummund reported a corporal and a private of the Tenth Cavalry wounded in a skirmish between United States troops under Capt. M. L. Courtney, Twenty-fifth Infantry, and a band of Indians at Salt Lake, Texas, twenty miles southwest of the Guadalupe Mountains, July 25, 1879. 3. An expedition under Lieut. H. Catley, Second Infantry, was attacked by Indians at Big Creek, Idaho, July 29, 1879. Acting Assist. Surg. E. J. Pring reported 2 privates of the Second Infantry wounded. 4. On August 20, 1879, another engagement took place on Big Creek, Idaho, between Indians and a detachment of United States troops under Capt. R. F. Bernard, First Cavalry. Assist. Surg. T. E. Wilcox reports that a private of the Second Infantry received a shot fracture of the lower third of the femur. Amputation in the middle third of the thigh was at once performed, but the patient died on the same day, August 20, 1879. 5. On September 5, 1879, Companies C and G, Ninth Cavalry, under command of Capt. C. D. Beyer, left Fort Bayard, New Mexico, on a scout against the Apache Indians. Acting Assist. Surg. Lewis Kennon gives the following account of the expedition: "We marched in a southeastern direction until the morning of the 18th, when we came up to Captain Dawson, Ninth Cavalry, with Companies A and B engaged and nearly surrounded by Indians, near the head of the Rio de los Animas. One wounded man, a private, was gallantly brought away by a young officer of the Ninth Cavalry, Lieut. M. W. Day, in the face of a steady fire of 50 rifles. During the retreat in the darkness for some sixteen miles, the wounded were carried astride of pack mules, each one led by a soldier. It was impossible to adopt any other method less painful. It was out of the question to improvise any form of travois, and carrying a man in a blanket at the rate of speed we found necessary was excluded from consideration." The casualties in this engagement consisted of 3 killed and 2 wounded: one of the latter died two days after the injury. 6. An expedition commanded by Maj. T. T. Thornburgh, consisting of Companies F and D, Fifth Cavalry, E, Third Cavalry, and Fourth Infantry, was attacked by Ute Indians at the crossing of Milk River, Colorado, about one hundred and sixty miles south of Rawlins, and about thirty miles from the White River Agency, September 29, 1879. The fight began in the forenoon and continued until dark. The reports of Surgeon S. M. Horton, Assist. Surg. J. P. Kimball, and Acting Assist. Surg. R. B. Grimes give the number of killed as 10, and of wounded as 33. Among the killed was the commander of the expedition, Major Thornburgh, and among the wounded were Capt. J. S. Payne, Lieut. J. V. S. Paddock, and Acting Assist. Surg. R. B. Grimes. The troops were driven back to the wagon-

train, where they intrenched. Protected by hastily-constructed rifle-pits, they remained besieged until October 6, when they were relieved by Col. W. Merritt. While behind the intrenchments, on October 2, 1879, 2 more privates were wounded. A number of engagements were fought in New Mexico between Victoria's band of Apache Indians and a detachment consisting of companies of the Sixth and Ninth Cavalry, and Company A, Apache Scouts, under the command of Maj. A. P. Morrow, Ninth Cavalry, viz: 7. On September 30, 1879, at the headwaters of the Rio Cuchillo Negro, Assist. Surg. R. E. Smith reports 2 privates of the Ninth Cavalry shot through the brain and instantly killed. 8. On October 26 and 27, at Grozman Mountain, an Apache scout was wounded. Another Apache scout and a private of Company A, Sixth Cavalry, reported missing by Acting Assist. Surg. William M. Handy, are supposed to have been killed. 9. On January 13, 1880, Acting Assist. Surg. W. H. Comegys reported an engagement on the Rio Perche, New Mexico, in which 1 sergeant was killed and 1 Apache scout wounded. 10. In an engagement on January 17, 1880, in the San Mateo Mountains, New Mexico, two scouts were wounded, and Lieut. J. H. French, Ninth Cavalry, was killed by a shot through the head; reported by Acting Assist. Surg. W. H. Comegys. 11, 12. The same official gives an account of an engagement on January 30, 1880, in the Carvallo Mountains, New Mexico, in which a sergeant of the Ninth Cavalry was slightly wounded, and of an engagement on the side of the San Andreas Mountains, New Mexico, on February 3, 1880, in which an Apache scout was killed and 4 privates of the Ninth Cavalry were wounded. 13. In Montana Territory, on Pumpkin Creek, on February 7, 1880, a scouting party of 10 men of the Second Cavalry and 10 Indian guides attacked a band of Sioux supposed to belong to Sitting Bull's band. Assist. Surg. A. C. Girard reported 1 private killed and another wounded. 14. The same officer reports that in an engagement eighteen miles west of Rosebud River, Montana Territory, between a detachment of Indian scouts and hostile Sioux, on March 8, 1880, 2 scouts were instantly killed. There was no medical officer with the detachment at the time of the engagement. 15. A severe fight occurred on the east side of the San Andreas Mountain, New Mexico, on April 6 and 7, 1880, between Mescalero Apaches and a portion of Col. E. Hatch's command. A captain and 8 enlisted men of the Ninth Cavalry were reported wounded by Acting Assist. Surg. William N. Handy. 16. On April 1 a sergeant of the Second Cavalry was shot through the head and instantly killed on O'Fallon's Creek, Montana, in an action with hostile Indians, as reported by Acting Assist. Surg. T. H. Terry. 17. In a fight with Victoria's band on Ash Creek, Arizona, May 7, 1880, a sergeant of the Sixth Cavalry was shot through the body. He died the same night. Reported by Acting Assist. Surg. J. L. Ord.

To the 7,828 cases of injuries and operations reported in the Army of the United States from the date of the publication of Circular 3, in 1871, to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, have been added, during the past year, 1,034 cases, making a total of 8,862 cases, viz: 2,499 injuries of the head, 141 of the face, 65 of the neck, 616 of the trunk, 1,576 of the upper extremities, 1,050 of the lower extremities; 2,014 simple fractures, luxations and sprains, and 901 injuries of a miscellaneous nature.

Surgical statistics of the war.—Through correspondence with medical officers of the civil war, from reports of pension examiners, and from surgical journals and publications, additional data were obtained in 3,808 cases of injuries. Searches among the records of the Pension Of-

fice and of the Record and Pension Division of this office gave further information in 1,727 and 2,081 cases respectively.

PROPERTY DIVISION.

The following is a summary statement of the work performed in the property division of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880:

Letters received and recorded	4,289
Letters sent and recorded	2,115
Endorsements recorded on L. R. book	1,780
Endorsements sent and recorded in End. book	522
Accounts current examined, recorded, and forwarded to the Treasury	85
Vouchers pertaining to accounts current examined, recorded *in detail*, approved and forwarded	1,356
Sub-vouchers pertaining to accounts current examined and passed	804
Accounts of sales with vouchers settled	80
Miscellaneous notifications	1,430
Statements of funds received, recorded, and forwarded	256
Property returns examined and settled	479
Property returns examined and suspended	51
Certificates of non-indebtedness sent	70
Certificates of correctness sent	415
Property returns recorded	507
Property returns prepared in Surgeon General's Office	39
Aggregate	14,278

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

Surgical section.

Specimens in the Museum, July 1, 1879	6,947
Specimens in the Museum, July 1, 1880	7,023
Increase during the year	76

Medical section.

Specimens in the Museum, July 1, 1879	1,497
Specimens in the Museum, July 1, 1880	1,534
Increase during the year	37

Microscopical section.

Specimens in the Museum, July 1, 1879	8,263
Specimens in the Museum, July 1, 1880	8,386
Increase during the year	123

Anatomical section.

Specimens in the Museum July 1, 1879	1,999
Specimens in the Museum July 1, 1880	2,070
Increase during the year	71

Section of comparative anatomy.

Specimens in the Museum July 1, 1879	2,241
Specimens in the Museum July 1, 1880	2,411
Increase during the year	170

Miscellaneous section.

Specimens in the Museum July 1, 1879	611
Specimens in the Museum July 1, 1880	672
Increase during the year	61

The contributors to the Army Medical Museum were 10 surgeons, 33 assistant surgeons, 8 acting assistant surgeons, 4 hospital stewards, 3 line officers, and 53 civil practitioners.

The number of visitors registered at the Army Medical Museum during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, was 34,111. Seventy-six negatives and 1,115 photographic prints of surgical subjects were made, and 147 of the latter were distributed among contributors to the Army Medical Museum and to the surgical records of this division.

Accurate measurements were taken of 143 human crania and 22 human skeletons.

The number of specimens in the anatomical section of the Army Medical Museum having materially increased since the publication of the *Check List of Preparations and Objects in the Section of Human Anatomy of the United States Army Medical Museum for use during the International Exhibition of* 1876, Washington, 1876; 31 skeletons, 519 crania, and 10 preparations of a miscellaneous character having been added, a *List of the Specimens in the Anatomical Section of the Army Medical Museum*, 8°, *pp.* 194, was prepared under the direction of the curator of the Museum, Surgeon George A. Otis, U. S. A., for distribution among the medical officers of the Army, and anatomical students and correspondents.

Medical and Surgical History—Third Surgical Volume. Eighty-two drawings on wood and 96 wood engravings for the Third Surgical Volume were prepared. One hundred and eighty-two pages of this volume were completed under the supervision of Surgeon George A. Otis, U. S. A., advancing the work from page 200 to page 382 inclusive.

LIBRARY.

About 2,500 volumes and 3,500 pamphlets have been added to the library during the past year, making the total number about 51,500 volumes, and 57,000 pamphlets.

The work upon the Index Catalogue has been steadily carried on and the stereotype plates of Volume I were completed in the month of July, 1880.

An edition of 1,500 copies of this volume has been printed and distributed, and the first part of Volume II is just going to the press.

An estimate has been forwarded for printing Volumes III and IV of the Catalogue, and it is hoped that this may be granted in order that the progress of the work may not be interrupted.

A NEW FIRE-PROOF BUILDING A NECESSITY FOR THE ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

I would respectfully invite attention to the over-crowded and unsafe condition of the building Nos. 509–11, Tenth street, N. W., now occupied by the Record and Pension Division, the Division of Surgical Records and the library of this office, as well as by the Army Medical Museum. By the continued growth of these valuable collections the space available for their preservation has become quite inadequate not merely for their proper display, but even for satisfactory storage. In the building now occupied, these collections are continually exposed to the danger of destruction by fire. This building is surrounded by inflammable houses and sheds, on private property over which the officer in charge can of course exercise no control whatever, and which are in immediate contact with its north and south wings. These wings are

not fire-proof, and although the main building is provided with three fire-proof floors, its roof is not fire-proof.

The sad experience of the Smithsonian Institution in 1865, and of the Patent Office in 1877, has demonstrated that the perils to which collections preserved in such a building are exposed in case of fire, are not materially diminished by the fire-proof floors beneath; but in both the cases referred to the extent of the damage was limited to the upper story by the substantial character of the walls and floors. The walls of the Tenth street building are not only weak, but much out of plumb, so that it is to be feared that destruction by fire of the roof would not only involve the whole Museum Collection in the third story, but, by the fall of at least a portion of the walls, the destruction of the contents of the lower stories, including the library and the records, would result. The most probable source of danger is from accidental fire in the adjoining private property. Such a fire actually occurred in January, 1875, but was fortunately subdued by the exertions of the employés of our building before damage was done.

I therefore earnestly recommend an appropriation for a new fire-proof building adequate for the present needs and reasonable future expansion of all the collections now stored in the unsafe building on Tenth street. Such a building should be absolutely fire-proof; but no expenditure for mere architectural display is required. I find on inquiry that a suitable structure can be erected at a cost not to exceed $250,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The requirements of the Army as to medical officers during the past year have been as follows:

Number of permanent posts	154
Number of temporary posts and substations	21
Total	175
Number of military expeditions in the field during the year	16

These expeditions required the services of 36 medical officers. There were also 116 medical officers reported to this office as having been on duty with scouting parties during the year.

The Army Medical Examining Board convened in New York City on the 7th of November, 1877, for the examination of assistant surgeons for promotion, and of candidates for appointment in the medical corps of the Army, has been continued in session throughout the past year, and since rendering my last report 8 candidates have been found qualified and approved by the Board, all of whom have been duly appointed and commissioned assistant surgeons, as have also the 2 approved candidates whose names had not been submitted for appointment at date of my last report.

The following is a recapitulation of the work thus far performed by the Army Medical Examining Board:

Number of assistant surgeons examined for promotion		35
Number of candidates for appointment in the medical corps invited to appear for examination		185
Number of candidates found qualified	21	
Number of candidates rejected	40	
Number of candidates who withdrew after partial examination	83	
Total number examined		144
Number of candidates who failed to appear for examination	14	
Number of candidates who declined to appear for examination	16	
Number of candidates remaining to be examined	11	
Total number invited but not examined		41

At the date of my last report there were 14 vacancies in the medical corps—2 in the grade of surgeon and 12 in the grade of assistant surgeon. During the past year 1 surgeon, with the rank of colonel, 1 surgeon, with the rank of major, and 2 assistant surgeons have died, and 1 assistant surgeon has resigned; 1 surgeon, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, has been promoted to colonel, one surgeon, with the rank of major, has been promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and four assistant surgeons have been promoted to surgeon, with the rank of major, and 10 appointments in the grade of assistant surgeon have been made; leaving at the present time 9 vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon.

There are at present 14 medical officers on sick leave of absence, 5 of whom have been incapacitated for active service and recommended for retirement by Army retiring boards, and 1 has been recommended to be brought before a retiring board with a view to his retirement from active service; 4 are on ordinary leave of absence after a tour of duty on the remote frontier: leaving 160 medical officers for duty.

The medical officers who have died during the past year are as follows:

Col. William J. Sloan, surgeon, at Saint Paul, Minn., March 17, 1880, and on duty as medical director at the headquarters of the Department of Dakota.

Maj. Jno. F. Randolph, surgeon, at Philadelphia, Pa., May 14, 1880.

Capt. Henry J. Phillips, assistant surgeon, at New York City, N. Y., October 10, 1879.

Capt. Augustus A. Yeomans, assistant surgeon, at Toronto, Can., May 19, 1880.

Col. William J. Sloan entered the service as an assistant surgeon July 12, 1837, was promoted to surgeon, with the rank of major, December, 20, 1855, and became surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 26, 1876, and colonel, April 18, 1877. He was appointed colonel by brevet on March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war," and brigadier-general by brevet on September 28, 1866, "for meritorious and distinguished service at several military posts in New York Harbor, where cholera prevailed." He served in Florida from time of his appointment to February, 1840; in Indian Territory to September, 1844; in Louisiana to August, 1849; at various posts in Florida to September, 1853; at Newport Barracks, Ky., to May, 1856; in New Mexico to October, 1860; at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and in medical director's office, New York City to June, 1862; as director of transports to September, 1862; medical director, Department of the Northwest, to February, 1863; in medical director's office, New York City, to January, 1865; medical director, Department of the East, to October, 1866; chief medical officer, New York City, to May, 1869, medical director, Department of the South, to May, 1875; and as medical director, Department of Dakota, until the date of his death. The following remarks, made by Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, in a general order announcing the death of Surgeon Sloan, are so full of truth and pay such an honorable tribute to the character of this most valuable and esteemed officer, that I repeat them now as conveying the real feeling entertained by all who knew well Surgeon William J. Sloan:

It would be impossible, within the limits of a general order to do justice to the services and to the professional ability of an officer such as Surgeon Sloan was. Equally difficult would it be to do justice to his character as a man. To the highest conception of the demands of duty and the loftiest sense of honor, he united very remarkable simplicity and directness of character and a most kindly and gentle nature. To

great clearness and force of intellect and thorough mastery of his profession, he added administrative and executive ability such as is rarely equaled. During the long and distressing illness that preceded his death, his mind retained its accustomed vigor, and, although struggling with disease, he continued till the day preceding his dissolution to discharge every duty devolved upon him. He lived without an enemy. He died beloved and lamented by all who knew him.

Maj. John F. Randolph was appointed assistant surgeon December 24, 1855, and promoted to surgeon, with the rank of major, August 27, 1862; he was appointed lieutenant-colonel by brevet March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services during the war." He served in Oregon and California from time of entry into service until December, 1862; at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to December, 1864; medical director, Department of the Missouri, to August, 1865; in charge of marine hospital, Saint Louis, Mo., to August, 1866; at Fort Wood, New York Harbor, to April, 1868; medical director, Fifth Military District, to August, 1868; medical director, Department of Louisiana, attending surgeon, headquarters Department of Louisiana, attending surgeon, New Orleans, in charge of medical purveying depôt in New Orleans, and medical director, Department of the Gulf, to July, 1872; at Omaha Barracks, Nebr., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and Camp Robinson, Nebr., to September, 1876; at Fort Trumbull, Conn., to April, 1878, when he was granted sick leave of absence, which continued to be his status until date of death.

Capt. Henry J. Phillips served as surgeon of the Fifty-third and One hundred and Second New York Volunteers during the war of the rebellion, and was appointed assistant surgeon in the Army October 28, 1866. He had been on sick leave of absence for four years prior to his death.

Capt. Augustus A. Yeomans was appointed assistant surgeon May 14, 1867, and had been on sick leave for nearly one year prior to his death.

The three medical officers last named had each been found incapacitated for active service by Army retiring boards and recommended for retirement.

JOS. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General United States Army.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

REPORT

OF

THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 9, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the transactions of the Pay Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

Tabular statements, herewith submitted, show in detail the fiscal operations of the department for that year, summarily stated as follows, viz:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1880.

Balance in hands of paymasters, July 1, 1879	$1,859,305 06
Amount received from the Treasury	12,569,500 00
Amount received from soldiers' deposits	477,174 44
Amount received from paymasters' collections	426,713 46
Total to be accounted for	15,332,692 96

Accounted for as follows:

Disbursements:		
To Regular Army	$12,510,610 08	
To Military Academy	201,153 39	
To Treasury certificates (volunteers, freedmen, &c.)	273,028 58	
Total disbursements	12,984,792 05	
Surplus funds deposited in the Treasury	521,849 30	
Paymasters' collections deposited in the Treasury	426,713 46	
Balance in hands of paymasters, June 30, 1880	1,399,338 15	
Total accounted for		15,332,692 96

The amount received during the year from soldiers' deposits will be seen to be $477,174.44. The amount received for the previous year was $370,770.38; an increase of $106,406.06.

General Benjamin Alvord, my predecessor, was retired on the 8th of June, 1880, and I was commissioned Paymaster-General on the same day, and entered on duty June 22, 1880.

Having so late in the fiscal year assumed the control of the department, I must speak of its operations principally from the records. From these, however, I may confidently report that all its requirements have been faithfully executed, and that the Army has been regularly and promptly paid to the close of the fiscal year.

I respectfully invite your attention to the subject of pay to officers of the Army while on leave of absence.

The laws in reference to leaves were passed severally on March 3, 1863, June 20, 1864, May 8, 1874, and July 29, 1876. The two latter acts are modifications of the former. Under these laws an officer can receive a leave of thirty days each year—not to be cumulated more than four years—on full pay; and for any time in excess of that he is reduced to half pay. I cannot but regard the operation of these laws as harsh and unjust and very unequal. A very large proportion of the officers are stationed at remote posts in the West, and when a leave is obtained the whole or nearly the whole of the thirty days is often necessarily consumed in travel to any of the Atlantic cities—where most of the officers desire to go—and in returning to their posts. For the remainder of the time they are reduced to half pay, and this, with the heavy expense attending the journeys, is very onerous to them.

It is considered that the first two laws above cited were enacted as *war measures*, and the time has now fully come, in my judgment, when they should be done away with. I therefore earnestly recommend that Congress be requested at the approaching session to repeal them. The extent to which leaves should be granted may be safely left to the graded action and recommendation of the department and division commanders and the General of the Army and the decision of the Secretary of War.

The law now limits the number of paymasters' clerks to 54. It has repeatedly happened that, in consequence of special duty being required of a paymaster, as, for example, the payment of bounties, &c., one clerk is insufficient for the prompt performance of the duty. I would, therefore, recommend that the number be increased by law not to exceed 60, the additional or extra clerks to be employed under the special approval of the Secretary of War in each case.

In this connection, I beg to call attention to the inadequate compensation ($1,200 per annum) now allowed these clerks, who have to perform important and responsible duties, requiring an intimate knowledge of figures and business capacity, and often necessitating long and toilsome journeys and exposure to danger. At the last session of the Senate several bills were introduced and partly acted on authorizing an increase of their pay. I must express the hope that at the coming session some more liberal provision will be made for them. The salaries of paymasters' clerks being fixed by law, they cannot receive any benefit from the larger salaries allowed clerks in some of the other staff departments, by General Orders No. 106, of 1879, amounting in some instances to $2,000 per annum.

I append the report of Maj. A. B. Carey, paymaster, under whose immediate charge the payment of bounty, &c., due soldiers, both white and colored, has been made.

The law governing the payment to colored soldiers, or their heirs, requires the placing in their hands the amount of the claim in current funds, and involves the necessity of identifying claimants before payment is made. To provide for the expense attending these payments, there was appropriated by the act of March 3, 1879, $4,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and $10,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. Of the first amount, $1,818.46 was disbursed, and of the second, $6,586.58, leaving an unexpended balance of $5,595.02 on June 30, 1880.

No appropriation was made at the last session of Congress to meet the expense of this work subsequent to June 30, 1880, but payments of this class have been continued as far as possible. As this work will continue until the claims now on hand are disposed of, as well as the

current settlements by the accounting officers of the Treasury, I recommend that Congress be called upon to render available the unexpended balances, above referred to, to meet the expenses attending payment of these claims.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. W. BROWN,
Paymaster-General, U. S. Army.

The Hon. the SECRETARY OF WAR.

Statement, by appropriations, showing the amount in the hands of officers of the Pay Department and unaccounted for on July 1, 1879; the amount received by them from the Treasury and from all other sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880; also the amount accounted for by vouchers of expenditures, by deposits and replacements in the Treasury, and the balance in hands of officers of the Pay Department, June 30, 1880.

Appropriations.	Balance in hands of paymasters July 1, 1879.	Received from Treasury during year ending June 30, 1880.	Received from soldiers' deposits.	Received from Army paymasters' collections.	Credit transfers.	Total to be accounted for.	Unexpended balances deposited in the Treasury.	Army paymasters' collections deposited in the Treasury.	Debit transfers.	Disbursements.	Balance in hands of paymasters June 30, 1880.	Total accounted for.
Pay, mileage, and general expenses of the Army, 1880		$12,159,000 00	$477,174 44			$12,636,174 44	$3 05		$435 97	$11,374,595 41	$1,261,140 01	$12,636,174 44
Pay of the Military Academy, 1880		206,000 00				206,000 00				176,568 16	29,431 84	206,000 00
Pay, mileage, and general expenses of the Army, 1879	$1,594,978 40	10,000 00			$1,320 14	1,606,298 54	459,892 93			1,129,476 71	16,928 90	1,606,298 54
Pay of the Military Academy, 1879	32,045 78					32,045 78	7,460 55			24,585 23		32,045 78
Pay, mileage, and general expenses of the Army, 1878	14,917 43	5,000 00				19,917 43	12,868 71		884 17	6,164 55		19,917 43
REAPPROPRIATED.												
Bounty to volunteers, their widows and legal heirs	2,252 54					2,252 54				923 00	1,329 54	2,252 54
REAPPROPRIATED, ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.												
Pay of the Army, 1871 and prior years	356 10					356 10				311 90	44 20	356 10
Pay of the Army, 1872	34 65					34 65				34 65		34 65
Pay, traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1874	173 09					173 09				26 86	146 23	173 09
Pay of two and three years' volunteers, 1871 and prior years	12,312 82					12,312 82				8,307 95	4,004 87	12,312 82
Bounty to volunteers, their widows and legal heirs, 1871 and prior years	82,328 06					82,328 06				62,751 76	19,576 30	82,328 06
Bounty, act of July 28, 1866	13,160 41	135,000 00				148,160 41				121,603 27	26,557 14	148,160 41

COLORED CLAIMS.

Pay of two and three years' volunteers, 1879 and 1880	9,989 00	40,000 00				49,989 00				47,796 83	2,192 67	49,989 00
Pay, bounty, and prize money due colored sailors	7,080 19					7,080 19	3,710 03			1,347 01	2,023 15	7,080 19
Commutation of rations due colored soldiers	451 50					451 50					451 50	451 50
Collection and payment of bounty, &c., due colored soldiers, 1880		10,000 00				10,000 00				6,582 08	3,417 92	10,000 00
Pay, bounty, &c., due colored soldiers	89,225 09					89,225 09	37,914 03			20,011 93	31,299 13	89,225 09
Extra pay to officers and men who served in Mexican war		4,500 00				4,500 00				3,705 25	794 75	4,500 00
Army paymasters' collections				$426,713 46		426,713 46		$426,713 46				426,713 46
Total	1,859,365 06	12,569,500 00	477,174 44	426,713 46	1,320 14	15,334,013 10	521,849 30	426,713 46	1,320 14	12,984,792 05	1,399,338 15	15,334,013 10

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 9, 1880.

N. W. BROWN,
Paymaster-General, U. S. A.

Statement by appropriations of approved and suspended disbursements in paymasters' accounts rendered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, showing also the balance of suspensions remaining June 30, 1879, amount removed during the year, and the balance remaining June 30, 1880.

Title of the appropriations.	Disbursements.			Suspensions.			
	Total.	Approved.	Suspended.	Amount of suspensions remaining on books June 30, 1879.	Total suspensions.	Amount of suspensions removed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.	Amount of suspensions remaining on books June 30, 1880.
Pay, mileage, and general expenses of the Army, 1880	$11,374,595 41	$11,362,114 25	$12,481 16	.....	$12,481 16	$3,582 73	$8,898 43
Pay of the Military Academy, 1880	176,568 16	176,475 84	92 32	.....	93 32	.....	92 32
Pay, mileage, and general expenses of the Army, 1879	1,129,476 71	1,127,004 61	2,472 10	$12,766 77	15,238 87	10,482 34	4,756 53
Pay of the Military Academy, 1879	24,585 23	24,585 23	.....	23 00	23 00	.....	23 00
Pay, mileage, and general expenses of the Army, 1878	6,164 55	6,063 58	100 97	2,896 54	2,997 51	844 98	2,152 53
Pay, mileage, and general expenses of the Army, 1877	.....	.....	.....	1,626 68	1,626 68	340 61	1,286 07
Pay, mileage, and general expenses of the Army, 1876	.....	.....	.....	1,048 39	1,048 39	55 53	992 86
Pay, mileage, and general expenses of the Army, 1875	.....	.....	.....	1,216 73	1,216 73	3 90	1,212 83
Pay, mileage, and general expenses of the Army, 1874	.....	.....	.....	602 74	602 74	52 50	550 24
Pay of the Army, 1873	.....	.....	.....	659 65	659 65	2 13	657 52
Mileage, 1873	.....	.....	.....	3 60	3 60	.....	3 60
Pay of the Army, 1872	.....	.....	.....	161 29	161 29	1 61	159 68
General expenses, 1872	.....	.....	.....	44 45	44 45	.....	44 45
Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871	.....	.....	.....	206 37	206 37	.....	206 37
REAPPROPRIATED.							
Bounty to volunteers, and their widows and legal heirs	923 00	923 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
REAPPROPRIATED, ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.							
Pay of the Army, 1871 and prior years	311 90	311 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay of the Army, 1872	34 65	34 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay of the Army, 1874	26 86	26 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay of two and three years' volunteers, 1871 and prior years	8,307 95	8,307 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bounty to volunteers and their widows and legal heirs, 1871 and prior years	62,751 76	62,751 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bounty, act of July 28, 1866	121,603 27	121,603 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COLORED CLAIMS.							
Pay of two and three years' volunteers, 1879 and 1880	47,796 33	47,796 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collection and payment of bounty, &c., to colored soldiers and sailors, 1880	6,582 08	6,582 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay, bounty, &c., due colored soldiers	20,011 93	20,011 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay, bounty, and prize-money due colored sailors	1,347 01	1,347 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war	3,705 25	3,705 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	12,984,792 05	12,969,645 50	15,146 55	21,256 21	36,402 76	15,366 33	21,036 43

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October 9, 1880.*

N. W. BROWN, *Paymaster-General, U. S. A.*

Statement of the account of the Pay Department with the several appropriations subject to its control during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

Appropriations.	In account with the Treasury.					
	Balance in the Treasury July 1, 1879.	Amount of appropriation.	Unexpended balances deposited by paymasters.	Collections deposited by paymasters.	Repayment in settlement of accounts.	Total.
Pay, mileage, &c., of the Army, 1880		$12,300,776 00	$3 02	$196,068 43	$25 75	$12,496,873 20
Pay of the Military Academy, 1880		207,292 33				207,292 33
Pay, mileage, &c., of the Army, 1879	$243,339 19		505,295 69	73,470 99	24 00	822,129 87
Pay of the Military Academy, 1879	80 83	477 79	7,460 55	26 89		8,046 06
Pay, mileage, &c., of the Army, 1878	671,568 50		33,113 09	1,348 58	6 43	706,036 60
Pay of the Military Academy, 1878	31,446 07	562 50		375 00		32,383 57
Pay, mileage, &c., of the Army, 1877 and prior years			3,179 91	2,037 01	1,044 17	6,252 09
Pay, mileage, &c., of the Army, 1874						
Pay of the Army, 1871 and prior years						
Pay of two and three years' volunteers, 1871 and prior years			5,157 46	256 77	16,198 07	21,612 30
Pay of volunteers					148 20	148 20
Bounty to volunteers, widows, and legal heirs, 1871 and prior years			11,128 05	175 00	60 00	11,363 05
Bounty to volunteers and regulars					120 00	120 00
Expenses under reconstruction acts					280 95	280 95
Extra pay to officers and men who served in Mexican War		4,725 00				4,725 00
TRANSFER ACCOUNT.						
Pay, mileage, &c. of the Army, 1877		648 92			16 25	665 17
Pay of two and three years' volunteers		27 43				27 43
COLORED CLAIMS.						
Pay of two and three years' volunteers, 1879–'80	40,000 00					40,000 00
Collection and payment of bounty, &c., due colored soldiers and sailors, 1879			2,181 60		17 81	2,199 41
Collection and payment of bounty, &c., due colored soldiers and sailors, 1880		10,000 00				10,000 00
Commutation of rations due colored soldiers						
Pay, bounty, &c., due colored soldiers						
Pay, bounty, and prize money due colored sailors, &c						
REAPPROPRIATED.						
Bounty to volunteers, widows, and legal heirs						
Bounty Act July 28, 1866		123,469 57	8,612 03	10 00	3,008 40	135,100 00
Total	986,434 59	12,647,979 54	576,122 40	273,768 67	20,950 03	14,505,255 23

Statement of the account of the Pay Department with the several appropriations subject to its control during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880—Cont'd.

Appropriations.	In account with the Treasury.					Balance in hands of Paymasters, June 30, 1880.	Total balance, June 30, 1880.
	Amount drawn by requisition of Pay Department.	Amount drawn by requisition of War Department.	Amount covered into surplus fund, Act of June 20, 1874.	Total.	Balance in the Treasury, June 30, 1880.		
Pay, mileage, &c., of the Army, 1880	$12,159,000 00	$77,940 62	.....	$12,236,940 62	$259 932 58	$1,261,140 01	$1,521,072 59
Pay of the Military Academy, 1880	206,000 00	.....	.....	206,000 00	1,292 33	29,431 84	30,724 17
Pay, mileage, &c., of the Army, 1879	10,000 00	29,672 54	.....	39,672 54	782,457 33	16,928 90	799,386 23
Pay of the Military Academy, 1879	.....	73 60	.....	73 60	7,972 46	.....	7,972 46
Pay, mileage, &c., of the Army, 1878	5,000 00	694 44	$700,342 16	706,036 60	.....	.....	.....
Pay of the Military Academy, 1878	.....	.....	31,821 07	31,821 07	562 50	.....	562 50
Pay, mileage, &c., of the Army, 1877 and prior years	.....	.....	6,252 09	6,252 09	.....	.....	.....
Pay, mileage, &c., of the Army, 1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146 23	146 23
Pay of the Army, 1871 and prior years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 20	44 20
Pay of two and three years' volunteers, 1871 and prior years	.....	962 49	20,649 81	21,612 30	.....	4,004 87	4,004 87
Pay of volunteers	.....	.....	148 20	148 20	.....	.....	.....
Bounty to volunteers, widows, and legal heirs, 1871 and prior years	.....	.....	11,363 05	11,363 05	.....	19,576 30	19,576 30
Bounty to volunteers and regulars	.....	.....	120 00	120 00	.....	.....	.....
Expenses under reconstruction acts	.....	.....	280 95	280 95	.....	.....	.....
Extra pay to officers and men who served in Mexican War	4,500 00	225 00	.....	4,725 00	.....	794 75	794 75
TRANSFER ACCOUNT.							
Pay, mileage, &c., of the Army, 1877	.....	665 17	.....	665 17	.....	.....	.....
Pay of two and three years' volunteers	.....	27 43	.....	27 43	.....	.....	.....
COLORED CLAIMS.							
Pay of two and three years' volunteers, 1879–'80	40,000 00	.....	.....	40,000 00	.....	2,192 67	2,192 67
Collection and payment of bounty, &c., due colored soldiers and sailors, 1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,199 41	.....	2,199 41
Collection and payment of bounty, &c., due colored soldiers and sailors, 1880	10,000 00	.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	3,417 92	3,417 92
Commutation of rations due colored soldiers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	451 50	451 50
Pay, bounty, &c., due colored soldiers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,299 13	31,299 13
Pay, bounty, and prize money due colored sailors, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,023 15	2,023 14
REAPPROPRIATED.							
Bounty to volunteers, widows, and legal heirs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,329 54	1,329 54
Bounty, Act July 28, 1866	135,000 00	100 00	.....	135,100 00	.....	26,557 14	26,557 14
Total	12,569,500 00	110,361 29	770,977 23	13,450,838 62	1,054,416 61	1,399,338 15	2,453,754 76

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October 9, 1880.*

N. W. BROWN, *Paymaster-General, U. S. A.*

Statement showing the balances in the hands of each of the disbursing officers of the Pay Department on the 1st of July, 1879; the amount remitted to each from the Treasury, or turned over by other agents, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880; the amount accounted for by accounts and vouchers of expenditures, or by transfers or replacements in the Treasury, and the balances remaining in the hands of paymasters to be accounted for in the next fiscal year.

Name and rank.	Balances in hands of paymasters July 1, 1879.	Remitted from Treasury in the year ending June 30, 1880.	Amounts received from paymasters.	Amount of soldiers' deposits.	Army paymasters' collections.	Total amount received and to be accounted for.	Surplus funds replaced in the Treasury.	Army paymasters' collections deposited.	Expenditures.	Amount transferred to paymasters.	Actual balance in hands of paymasters June 30, 1880.	Total amount accounted for.
COLONELS AND ASSISTANT PAYMASTER-GENERALS.												
N. W. Brown	$116,476 26	$2,724,000 00	$23,613 49	$6,870 50	$9,755 74	$2,880,715 99	$12,964 78	$9,755 74	$686,794 77	$2,171,200 70	.....	$2,880,715 99
Daniel McClure	.....	980,000 00	118,581 72	500 00	15 06	1,108,096 78	49,500 00	15 06	7,837 35	927,162 65	$123,581 72	1,108,096 78
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS AND DEPUTY-PAYMASTER-GENERALS.												
Henry Prince*	58,808 10	283,000 00	4,075 92	370 00	1,710 16	347,964 18	17,000 00	1,710 16	24,385 86	304,868 16	.....	347,964 18
Samuel Woods	3,989 81	875,000 00	431,758 71	2,900 75	3,922 98	1,317,572 25	2,885 92	3,922 98	234,961 31	1,075,802 04	.....	1,317,572 25
George L. Febiger	6,154 07	484,000 00	542,907 57	468 00	3,171 97	1,036,701 61	11,003 08	3,171 97	364,930 90	579,651 10	77,944 56	1,036,701 61
MAJORS AND PAYMASTERS.												
Rodney Smith	5,668 30	57,500 00	367,998 60	3,290 34	5,961 92	440,417 16	.....	5,961 92	343,496 99	33,576 74	57,881 51	440,417 16
J. H. Eaton	39,956 45	680,500 00	119,338 64	2,985 00	4,049 81	846,829 90	16,800 00	4,049 81	165,418 17	589,051 07	71,510 85	846,829 90
J. B. M. Potter	2,318 22	.....	62,158 67	4,287 68	4,992 09	73,756 66	.....	4,992 09	66,159 54	2,605 03	.....	73,756 66
W. A. Rucker	120,567 82	144,000 00	352,010 32	10,157 19	9,369 73	636,105 06	263 71	9,369 73	312,810 34	312,028 68	1,632 60	636,105 06
W. H. Johnston	9,246 25	.....	361,946 96	17,496 74	17,961 00	406,650 95	.....	17,961 00	349,331 91	7,906 05	31,451 99	406,650 95
W. R. Gibson	10,833 76	.....	423,952 12	13,825 78	12,848 41	461,460 09	51 01	12,848 41	356,829 66	86,059 59	5,671 42	461,460 09
Charles J. Sprague	85,537 04	898,000 00	677,910 38	747 70	1,618 51	1,663,813 63	170,000 00	1,618 51	838,900 00	980,059 59	173,235 60	1,663,813 63
W. B. Rochester	37,616 77	587,000 00	84,321 96	1,282 00	869 56	711,090 29	26,680 96	869 56	148,476 61	523,653 93	11,409 23	711,090 29
H. B. Reese	26,765 32	240,000 00	794,394 73	6,418 00	10,096 23	1,077,674 28	5,000 00	10,096 23	346,445 28	702,434 75	13,698 02	1,077,674 28
N. Vedder	3,786 69	.....	188,340 17	8,566 42	6,985 93	207,679 21	....	6,985 93	193,059 14	6,027 65	1,606 49	207,679 21
William Smith	5,838 65	420,000 00	427,791 82	15,738 66	14,110 06	883,479 19	.....	14,110 06	369,880 33	455,612 87	43,876 43	883,479 19
C. M. Terrell	116,405 47	1,294,500 00	33,970 85	1,579 19	5,844 19	1,452,290 70	65,022 29	5,844 19	485,312 34	842,165 78	53,946 10	1,452,290 70
T. H. Stanton	41,191 10	659,000 00	313,309 47	15,548 95	11,656 83	1,040,706 35	18,019 89	11,656 83	330,416 02	637,553 48	43,080 13	1,040,706 35
George E. Glenn	6,763 56	.....	133,158 44	1,586 00	2,575 58	144,083 58	10 00	2,575 58	116,482 42	24,884 33	131 25	144,083 58
R. D. Clarke	194,664 29	217,000 00	165,064 85	5,152 75	4,568 38	586,450 27	.....	4,568 38	216,159 12	365,722 77	.....	586,450 27
J. H. Nelson	.....	.....	459,421 78	1,970 00	10,716 25	472,108 03	3 02	10,716 25	460,600 04	788 72	.....	472,108 03
C. W. Wingard	34,690 65	360,000 00	167,197 28	8,001 00	5,445 23	575,334 16	.....	5,445 23	367,752 71	167,112 71	35,023 51	575,334 16
J. P. Canby	2,081 38	.....	179,276 94	10,110 82	6,006 33	197,565 47	.....	6,006 33	115,740 28	72,857 85	2,871 01	197,565 47
P. P. G. Hall	9,698 25	.....	816,247 91	1,526 00	5,029 38	832,501 54	.....	5,029 38	499,607 70	14,488 86	18,381 21	832,501 54

Statement showing the balances in the hands of each of the disbursing officers of the Pay Department on the 1st of July, 1879, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Balances in hands of paymasters July 1, 1879.	Remitted from Treasury in the year ending June 30, 1880.	Amounts received from paymasters.	Amount of soldiers' deposits.	Army paymasters' collections.	Total amount received and to be accounted for.	Surplus funds replaced in the Treasury.	Army paymasters' collections deposited.	Expenditures.	Amount transferred to paymasters.	Actual balance in hands of paymasters June 30, 1880.	Total amount accounted for.
George W. Candee	$3,544 92	$140,000 00	$143,994 80	$3,157 03	$3,829 08	$594,525 83	$6,992 22	$3,829 08	$335,084 18	$140,625 64	$107,994 71	$594,525 83
E. H. Brooke	25,633 86	....	240,000 00	5,094 17	10,358 03	381,086 06	.....	10,358 03	363,183 68	.....	7,544 35	381,086 06
J. O. Dewey	17,028 74	.....	365,671 41	4,605 00	5,967 24	393,272 39	.....	5,967 24	383,192 28	2,141 42	1,971 45	393,272 39
A. B. Carey	226,000 74	344,500 00	98,424 01	.....	470 71	669,395 46	111,624 06	470 71	254,641 11	302,659 58	.....	669,395 46
W. P. Gould	.....	.....	37,688 54	.....	.....	37,688 54	.....	.....	.....	37,688 54	.....	37,688 54
F. Bridgman	5,967 58	260,000 00	60,000 00	8,831 00	6,079 49	340,878 07	.....	6,079 49	316,370 03	7,000 00	11,428 55	340,878 07
F. M. Coxe	.....	.....	55,532 23	2,892 53	3,644 38	62,069 14	.....	3,644 38	52,037 38	.....	6,387 38	62,069 14
A. E. Bates	13,017 48	.....	245,542 62	11,629 08	11,771 02	281,960 20	....	11,771 02	165,252 13	45,735 78	59,201 27	281,960 20
J. P. Willard	104,589 42	.....	1,372 60	115 00	366 39	106,443 41	.....	366 39	18,160 34	87,916 68	.....	106,443 41
C. I. Wilson	31,013 40	.....	200,404 99	16,589 74	15,541 17	263,549 30	.....	15,541 17	196,860 60	36,147 53	15,000 00	263,549 30
W. H. Eckels	16,280 36	.....	224,778 31	11,978 00	7,381 84	260,418 51	.....	7,381 84	228,339 22	18,087 89	6,609 56	260,418 51
J. E. Blaine	68,783 12	.....	424,256 50	11,559 49	7,727 83	512,326 94	1,302 27	7,727 83	264,526 60	191,026 00	47,744 24	512,326 94
James R. Roche	2,236 06	.....	81,248 00	6,384 67	5,032 47	94,901 20	.....	5,032 47	75,065 49	.....	14,803 24	94,901 20
A. S. Towar	.....	.....	242,447 50	25,609 65	14,381 63	282,438 78	.....	14,381 63	221,917 54	20,535 70	25,603 91	282,438 78
R. H. Towler	23,799 21	433,500 00	9,664 42	10,396 02	6,763 63	484,123 28	141 48	6,763 63	151,893 82	275,720 51	49,603 84	484,123 28
W. M. Maynadier	37,023 52	.....	235,494 27	19,731 00	11,851 52	304,100 31	.....	11,851 52	233,013 58	32,243 20	26,992 01	304,100 31
J. A. Brodhead	13,984 90	.....	185,559 59	7,534 60	7,562 85	214,641 94	6 00	7,562 85	147,535 86	37,111 25	22,425 98	214,641 94
William Arthur	51,518 52	.....	154,064 80	21,894 50	11,842 43	239,320 25	812 50	11,842 43	188,917 95	33,710 12	4,037 25	239,320 25
J. R. Wasson	53,488 09	.....	239,634 74	15,781 57	17,996 85	326,901 25	.....	17,996 85	282,965 29	19,046 20	6,892 91	326,901 25
H. G. Thomas	50,000 00	....	320,245 28	31,551 00	22,757 41	424,553 69	.....	22,757 41	326,046 71	75,749 57	.....	424,553 69
Alex. Sharp	60,013 72	.....	285,616 02	15,365 00	13,581 41	374,576 15	2,766 08	13,581 41	314,756 88	11,018 02	32,453 76	374,576 15
J. B. Keefer	10,024 89	.....	204,092 53	9,824 05	9,012 49	232,953 96	.....	9,012 49	215,076 16	14 43	8,850 88	232,953 96
C. C. Sniffen	31,597 75	.....	220,556 10	21,151 92	12,994 06	286,299 83	.....	12,994 06	205,866 33	55,376 79	12,062 65	286,299 83
J. W. Wham	74,700 45	.....	273,439 82	17,011 92	18,155 55	383,307 74	.....	18,155 55	263,398 37	49,421 41	52,332 41	383,307 74
T. C. H. Smith	....	404,000 00	83,851 13	8,276 32	10,560 55	506,688 00	3,000 00	10,560 55	190,398 28	256,688 54	46,040 63	506,688 00
George W. Baird	.....	.....	224,000 00	10,018 94	6,638 81	240,657 75	.....	6,638 81	201,466 25	22,401 00	10,151 69	240,657 75
D. R. Larned	.....	.....	190,364 51	11,240 15	3,634 37	205,239 03	.....	3,634 37	107,795 64	86,027 04	7,781 38	205,239 03
Geo. F. Robinson	.....	.....	202,500 00	14,735 56	12,415 01	229,650 57	03	12,415 01	191,528 27	.....	25,707 26	229,650 57
W. E. Creary	.....	.....	136,451 70	7,635 39	6,439 62	150,526 71	.....	6,439 62	111,694 91	32,392 18	.....	150,526 71
F. S. Dodge	.....	75,000 00	114,493 67	5,210 67	2,584 39	197,288 73	.....	2,584 39	75,928 38	90,412 75	28,363 21	197,288 73
Total	1,859,305 06	12,569,500 00	12,850,137 39	477,174 44	426,713 46	28,182,830 35	521,849 30	462,713 46	12,984,792 05	12,850,137 39	1,399,338 15	28,182,830 35

*Retired December 31, 1879.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 9, 1880.

N. W. BROWN,
Paymaster-General U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE (BOUNTY DIVISION),
Washington, D. C., September 24, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, relative to the payment of claims for bounty, arrears of pay, prize-money, &c., due colored soldiers, sailors, and marines, or their heirs, under joint resolution of Congress of March 29, 1867, and section 2 of an "Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1879.

On July 1, 1879, there remained in my hands 923 claims received from the Freedmen's Branch of the Adjutant-General's Office, and the sum of $96,756.78 under various heads of appropriations for their payment.

Of these, 595 (including those in which funds were returned to the Treasury) were paid, aggregating $62,983.

One thousand six hundred and ninety-four Treasury certificates, settled under the act of March 3, 1879, were received from the Second Auditor of the Treasury, 1,615 of which, aggregating $130,852.93, were paid, making a total of 2,210 claims, amounting to $193,835.93, paid and deposited during the year, leaving on hand July 1, 1880, 40 unpaid claims, amounting to $41,602.72, classified as follows:

Three hundred and twenty-eight old claims received from the chief disbursing-officer Adjutant-General's Office, aggregating $33,773.78.

Nine claims received from Second Auditor and enumerated on Ex. Doc. No. 30, H. R., Forty-fifth Congress, third session, aggregating $1,419.90.

Seven claims received from Second Auditor under pay two and three years' volunteers colored claims 1879 and 1880, act March 3, 1879, aggregating $983.77.

Sixty-three claims received from Second Auditor under bounty act, July 28, 1866, aggregating $5,425.27.

Three hundred and seventy-three claims, aggregating $36,710.42 were paid by me through postmasters by post-office money orders, as authorized by law, and the remainder in current funds by Majors Nicholas Vedder, Geo. E. Glenn, G. W. Candee, Wm. H. Eckels, and myself.

The following are the number of claims and amounts paid by each:

Maj. Nicholas Vedder	77	claims, aggregating	$10,381 09
Maj. Geo. E. Glenn	155	claims, aggregating	21,419 77
Maj. G. W. Candee	45	claims, aggregating	6,195 32
Maj. W. H. Eckels	232	claims, aggregating	30,979 22
Maj. A. B. Carey	1,701	claims, aggregating	124,860 53
Making a total of	2,210	claims, aggregating	193,835 93

Of the amount ($10,000) appropriated by Congress (act March 3, 1879) to pay the expenses incurred in the payment of these claims for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, there was expended the sum of $6,586.58, leaving an unexpended balance on hand of $3,413.42, showing the cost to the government in paying these claims was less than 3⅓ per cent. of the amount disbursed.

No appropriation to meet the expenses incurred in the payment of these claims for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, having been made, the work has necessarily been crippled.

It is recommended that the unexpended balances for the years 1879 and 1880, amounting to $5,595.02, be rendered available for the purpose of meeting the necessary expenses of these payments.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. CAREY,
Paymaster, U. S. Army.

Brig. Gen. N. W. BROWN,
Paymaster-General, U. S. Army.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

BOARD OF VISITORS, JUNE, 1880.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. General ROBERT PATTERSON, *President*.....Pennsylvania.
2. General JAMES GRANT WILSON, *Secretary*.....New York.
3. J. C. EASTON, Esq .....Minnesota.
4. Col. THOMAS L. PRESTON .....Virginia.
5. CORNELIUS AULTMAN, Esq.....Ohio.
6. Col. EMMONS CLARK.....New York.
7. General STEWART VAN VLIET.....U. S. Army.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

8. Hon. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, *Vice-President*.....Vermont.
9. Hon. AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND.....Arkansas.

APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

10. Hon. WILLIAM H. FELTON.....Georgia.
11. Hon. JOHN F. PHILIPS.....Missouri.
12. Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Jr.....Ohio.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, JUNE, 1880.

SIR: The Board of Visitors appointed by the President of the United States and by the Senate and House of Representatives to attend the annual examinations at Military Academy met at West Point June 1, 1880, and organized as follows: General Robert Patterson, president; Hon. George F. Edmunds, vice-president; and General James Grant Wilson, secretary.

The following committees were, for mutual convenience, appointed by the chairman, he being *ex officio* a member of each committee:

1. *Buildings and grounds, including water supply and sewerage.*—General Van Vliet, Hon. J. F. Philips, and Mr. Aultman.

2. *The Corps of Cadets, the relations of the government and instructors of the institution to the cadets, and of the classes and cadets with each other.*—Senators Garland and Edmunds, and General Wilson.

3. *Discipline, including drill and police.*—Colonels Preston and Clark, and Hon. William H. Felton.

4. *Education and the library.*—General Wilson, Senator Edmunds, and Hon. William McKinley, jr.

5. *Examination of candidates for admission.*—Hon. John F. Philips, General Van Vliet, and Colonel Preston.

6. *Fiscal affairs, including commissary and mess and hospital supplies.*—Hon. William H. Felton, Senator Garland, and Colonel Clark.

The board held at least one session daily at their office from June 1 to 11, inclusive, and a majority of the members were in attendance at the library and elsewhere during the examination of the first or graduating class. Several of the board remained until the conclusion of the examinations of the remaining three classes, as well as to the examination of the candidates for admission to the Academy.

BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, WATER SUPPLY, AND SEWERAGE.

The board have examined the new hospital, and find from the report of the engineer officer in charge that a further appropriation by Congress of $21,617.84 will be required to complete the building. It has been erected in the most substantial manner. In view of its great importance, and the ruinous policy of permitting a valuable and necessary

public building to remain in an unfinished condition, the board most earnestly recommend an appropriation for its speedy completion. Should this be done, the old hospital will furnish accommodation for officers at West Point which is at present insufficient.

On inspection of the cadet quarters, the board find that they are inadequate to their proper accommodation, many of the rooms at present being occupied by three cadets, which overcrowds them and is likely to interfere with health and a proper attention to their studies.

Plans have been drawn and estimates made for extending the west wing of the barracks, so as to add thirty-two rooms, and your board recommend that Congress be asked to appropriate the necessary sum for this purpose.

The board further recommend that a bathing-house be erected for the use of the cadets. The river where they now bathe is exposed and exceedingly dangerous, several cadets having been drowned. It would seem scarcely necessary to refer to the importance of bathing and of the cadets enjoying reasonable facilities for learning to swim, an acquirement which should be possessed by every officer of the Army. The cost of a suitable bath-house would be $2,400.

The board find, upon careful examination, that the water supply and sewerage are sufficient for the convenience and health of the Academy and the post.

DISCIPLINE, INCLUDING DRILL AND POLICE.

The board find that the regulations for the Military Academy, as set forth in Article XII, have been fully and faithfully executed, and it has not seen or heard of anything in the administration of the discipline which would suggest the propriety of a change, either in the articles or in the mode of enforcement. The system is purely military, and is the result of many years of close observation and experience of those who from time to time have had charge of the institution, and who appear to have been actuated by the desire to make it efficient in educating and training the cadet for all the duties of a soldier and officer. It enforces order, neatness, and regularity in his habits; promptness and precision in obedience to and execution of orders; manliness, self-reliance, and truth in every position and relation of life. By the prompt, equitable, and just enforcement of the regulations by those in command—and these regulations are printed for and made known to every cadet—no ground of complaint is possible, and each one is made to feel that his success or failure depends upon himself alone.

The board inspected the quarters, mess hall, and, in short, all the buildings of this department, and found them in thorough order and repair. They are admirably arranged for the convenience, comfort, and discipline of the young soldier. Neatness, quiet, and order pervade the establishment in every department, and reflects credit alike upon the commandant of cadets and instructor of tactics, and the officers and cadets under his command.

In the judgment of the board, the drill merits the highest commendation. The precision and celerity with which every evolution is executed alike in the artillery, cavalry, and infantry, prove the thoroughness of the training and the efficiency of the officers and corps of cadets.

EDUCATION AND THE LIBRARY.

The board are of the opinion that the standard of acquirements as a condition precedent to an admission to the United States Military Academy imposes upon the corps of instructors duties which may quite as well be performed by the teachers in the common schools throughout the land. It would seem that instruction in spelling, in arithmetic, in the rudiments of English grammar, and in punctuation, ought not to be required of professors and officers who are subsequently to teach mathematics, philosophy, chemistry, geology, and law.

As a consequence of this low standard for admission much valuable time is consumed in purely elementary instruction at enormous expense to the government, and a needlessly large proportion of cadets fail to sustain themselves in competition with those who properly start upon their academic course with a sufficient knowledge of those prerequisites, and with a consequent heavy pecuniary loss to the nation—a loss amounting to about $1,750 per annum for each and every cadet.

Of the 220 discharged during the past four years more than one-half the number were recommended for dismissal by the academic board, being found deficient in their studies, while many others were from the same cause permitted to resign. (*Vide* Appendix A, attached to this report.) Cadets leaving the Academy, whether by dismission or resignation, owing to lack of mental capacity, or inclination to keep abreast of their classmates, should not be permitted to return, as in most instances they are a second time found deficient and sent away. Aside from the serious disappointment to young men who thus fail to pass their examinations at or before the conclusion of their four years' course, the effect upon their subsequent career is greatly to be deprecated.

The board by no means advise such a radical change in the standard of admission as would exclude from the institution all save those who are thoroughly instructed in every branch of preparatory study; but they are strongly of the opinion that the best interests of the service and the truest economy to the country demand that the present standard for admission should be materially raised, or that much severer examinations should compel the candidate for admission to the Academy to be absolutely proficient in the requirements of the present low standard—a standard greatly below that required in similar European establishments—so that the highest efficiency of the service may be secured, not only through the character, but by the exact scholarship and the thorough scientific training of its officers.

The board do not deem it proper that more mental work should be required of the cadets, already heavily burdened, but the elimination from the course of purely elementary studies would admit of the introduction of higher branches, such as more advanced mathematics, military history, physiology, and greater attention to original composition, such as essays on professional topics, and to elocution, in which the board is unanimously of the opinion that the corps of cadets, with but few exceptions, are sadly deficient. Not one in ten speaks distinctly.

The members of the board have carefully investigated the library of the Military Academy, consisting of 28,000 volumes. It contains many rare and valuable works, and while Congress has been making a reasonably fair annual appropriation for its general increase, the present allowance is inadequate, and the board therefore recommend that the appropriation for the library be increased from one thousand to two thousand dollars, the sum heretofore annually allowed till the year 1877. Owing to the

reduction of the appropriation, large numbers of valuable books and periodicals now require binding, and for this purpose, and for the printing and binding of a complete catalogue of the library, the board recommend a special appropriation of one thousand dollars.

FISCAL AFFAIRS.

After a careful examination of the books of the treasurer and disbursing officer, the board find them neatly, accurately, and intelligently kept. Many vouchers were examined, and the board were assured that vouchers were on file covering all expenditures of the public funds. Its members are satisfied that the duties of this responsible position are accurately and efficiently discharged by Major Du Barry. The board also believes, after careful investigation, that the commissary and quartermaster stores are purchased as cheaply as practicable, and disbursed to the cadets as reasonably as could be expected, when the good quality of the articles distributed is taken into consideration.

The following financial statement is submitted, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880:

Expenses paid from general Army appropriations:		
Pay of officers	$100,000	
Pay of enlisted men	50,400	
Cost of forage, fuel, and straw for public horses and enlisted men	14,000	
		$164,400 00
Treasurer in account with United States corps of cadets for the year ending April 30, 1880		182,042 64
Appropriated for current and ordinary expenses for the year ending June 30, 1880	45,915	
Buildings and grounds	14,000	
Increased water supply	40,000	
Miscellaneous expenses	12,840	
		122,755 00
Total amount		469,197 64

MISCELLANEOUS.

Much valuable time is lost by the Board of Visitors from lack of familiarity with the duties of its members, and the present board desire to unite with their predecessors in recommending the reappointment each year of one or more members of the previous board, which would greatly facilitate the transaction of business and lend additional weight to the recommendations that are made to the War Department.

The board have learned with surprise and regret that the cadets are permitted the use of tobacco. The regulations of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis prohibit its use in any form as a wise sanitary provision, and the board would most respectfully urge the strict enforcement of the same sensible regulation at the Military Academy, as in its judgment the laws against the use of tobacco, whether by smoking or otherwise, cannot be too stringent.

In concluding this report, the board desires to express its pleasure at

the promptness with which the superintendent and the professors and officers connected with the Military Academy responded to its requests for information to facilitate the labors of its committees.

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the seven members of the Board of Visitors appointed by the President of the United States.

R. PATTERSON, of Pennsylvania,
President.
JAS. GRANT WILSON, of New York,
Secretary.

JUNE, 1880.

The Hon. ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
Secretary of War.

APPENDIX A.

Names of all cadets at the United States Military Academy, West Point, declared deficient, martial or by Executive order, since September 1,

Date.	Number.	Names.	Class.	Appointed from—	Deficient in—	Recommendation of academic board.
Sept. 4, 1876	1	Todd, James., jr	4th..	Pa		
Oct. 12, 1876	2	Call, Asa F	4th..	Iowa		
Oct. 30, 1876	3	Callaghan, John	4th..	Pa		
Oct. 30, 1876	4	Dickman, Joseph T	4th..	Ohio		
Oct. 30, 1876	5	Gardner, John H	4th..	Ill		
Oct. 31, 1876	6	Ewing, Charles B	4th..	Mo		
Nov. 15, 1876	7	Crofoot, Louis W	2d...	Mich		
Nov. 15, 1876	8	Brent, Andrew M	4th..	Va		
Nov. 15, 1876	9	Hayes, Joseph P	4th..	N. Y		
Dec. 27, 1876	10	Cochran, James A*	4th..	Ky		
Dec. 27, 1876	11	Rutherford, John P*	4th..	Pa		
Dec. 29, 1876	12	Hankinson, Charles W	4th..	Pa		
Jan. 5, 1877	13	Cairns, Stephen A*	4th..	Pa		
Jan. 11, 1877	14	Ray, John B	4th..	At large		
Jan. 2, 1877	15	Garrin, Thomas E., jr*	4th..	Ind		
Jan. examination, 1877.	16	Thomas, Lyne S	4th..	Va	Mathematics	To be discharged.
Do	17	Byers, James J	4th..	Ga	do	do
Do	18	Perrin, Robert W	4th..	La	do	do
Do	19	Davis, Harry C	4th..	N. Y	do	do
Do	20	Bailey, Theodore P	4th..	N. Y	do	do
Do	21	Foard, Robert A	3d...	N. C	do	do
Do	22	Loring, Frederick L	3d...	Mo	Mathematics and drawing	do
Do	23	Rose, Joshua	4th..	N. J	French	do
Do	24	Leeds, William H*	4th..	Pa	Mathematics and French	do
Jan. 15, 1877	25	Martin, Arthur L	4th..	Ill		
Jan. 26, 1877	26	Caswell, William M	2d...	Cal		
Jan. 26, 1877	27	Hurlbut, Edwin W	4th..	Wyo		
Mar. 2, 1877	28	McDonald, John B*	4th..	Ala		
June examination, '77.	29	Stevenson, Frank L	2d...	Mass	Philosophy	To be discharged.
Do	30	Sutliff, Samuel L	2d...	Ohio	do	do

APPENDIX A.

either in studies or in conduct, including those dismissed or suspended by sentence of court-1876, and the subsequent action in each case.

Recommendation of superintendent.	Other cases than deficiency or resignation.	Resignations.	Executive action.	Subsequent action and authority.
.....	Dismissed by court martial for being drunk.	.....	Suspended on recommendation of the superintendent by G. C. M. O. No. 134, A.G. O., September 4, 1870.	
.....	.....	Resigned voluntarily.	.....	
.....	.....	.....	Suspended by M. A. O. No. 21, War Department, October 30, 1876, for hazing.	
.....	.....	.....	....do	
.....	.....	.....	....do	
.....	Dismissed summarily for hazing.	.....	.....	
.....	.....	Resigned voluntarily.	.....	
.....	.....	....do	.....	
.....	.....	....do	.....	
.....	.....	.....	Suspended by M. A. O. No. 25, War Department, December 27, 1876; low in studies.	*See No. 88.
.....	.....	.....	....do	*See No. 102.
.....	.....	Resigned voluntarily.	.....	
.....	.....	Resigned; low standing.	.....	*See No. 95. Reappointed.
.....	.....	Resigned; deficient in mathematics.	.....	
.....	.....	Resigned; low standing.	.....	*See No. 97. Reappointed.
Forwarded without special recommendation, the Department of West Point not yet having been created.	.....	.....	Discharged.....	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	Suspended by M. A. O. No. 2, War Department, 1877.	*See No. 89.
.....	.....	Resigned; low standing.	.....	
.....	.....	Resigned voluntarily.	.....	
.....	.....	....do	.....	
.....	Dismissed by court martial for striking Cadet Whittaker.	.....	Sentence confirmed..	*See No. 220. Revoked by S. O. No. 123, A. G. O., June 8, 1877, and suspended until July 1, '77.
Recommendation of academic board concurred in.	.....	.....	Discharged.....	
....do	.....	.....	....do	

Names of all cadets at the United States Military Academy, West Point,

Date.	Number.	Names.	Class.	Appointed from—	Deficient in—	Recommendation of academic board.
June examination, '77.	31	Brooke, Edward H.....	3d...	Oreg ...	Mathematics	To be discharged.
Do.....	32	Campbell, Alexander	3d...	Me.....	Mathematics and French..	....do .....
Do.....	33	Cochen, Frederick C.....	3d...	N. Y ...	Mathematics, French, and Spanish.	....do .....
Do.....	34	Durkee, Charles M	3d...	N. Y ...	Mathematics and Spanish .	....do .....
Do.....	35	French, William E. P	3d...	N. Y ...	Mathematics	....do .....
Do.....	36	Goode, George W.....	3d...	At large	.....do	....do .....
Do.....	37	Hamill, Samuel R.....	3d ..	Ind	Mathematics, French, and Spanish.	....do .....
Do.....	38	Lugenbeel, John G	3d...	At large	Mathematics and French..	....do .....
Do.....	39	Ackley, George B.....	4th..	Ohio ...	Mathematics	....do .....
Do.....	40	Chance, Thomas F.....	4th..	Md	.....do	....do .....
Do.....	41	Ellis, Carlton F	4th..	N. Y ...	.....do	....do .....
Do.....	42	Hess, Isaac E.....	4th..	Md	.....do	....do .....
Do.....	43	Lamoureux, Frank B	4th..	Wis....	Mathematics and French..	....do .....
Do.....	44	Marshall, Paul E.....	4th..	N. Y ...	Mathematics	....do .....
Do.....	45	Matthews, Edward W ...	4th..	Ark....	.....do	....do .....
Do.....	46	McGrew, Charles H	4th..	Iowa ...	Mathematics and French..	....do .....
Do.....	47	Sanborn, Arthur F.....	4th..	N. H ...	French.....	....do .....
Do.....	48	Stump, Bertram U.....	4th..	Md	Mathematics	... do .....
Do.....	49	Sullivan, Terence C.....	4th..	Pa	.....do	....do .....
Do.....	50	Erwin, James B.....	3d...	Ga.....	.....do	To be turned back.
Do.....	51	West, Parker W.....	4th..	La	French.....	..do .....
July 19, 1877	52	Hines, Edward W	4th..	Ky.....	.....	.....
Sept. 5, 1877	53	Greene, Robert W	2d...	La	.....	.....
Sept. 15, 1877	54	Mitchell, Wallace.....	4th..	Md	.....	.....
Sept. 26, 1877	55	Culver, Edward*	3d...	N. Y ...	.....	.....
Sept. 26, 1877	56	Jennings, Cortez H*	3d...	Pa	.....	.....
Sept. 26, 1877	57	Kennow, Lyman W. V...	3d...	R. I	.....	.....
Sept. 26, 1877	58	Upton, George W*.....	3d...	At large	.....	.....
Sept. 26, 1877	59	Waters, James H.....	3d...	Wis....	.....	.....
Sept. 26, 1877	60	Snider, Andrew J., jr* ..	4th..	Mo.....	.....	.....
Sept. 26, 1877	61	Wooster, Jasper D.....	4th..	Mich...	.....	.....
Nov. 5, 1877	62	Jolley, Edwin J.....	2d...	Mo.....	.....	.....
Nov. 8, 1877	63	Cartmell, Robert W	4th..	Ill	.....	.....
Nov. 8, 1877	64	Owen, William O	4th..	Wyo ...	.....	.....
Nov. 8, 1877	65	Noonan, William P*	4th..	Md	.....	.....
Nov. 9, 1877	66	Edgerton, George B.....	3d...	Minn ..	.....	.....
Dec. 15, 1877	67	Ruff, John D.....	3d...	At large	Discipline.....	To be discharged.
Dec. 15, 1877	68	Sproul, Jo Davis	3d...	Cal.....	.....do	....do .....
Dec. 18, 1877	69	Rodman, Addison B	4th..	Ill.....	.....	.....
Dec. 20, 1877	70	Holloway, Charles M., jr	4th..	Ohio ...	.....	.....
Dec. 21, 1877	71	Donoghue, Charles H....	4th..	N. Y ...	.....	.....
Dec. 31, 1877	72	Hall, William McL*	4th..	Tenn...	.....	.....
Jan. 5, 1878	73	Cushman, Charles H.....	4th..	Mass...	.....	.....
Jan. 15, 1878	74	Galbraith, Frank W*	4th..	Tenn...	.....	.....

declared deficient, either in studies or in conduct, &c.—Continued.

Recommendation of superintendent.	Other cases than deficiency or resignation.	Resignations.	Executive action.	Subsequent action and authority.
Recommendation of academic board concurred in.			Discharged	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	Restored on recommendation of the academic board by S. O. No. 183, A. G. O., August 28, 1877, and joined 3d class.
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
....do			Turned back	
....do			....do	
		Resigned voluntarily.		
	Sickness		Honorably discharged on account of sickness.	
	Absent without leave.		Dismissed for absence without leave.	
			Suspended by S. O. No. 202, A. G. O., September 26, 1877, for hazing.	*See No. 124.
			....do	*See No. 151.
			....do	
			....do	*See No. 157.
			....do	
			....do	*See No. 111.
			....do	
	Absent without leave.		Dismissed for absence without leave.	
	Dismissed by court-martial for violation of paragraph 113, academic regulations.		Sentence confirmed.	
	....do		....do	
	....do		....do	*See No. 149. Reappointed July 1, 1878.
		Resigned voluntarily.		
Recommendation of academic board concurred in.			Discharged	
....do			do	
		Resigned; low standing.		
		....do		
		....do		
		....do		*See No. 162. Reappointed.
		....do		
		....do		*See No. 189. Reappointed.

Names of all cadets at the United States Military Academy, West Point,

Date.	Number.	Names.	Class.	Appointed from—	Deficient in—	Recommendation of academic board.
January examination, 1878.	75	Ewing, John B	4th..	Pa	Mathematics, English, and discipline.	To be discharged.
Do	76	Judah, Theodore D	4th..	At large	Mathematics, French, and English.	do
Do	77	Minnie, Charles A	4th..	N. Y	Mathematics	do
Do	78	Mosher, William B	4th..	Cal	Mathematics, French, and English.	do
Do	79	Potter, Hiram B	4th..	Fla	Mathematics and English	do
Do	80	Shipsey, George W	4th..	N. Y	Mathematics, French, and English.	do
Do	81	Swab, Benjamin F	4th..	Ill	do	do
Do	82	Thomas, Alexander	4th..	Wash	do	do
Do	83	Gracie, Archibald	4th..	At large	Mathematics	do
Do	84	Hotchkiss, William E	4th..	N. Y	French	do
Do	85	Martin, Charles C	4th..	Mo	do	do
Apr. 6, 1878	86	Harris, Lewis B., jr	3d...	Cal		
May 3, 1878	87	Allen, Walter	4th..	Miss		
June 4, 1878	88	Cochran, James A*	4th..	Ky		
June examination, 1878.	89	Leeds, William H*	4th..	Pa	Mathematics, French, and English.	To be discharged.
Do	90	Crawford, George W	1st..	Ala	Engineering	do
Do	91	Robinson, Charles M	1st..	Mo	Law	do
Do	92	Summers, John E., jr	3d...	At large	Mathematics and French	do
Do	93	Banks, William B	4th..	Miss	Mathematics	do
Do	94	Benedict, William P	4th..	N. H	do	do
Do	95	Cairus, Stephen A.*	4th..	Pa	do	do
Do	96	Forsyth, William W	4th..	Ga	do	do
Do	97	Garvin, Thomas E., jr.*	4th..	Ind	do	do
Do	98	Hand, Aaron W	4th..	N. J	do	do
Do	99	Lardner, James L., jr	4th..	At large	do	do
Do	100	Patten, George H	4th..	Me	do	do
Do	101	Quinan, Allen B	4th..	Md	do	do
Do	102	Rutherford, John P.*	4th..	Pa	Mathematics, French, English, and discipline.	do
Do	103	Burnett, Rogers L*	1st..	Pa	Engineering	To be turned back.
Do	104	Taylor, Charles W	1st..	N. Y	do	To be discharged.
Do	105	Breckinridge, John*	3d...	At large	Mathematics	do
Do	106	Leonhaeuser, John E., jr.	3d...	Pa	do	do
Do	107	Hollis, Magnus O	4th..	Ga	do	do
Do	108	Sage, William H	4th..	At large	English	do
Do	109	Stevens, Charles J	4th..	N. Y	Mathematics	do

declared deficient, either in studies or in conduct, &c.—Continued.

Recommendation of superintendent.	Other cases than deficiency or resignation.	Resignations.	Executive action.	Subsequent action and authority.
Recommendation of academic board concurred in.	.....	.....	Discharged.....	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	Suspended by S. O. No. 14, A. G. O., January 18, 1878.	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
.....	.....	Resigned voluntarily.	.....	
.....	.....	....do	.....	
.....	.....	Resigned; low standing.	.....	*See No. 10.
Recommendation of academic board concurred in.	.....	.....	Allowed to resign...	*See No. 24.
That he be allowed to resign.	.....	.....	....do	Resignation revoked, on recommendation of superintendent, by S. O. No. 142, A. G. O., July 2, 1878, and ordered to be re-examined. August 28, 1878: deficient at re-examination and discharged.
....do	.....	.....	....do	
Recommendation of academic board concurred in.	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	Discharged.....	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	*See No. 13.
....do	.....	.....	....do	Revoked, on recommendation of department commander, by S. O. No. 142, A. G. O., July 2, 1877, and ordered to join 4th class.
....do	.....	.....	....do	*See No. 15.
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	Revoked, on recommendation of department commander, by S. O. No. 168, A. G. O., August 5, 1878, and ordered to join 4th class.
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	*See No. 11.
Recommendation of academic board concurred in.	.....	.....	Turned back.....	*See No. 110.
To be turned back ..	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	*See No. 180.
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	

Names of all cadets at the United States Military Academy, West Point,

Date.	Number.	Names.	Class.	Appointed from—	Deficient in—	Recommendation of academic board.
July 31, 1878	110	Burnett, Rogers L.*	1st	Pa		
Aug. 15, 1878	111	Snider, Andrew J., jr*	4th	Mo		
Sept. 18, 1878	112	Morris, John B	4th	Ill		
Oct. 19, 1878	113	Ledbetter, George W	4th	Ill		
Nov. 7, 1878	114	Robertson, Marion	4th	Tex		
Nov. 30, 1878	115	Bryan, Lewis A	4th	Tex		
Dec. 21, 1878	116	Snyder, William A	4th	Ill		
Dec. 23, 1878	117	Copeland, William M	4th	Ind		
Dec. 23, 1878	118	Gere, George H	4th	N. Y		
Dec. 28, 1878	119	O'Donnel, Richard L	4th	Pa		
Dec. 28, 1878	120	Sanders, Henry P	4th	Iowa		
Dec. 31, 1878	121	Sweeney, Dominic F	4th	Pa		
January examination, 1879.	122	Brandley, George W	2d	N. J	Philosophy	To be discharged.
Do	123	Bonner, Sydney N	3d	N. Y	Mathematics	do
Do	124	Culver, Edward*	3d	N. Y	do	do
Do	125	Means, Victor C. B	3d	N. C	do	do
Do	126	Bullwinkle, John E	4th	N. Y	English	do
Do	127	Edgecombe, Alfred E	4th	Cal	Mathematics and English	do
Do	128	Fullerton, William J	4th	Ill	do	do
Do	129	Goodman, Charles B	4th	Ky	Mathematics, English, and discipline.	do
Do	130	Holloway, Charles M., jr.	4th	Ohio	English	do
Do	131	Lewis, William Y	4th	Tex	Mathematics	do
Do	132	Mathews, John	4th	Pa	English	do
Do	133	Owen, Herbert A	4th	Mo	Mathematics and English	do
Do	134	Sweitzer, Harry S	4th	At large	do	do
Do	135	Hammond, Andrew G	2d	Conn	Philosophy	do
Do	136	Whittaker, Johnson C	2d	S. C	do	do
Do	137	Burnham, William P	3d	N. M	Mathematics	do
Do	138	Allaire, William A	3d	Ill	French	do
Do	139	Clemens, Harold*	3d	Pa	Mathematics	do
Do	140	Campbell, Levin H	4th	Md	do	do
Do	141	Case, Eckstein	4th	Ill	English	do
Do	142	Lyons, Ernest W*	4th	Pa	Mathematics	do
Do	143	Wakeley, Lucius W	4th	Nebr	do	do
Do	144	Whistler, Ross W.*	4th	Md	Mathematics and English	do
Do	145	Woods, William E	4th	At large	Mathematics	do
Apr. 30, 1879	146	Wilson, Francis J	4th	Iowa		
May 2, 1879	147	Anderson, George M	4th	Md		
May 3, 1879	148	Doyle, Burton F	4th	Tenn		

declared deficient either in studies or in conduct, &c.—Continued.

Recommendation of superintendent.	Other cases than deficiency or resignation.	Resignations.	Executive action.	Subsequent action and authority.
.....	Absent without leave.	.....	Dismissed by S. O. No. 170, A. G. O., August 8, 1878, for absence without leave.	Dismissal revoked by S. O. No. 6, A. G. O., January 9, 1880, and resignation accepted. *See No. 103.
.....	.....	Resigned voluntarily.	.....	*See No. 60.
.....	.....	....do	.....	
.....	.....	....do	.....	
.....	.....	....do	.....	
.....	.....	....do	.....	
.....	.....	Resigned; low standing.	.....	
.....	.....	....do	.....	
.....	.....	....do	.....	
.....	.....	....do	.....	
.....	.....	....do	.....	
.....	.....	....do	.....	
Recommendation of academic board concurred in.	.....	.....	Discharged	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	*See No. 55.
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	.. .do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
To be turned back ..	.....	.....	Turned back	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
Recommendation of academic board concurred in.	.....	.....	Discharged	Revoked, on recommendation of department commander, by S. O. No. 22, A. G. O., January 27, 1879, and turned back.
....do	.....	.....	....do	Revoked, on recommendation of department commander, by S. O. No. 22, A. G. O., January 27, 1879, and turned back. *See No. 152.
Recommendation of academic board concurred in, but that his conduct would justify his reappointment.	.....	.....	Suspended by S. O. No. 14, A. G. O., January 17, 1879.	Discharged by S. O. No. 173, A. G. O., July 26, 1879, for absence without leave. Order revoked and allowed to resign.
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	*See No. 216.
....do	.....	.....	Suspended by S. O. No. 14, A. G. O., January 17, 1879.	
....do	.....	.....	....do	*See No. 217.
To be suspended	.....	.....	....do	
.....	.....	Resigned voluntarily.	.....	
.....	.....	Resigned; low standing.	.....	Resignation revoked by S. O. No. 115, A. G. O., May 15, 1879, and turned back.
.....	.....	....do	.....	Resignation revoked by S. O. No. 126, A. G. O., May 28, 1879, and turned back.

Names of all cadets at the United States Military Academy, West Point,

Date.	Number.	Names.	Class.	Appointed from—	Deficient in—	Recommendation of academic board.
June 2, 1879	149	Noonan, William P.*	4th	Md		
June 7, 1879	150	Fort, Greenbury L	4th	Ill		
June examination, '79.	151	Jennings, Cortez H.*	3d	Pa	Mathematics	To be discharged.
Do	152	Clemens, Harold*	4th	Pa	do	do
Do	153	Beardslee, Guy R	1st	Ala	Law	do
Do	154	Alvord, Benjamin	3d	D. C	Mathematics	do
Do	155	Coleman, Charles B.*	3d	Va	do	do
Do	156	McIver, George W	3d	N. C	do	do
Do	157	Upton, George W.*	3d	At large	do	do
Do	158	Acton, Jonathan W	4th	N. J	Mathematics and French	do
Do	159	Clay, Matthew, jr	4th	Miss	Mathematics, French, and English.	do
Do	160	Faison, Samson L	4th	N. C	Mathematics	To be turned back.
Do	161	Granger, Carah N	4th	Ind	French and English	To be discharged.
Do	162	Hall, William McL.*	4th	Tenn	Mathematics and French	do
Do	163	Hill, Zeph T	4th	Va	Mathematics and English	do
Do	164	Looker, Henry B	4th	At large	Mathematics	To be turned back.
Do	165	Osgood, Charles H	4th	Mass	do	do
Do	166	Perkins, Frederick	4th	Me	do	do
July 5, 1879	167	Macdonald, Godfrey H.*	3d	Ill		
July 5, 1879	168	McRae, Thaddeus B.*	3d	Pa		
July 25, 1879	169	Allen, Walter	3d	Miss		
July 25, 1879	170	Langfitt, William C	3d	Ohio		
July 25, 1879	171	Sherman, Henry M	3d	Mich		
July 25, 1879	172	Stone, William P	3d	Ark		
July 25, 1879	173	Mendenhall, Clarence M.	3d	At large		
July 25, 1879	174	Richardson, Victor P	3d	At large		
Sept. 30, 1879	175	Kizer, Benjamin F	4th	Ohio		
Oct. 25, 1879	176	Underwood, Thomas H	4th	Ala		
Nov. 10, 1879	177	Baldwin, Daniel W	4th	Pa		
Nov. 10, 1879	178	Haas, Frederick	4th	Pa		
Nov. 10, 1879	179	Warren, Caleb B	4th	Ill		
Jan'y examination, '80.	180	Breckinridge, John*	2d	At large	Philosophy and chemistry	To be discharged.
Do	181	Cass, Marcus M., jr	3d	N. Y	Mathematics	do
Do	182	Abbott, John B	3d	N. H	do	do
Do	183	Matteson, Erastus P	3d	N. Y	Mathematics and discipline	do
Do	184	Riter, Charles J	3d	Pa	Mathematics and French	do
Do	185	Smith, Howard M	3d	Ga	Mathematics and discipline	do
Do	186	Stone, Orna P	3d	Wis	Mathematics and French	do

declared deficient either in studies or in conduct, &c.—Continued.

Recommendation of superintendent.	Other cases than deficiency or resignation.	Resignations.	Executive action.	Subsequent action and authority.
.....	.....	Resigned; low standing.	.....	*See No. 65.
.....	.....	....do	.....	
That he be allowed to resign.	.....	.....	Allowed to resign...	*See No. 56.
... do	.....	.....	....do	*See No. 139.
To be re-examined...	.....	.....	Ordered to be re-examined August 28, 1879.	Re-examined August 28, 1879. Deficient, and recommended by academic board and superintendent to be discharged. Discharged.
To be turned back...	.....	.....	Turned back	
....do	.....	.....	....do	*See No. 218.
....do	.....	.....	....do	
Recommendation of academic board concurred in.	.....	.....	Ordered to be re-examined August 28, 1879.	*See No. 58. Re-examined August 28, 1879; passed.
To be turned back...	.....	.....	Turned back	
Recommendation of academic board concurred in.	.....	.....	Discharged.....	
....do	.....	.....	Turned back	
To be turned back...	.....	.....	... do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	*See No. 72.
....do	.....	.....	....do	
Recommendation of academic board concurred in.	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
.....	Dismissed by court-martial for violation of sixty-second article of war.	.....	Commuted by President, on recommendation of superintendent, to be turned back to fourth class.	The court-martial order was not received until February 11, 1880, and in the meanwhile they had been found deficient at the January examination, 1880. *See Nos. 191 and 192.
.....	....do	.....	....do	
.....	.....	.....	Dismissed by S. O. No. 172, A. G. O., July 25, 1879, for hazing.	
.....	.....	.....	....do	
.....	.....	.....	....do	
.....	.....	.....	....do	
.....	.....	.....	....do	Dismissal revoked, on recommendation of superintendent, by S. O. No. 176, A. G. O., July 30, 1879, and ordered to be turned back to fourth class.
.....	.....	.....	....do	
.....	.....	Resigned voluntarily.	.....	
.....	.....	....do	.....	
.....	.....	....do	.....	
.....	.....	....do	.....	
.....	.....	....do	.....	
That he be allowed to resign.	.....	.....	Allowed to resign...	*See No. 105.
Recommendation of academic board concurred in.	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	Discharged	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	
....do	.....	.....	....do	

Names of all cadets at the United States Military Academy, West Point

Date.	Number.	Names.	Class.	Appointed from—	Deficient in—	Recommendation of academic board.
Jan'y examination, '80.	187	Bonfils, Frederick G	3d	Mo	French	To be discharged.
Do	188	Cochran, Charles H	3d	Ohio	do	do
Do	189	Galbraith, Frank W.*	3d	Tenn	do	do
Do	190	Killibrew, William L. P	3d	Tenn	Mathematics and French	do
Do	191	Macdonald, Godfrey H.*	3d	Ill	Drawing and discipline	do
Do	192	McRae, Thaddeus B*	3d	Pa	do	do
Do	193	Walker, Edgar S	3d	Mo	Mathematics	do
Do	194	Walsh, R. D	3d	Cal	French	do
Do	195	Denby, Graham F	4th	Ind	Mathematics	do
Do	196	Dreyfuss, Samuel*	4th	La	English	do
Do	197	Twitty, William C	4th	Ga	Mathematics	do
Do	198	Waters, J. F	4th	Tenn	Discipline	do
Do	199	Jones, James R., jr	4th	Tex	Mathematics and English	do
Do	200	Benjamin, Everett E	4th	N. Y	Mathematics	do
Do	201	Bryant, Leo D	4th	Ala	do	do
Do	202	Carson, William R	4th	Ind	Mathematics and English	do
Do	203	Grimsley, William E	4th	N. C	do	do
Do	204	Haldeman, Horace P	4th	Tex	do	do
Do	205	Higgins, Worder I	4th	Mont	Mathematics, English, and discipline.	do
Do	206	Kingsbury, Arthur E	4th	Wyo	Mathematics and English	do
Do	207	Roberts, L. D	4th	Kans	do	do
Do	208	Smallwood, Walter S	4th	Tenn	Mathematics	do
Do	209	Wills, Edward A	4th	Ill	Mathematics and English	do
Do	210	Clark, Edward B	4th	N. Y	Mathematics	do
Do	211	Davidson, John C	4th	Ala	do	do
Do	212	Gellatly, William B	4th	N. J	do	do
Do	213	Hutcheson, Grote	4th	Ohio	English	do
Jan. 3, 1880	214	Curtis, Henry P	3d	Ill		
Jan. 9, 1880	215	McKibbin, Chambers H	4th	Pa		
Jan. 20, 1880	216	Lyons, Ernest W*	4th	Pa		
Jan. 31, 1880	217	Whistler, Ross W*	4th	Md		
Mar. 29, 1880	218	Coleman, Charles B*	3d	Va		
Apr. 7, 1880	219	Dreyfuss, Samuel*	4th	La		
Dec. 22, 1879	220	McDonald, John B*	2d	Ala		

declared deficient, either in studies or in conduct, &c.—Continued.

Recommendation of superintendent.	Other cases than deficiency or resignation.	Resignations.	Executive action.	Subsequent action and authority.
To be turned back			Turned back	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	*See No. 74.
....do			....do	
....do			....do	*See No. 167.
....do			....do	*See No. 168.
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
Recommendation of academic board concurred in.			Allowed to resign	
To be turned back			Turned back	*See No. 219.
Recommendation of academic board concurred in.			Allowed to resign	
Case suspended for investigation by court of inquiry.			Allowed to resign on recommendation of superintendent, March 10, 1880.	
Recommendation of academic board concurred in.			Allowed to resign	
....do			Discharged	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
To be turned back			Turned back	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
....do			....do	
	Dismissed by court-martial for violation par. 110. Regulations U. S. M. A.		Commuted by the President, on the recommendation of the superintendent, to suspension.	
		Resigned; low standing, and deficient in discipline.		
		Resigned voluntarily.		*See No. 142.
		....do		*See No. 144.
		....do		*See No. 155.
		....do		*See No. 196.
	Suspended by court-martial until January 15, 1880, and then to join 3d class, and confined to cadet limits during next encampment.		By G. C. M. O., No. 75, A. G. O., December 22, 1879, on the recommendation of the General of the Army, all the sentence, except the confinement, was remitted.	*See No. 28.

RECAPITULATION.

Number deficient in studies or discipline	140
Number resigned voluntarily or on account of low standing	48
Number dismissed or suspended, by court-martial or summarily	10
Number dismissed or suspended by Executive order, not on account of deficiency.	19
Number suspended by Executive order on account of low standing	2
Number honorably discharged on account of sickness	1
Total	220

Number recommended for discharge by academic board	133
Number recommended for discharge by superintendent	102
Number recommended to be suspended or turned back by academic board	7
Number recommended to be suspended or turned back by superintendent	37
Number recommended to be allowed to resign by superintendent	6
Number discharged	80
Number suspended or turned back on recommendation of superintendent or academic board	37
Number suspended or turned back by Executive alone	10
Number allowed to resign	12

RESTORATION OF CADETS FOUND DEFICIENT AND DISCHARGED.

Restored on recommendation of academic board	1
Restored on recommendation of the department commander	4
Restored by Executive alone	0

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT,
United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., June 9, 1880.

A true extract from the records of the department and Military Academy.

EWD. E. WOOD,
First Lieutenant Eighth Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE
SOLDIERS' HOME, ROOM 2, WINDER BUILDING,
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home for the year ending September 30, 1880, as required by the regulations of the Home, Article I of which directs that the Board "at their meeting in October will make an annual report of their proceedings to the Secretary of War for the information of Congress."

The commissioners have met at the Home once every month during the year for the purpose of examining and auditing the accounts of the treasurer of the Home, and generally for the consideration of such matters pertaining to the interests of the institution and its inmates, personally, as required their action.

The property has been kept in thorough repair, and the buildings and grounds maintained in the excellent condition to which they had been brought under the care and labor unremittingly bestowed through a long course of previous years. At no time, perhaps, in the history of the Home has its condition been more satisfactory, so far as the property and its adaptation to the uses for which it is intended is concerned. But in matters pertaining to the inmates of the Home it is regretted that a less favorable report must be made. The reason for this is found in the results attending a change in the operation of the law relating to pensions of inmates which has taken place under a decision of the United States Supreme Court upon section 4820 of the Revised Statutes. The original statutes required *all* pensioners to surrender their pensions to the Home while they voluntarily continued to receive its benefits. An unfortunate and unintentional misconstruction of language in the Revised Statutes was discovered by an attorney more than three years after the date of the revision was adopted, and afforded so fair a promise for gain that the real welfare of hundreds of faithful old soldiers, in no wise connected with the issue, and the best interests of the Home, formed no obstacle to the subversion of a law which, more than any other, affected the internal management of the Home by its direction of means to uses for the good of many instead of as now supplying a few with superfluous funds very much of which is used to obtain intoxicating liquor, and becomes a curse instead of a blessing to the pensioners as well as the greatest source of trouble in the administration of discipline. The action by which this was brought about, may be briefly stated as follows: On the 2d day of October, 1877, the Commissioner of Pensions published his decision that pensioners who had been contributors to the funds of the Home were not required to surrender their pensions while receiving its benefits. On the 8th of the same month the commissioners of the Home submitted an argument against the de-

cision and asked its revocation, which was declined. The question was then, on request of the commissioners, directed to the Secretary of War, referred to the Secretary of the Interior, who referred it to the Attorney-General. The decision of the latter was adverse to the ruling of the Commissioner of Pensions, and in agreement with the views of the commissioners of the Home. Some time afterward a test case was brought in the United States Court of Claims, and judgment was given in favor of the claimant. On the 25th of March, 1879, the commissioners submitted request to the Secretary of War that the Attorney-General be asked to appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court. This was done, and the judgment of the Court of Claims was affirmed. By subsequent action the question has been submitted to Congress, and on the 30th of March, 1880, a bill was submitted to the Senate from the Committee on Military Affairs, to amend section 4820 of the Revised Statutes to agree with the original statute. The object in adverting to this matter is respectfully to urge that special prominence may be given to it in the report of the Secretary of War, with a view to obtain speedy and favorable action by Congress. The power for evil which the pension money has proved in the hands of inmates whose every want is abundantly supplied without it, has required a more strict enforcement of the regulations, and stronger measures of discipline than ever before needed.

In the month of June, 1880, the retirement of Brig. Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General of the Army, carried him from the Board of Commissioners, and his successor, Brig. Gen. R. C. Drum became a member of the Board. General Townsend was one of the commissioners for more than eleven years, covering a period which has witnessed greater improvement in the Home than in all its previous history. In the work to accomplish this his attention was constant and earnest, giving the care to every detail which characterized him in all his official acts, besides manifesting the warmest personal interest in the comfort and happiness of every inmate of the Home.

No changes have occurred in the roster of officers of the Home. Their duties have been satisfactorily performed, and it is proper to say there are no duties to which an officer can be assigned more exacting than those which require daily attention to the wants and management of several hundred men, who have comparatively little to occupy their time or minds, and no care in obtaining means for their temporal necessities. The care of the sick and infirm, where all are more or less affected physically by old age and long service, or by wounds or disease, is especially great, and it has been faithfully and fully met.

The record of inmates shows the following changes:

Receiving the benefits, September 30, 1879	569	
Admitted, regular, 122; temporary, 40; total	162	
Readmitted	54	
		785
Dropped by withdrawal, absence without leave, &c., regular, 158; temporary, 25; total	183	
Dismissed, regular, 17; temporary, 1; total	18	
Died, regular, 33; temporary, 1; total	34	
		235
Receiving the benefits September 30, 1880		550

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General U. S. A.,
President of the Board of Commissioners.

To the honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT ON THE STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

REPORT

ON

CONSTRUCTION OF STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING, 1880.

OFFICE OF BUILDING FOR STATE, WAR,
AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS, OLD BUILDING,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, SEVENTEENTH STREET,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations pertaining to the construction of the building for State, War, and Navy Departments, in my charge, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

During the year operations were confined to the east and north wings. At the close of the last fiscal year the east wing had been nearly completed and was occupied by the War and Navy Departments, while the work of preparing the foundation for the north wing had fairly commenced.

The condition of both wings at that time was fully stated in my annual report for that year.

EAST WING, OR NEW NAVY DEPARTMENT.

During the month of July, 1879, a substantial asphaltum pavement with hydraulic concrete base was laid in the court-yard in rear of this wing; brass guard rails were placed upon the platforms at the driveway entrances to the basement corridor, and the mahogany and bronze railings of the main stairways were finally completed. There then remained only the interior finish and decoration of the library, so called, to be accomplished before this wing could be said to be fully completed.

During the year, however, there were supplied to the building, at the instance of the departments occupying it, 126 screen doors in the corridor doorways and a weather door and vestibule at the main entrance.

Work was steadily and continually pushed upon the library with the expectation of completing it in January, but owing to numerous delays by the contractors for the iron-work and the failure of one of them, and also to unavoidable delay in procuring the bronze ornaments for the corner panels, the library was not finally completed until Saturday, April 3.

On the following Monday, April 5, 1880, it was turned over to the honorable the Secretary of the Navy.

It was during the construction of this wing that the charge of the work was transferred to the War Department, March 3, 1875. At that date there had been expended on the east wing the sum of $923,326.28. Since that date, to complete the wing the amount expended is $1,748,961.15, making the total cost of the east wing $2,672,287.43.

The total cost of the south wing was $3,373,939.35.

These figures are in both cases exclusive of the cost of furniture, which is not provided by this office, but they include the cost of all per-

manent fixtures for gas and water service, heating and ventilation, steam elevators, and exterior sidewalks and approaches complete.

Following is a table of contracts entered into and in force during the year:

EAST WING.

Date of contract.	Subject.	Name of contractor.	Amount.	Present condition.
1878.				
Sept. 19	Bronze hardware and stair-way balusters.	Hopkins & Dickinson Manufacturing Company.	$10,777 85	Completed.
1879.				
Mar. 5	Cast-iron work for library	Poulson & Eger	15,200 00	Do.
June 2	Encaustic tiling	Sharpless & Watts	1,525 00	Do.
17	Cast-iron shelving, &c., for library.	J. Vernon Campbell	2,840 00	Failed.
17	Asphaltum pavement in court-yard.	John S. Baldwin	*1 70	Completed.
July 1	Marble panels for library	Fisher & Bird	1,683 00	Do.
Aug. 20	Bronze figures for library	Bureau Brothers & Heaton	3,236 00	Do.
29	Painting and decorating library	Joseph Rakeman	1,800 00	Do.

*Per square yard.

NORTH WING. PART OF NEW WAR DEPARTMENT.

The deep excavation necessary for the foundation of this part of the building, which was in progress at the close of the last fiscal year, had been so far completed by the middle of July that the concrete foundation for the court-yard coal vaults was then commenced. From that time the construction of the coal vaults, grading and paving of the court-yard, and the laying of concrete foundation for the building proper went on rapidly and without serious interruption until completed. The front area walls were built during the time to sustain the embankments, after which the stone and brick masonry of the subbasement was begun and continued steadily until the close of the season, December 19, 1879. At that date the masonry had been completed to the height of the first story floor, including most of the floor itself.

Nearly all the concrete of the foundation, amounting to some 2,700 cubic yards, was mixed by a machine in the most thorough manner and laid at the rate of about 185 cubic yards per day. It is composed of broken stone, beach pebbles, sand, and the best natural hydraulic cement.

The bed on which it rests is a nearly uniform stratum of hard clay.

The gas and water mains were laid into the building in December.

During the usual suspension of work upon masonry in the winter the three heavy derricks were raised two stories higher.

On the 1st of April, 1880, stone-setting was resumed, and the regular season's work was commenced with the hope that an appropriation would be immediately made by Congress to prevent the otherwise expected delay and suspension of the work in the middle of this working season.

During the first week in May most of the stone cornice of the first story and the floor beams of the second story were put in place, the brick backing and interior walls having been carried up to that height throughout.

At this point the material remaining on hand consisted mainly of the cut granite for the exterior walls of the next (second) story, with but few bricks and no ironwork for the backing and interior walls. No new appropriation having been made the funds had not only been inadequate for the seasonable purchase of the iron-work for this story, requir-

ing some six weeks to manufacture, but they were then reduced so low as to be insufficient for building up more than a part of the second story stone-work. Accordingly about three-fifths of the working force was necessarily discharged by the 20th of May.

From that time the work proceeded very slowly and it was nearly suspended by the close of the fiscal year, at which time a small part of the stone-work of the second story remained to be built, the brick-arch flooring of that story being complete.

By act of Congress, approved June 16, 1880, the sum of $450,000 was appropriated for the continuance of operations upon this wing.

Orders for the granite of the third story front and the third and fourth stories of the court-yard wall were given two days afterward, and the preparation of orders for the remainder of the granite and advertising for proposals for all the cast-iron columns and pilasters, wrought-iron floor-beams and girders, bricks, cement, sand, and small castings for masonry required to complete the stone and brick masonry of this wing, were immediately taken in hand with the expectation that all the contracts would be signed in course of three weeks.

The following table exhibits the contracts entered into and in force during the year:

NORTH WING.

Date of contract.	Subject.	Name of contractor.	Amount.	Present condition.
1878.				
Mar. 28	Cut granite for basement	Bodwell Granite Company	$100,000	Completed.
July 26	Cut granite for basement and court-yard area walls.	do	$112,000	Do.
Aug. 1	Cut granite for first story front.	Albert Ordway	$100,000	Do.
1879.				
Mar. 18	Cut granite for second story front.	do	$100,000	Do.
May 8	Cut granite for basement and court-yard walls.	Bodwell Granite Company	$60,000	Do.
14	Cut granite for backing and piers subbasement.	Pierce, Rowe & Co	88½ cents per cubic foot.	Do.
17	Cement	F. O. Norton	$1.05 per barrel	Do.
17	Bricks	Amon Woodward	$7.50 per M	Do.
17	Skewback bricks	T. E. Smithson	$7.70 per M	Do.
17	Sand	J. B. Lord	68 and 85 cents per cubic yard.	Do.
17	Broken stone	H. J. McLaughlin	$1.54 per cubic yard.	Do.
17	Pebbles	do	$1.53 per cubic yard.	Do.
July 14	Cast-iron pipe and fittings	Hayward & Hutchinson	$1,236	Do.
Aug. 1	Cut granite for first story front.	Albert Ordway	$17,000	Do.
12	Rolled-iron beams and cast-iron wall-plates.	New Jersey Steel and Iron Company,	2.94 cents per lb. for beams; 2.17 cents per lb. for cast-iron.	Do.
Sept. 8	Cast-iron columns and pilasters.	C. Rittenhouse & Sons	$8,581.15	Do.
Nov. 17	Cut granite for third story front.	Albert Ordway	$7,853.27	Do.
1880.				
Jan. 28	Bricks	Washington Brick-Machine Company.	$6.93 per M	Do.
Feb. 25	Rolled-iron beams	Passaic Rolling Mill Company.	4.6 and 4.85 cents per pound.	Do.
Mar. 19	Small iron castings	Duvall Brothers	$540.38	Do.
19	Cement	J. G. & J. M. Waters	83 cents per barrel	In force.
Apr. 10	Sand	John B. Lord	75 cents per cubic yard.	Do.
June 18	Cut granite for third story front.	Albert Ordway	$130,000	Do.
18	Cut granite to complete the court-yard wall.	Bodwell Granite Company	$17,000	Do.

After due advertisement, there was sold at public auction on December 10, 1879, on the premises of the building, a quantity of refuse building material which had accumulated from tearing down the old building of the War Department, a quantity of scrap, cast, and wrought iron, and also a large number of tools and implements brought from the stone-cutting yards at Vinalhaven, Me., where they had been supplied by the United States under the previous so-called 15 per cent. contract for obtaining cut granite for this building, and had become of no further use. The amount of money realized from this sale was $3,820,51, which was turned into the Treasury.

PROBABLE OPERATION DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1880-'81.

It is intended to build nine short partition walls in the second story immediately, but with the exception of this small piece of work nothing can be done upon the building before September 15 next at the earliest, as so much time will necessarily be occupied in procuring cast and wrought iron work and cut granite. Other materials needed, such as bricks, cement, and sand, will be much sooner obtained, but they cannot be used without the other material to be combined with them.

After operations can be once resumed in the early fall, it is expected that they will not be again interrupted before the close of the fiscal year, at which time the roof will be finished.

No operations in the interior of the building or upon the approaches can be carried on simultaneously with the work above mentioned for want of a sufficient appropriation, and these things must therefore await further appropriations.

STATEMENT OF FUNDS—NORTH WING.

Total amount expended to date	$975,074 21
Balance of appropriation on hand, including appropriation of $450,000 just made	452,906 39
New appropriation ask for fiscal year ending June 30, 1882	450,000 00

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Corps of Engineers, in charge.

Hon. ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
Secretary of War.

PUBLICATION OF WAR RECORDS.

REPORT

OF

PUBLICATION OF WAR RECORDS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1880.

SIR: As the officer in charge, under your immediate direction, of the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, as well as of the preliminary preparations therefor, I have the honor to state that the work has steadily progressed since my report of September 1, 1879.

Important additions have been made by voluntary contributions to the records, both Union and Confederate. Many documents that had been retained by Union commanders of high rank, and which were not duplicated in the files of the War Department, have been secured; and through the agency of General Wright, especially employed for that purpose, valuable papers are being constantly received from the ex-Confederate officials. Mr. Davis, Generals Beauregard, Chalmers, D. H. Hill, B. R. Johnson, S. D. Lee, E. Kirby Smith, Steele, and A. P. Stewart, and the representatives of Generals Branch, Breckinridge, D. H. Cooper, and Ewell are among the contributors not mentioned in former reports.

Congress having at its last session made an appropriation for "the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate), of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication during the fiscal year," the first two volumes were sent to the Public Printer on the 24th of August last; and other volumes will follow until the appropriation is exhausted. The work of publication is progressing as rapidly as the proofs can be revised in my office, where special care is taken to secure the utmost possible accuracy in the text. Such accuracy is obviously of greater importance than rapid publication.

This compilation will be the first general publication of the military records of the late war; it is to embrace all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value; and, owing to the great number of documents relating to events contemporaneous in the several areas of active military operations, and to the general conduct of the war, it has been found necessary to adopt the plan of publication in *series*, as follows:

The first series will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an Atlas. In this series the reports of all events will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations

(in chronological order), and the Union reports of any event will be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, &c., not embraced in the "reports" proper, will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order. The volumes now in the hands of the Public Printer are of this series, and I hope to have them published (the first at least) by the reassembling of Congress. This series will be that most sought for by the public; and, according to present estimates, it will embrace about eighty volumes.

The second series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners. It is not proposed to publish any of this series till the records for 1863 have been examined; this series will probably not exceed four volumes.

The third series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) and not relating specially to the subjects of the first and second series; this will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, the General-in-Chief, and the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments, the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the National and the several State authorities. Volume I, covering 1860-'61, is now ready for publication; the whole series will probably reach eight volumes.

The fourth series will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the third series, and with the exception therein indicated. Volume I, covering the year 1861, is now ready for publication. The whole series will probably not exceed four volumes.

In my judgment the record should not be printed more rapidly in the coming fiscal year than is indicated by the appropriations asked for that purpose. Should it be decided otherwise, an increase in, and a reorganization of, the clerical force employed, and additional office room will be absolutely necessary.

Under date of July 3 last, the legal representatives of the late Confederate Generals Bragg and Polk were advised of that provision of the act of June 16 last, by which "the Secretary of War is authorized to negotiate" with them for the purchase of the "private papers" of those officers relating to the late war. The correspondence resulting from such notification is yet open, and will be submitted hereafter in a special report.

I desire again to express my obligations for the special, zealous, and efficient assistance rendered to me by Messrs. J. W. Kirkley, of the Adjutant-General's Office, and A. P. Tasker, of the Archive Office. They certainly deserve extra compensation for the extra labor performed in connection with the work intrusted to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

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